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HISTORY OF

# Walworth County

WISCONSIN

BY  
ALBERT CLAYTON BECKWITH

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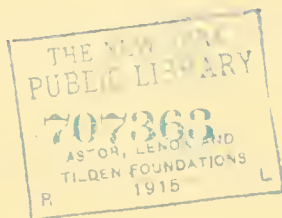
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VOLUME I

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1912  
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### DEDICATION.

This work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS.

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens  
by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer  
flowers, for their toils and sacrifices have made  
Walworth County a garden of sun-  
shine and delights.



## AUTHOR'S PREFACE

In preparing this work, which is not so much a county history as a collection of notes to serve the coming historian, the following sources of information have been used freely: The printed and manuscript collections of the historical societies of the state and county; the records of the adjutant-general's office at Madison; the Legislative Manuals and other official publications of the state; the Geological and Hydrographic Surveys of Wisconsin; the county records at Elkhorn, including those at the office of the county judge, county clerk, clerk of the circuit court, treasurer, register of deeds, and superintendent of schools; the books of the County Agricultural Society; "History of Walworth County" (Chicago, 1882); Cravath's "Annals of Whitewater"; Simmons's "Annals of Lake Geneva"; the files of Delavan, Elkhorn and Whitewater newspapers; the personal recollections of the compiler and of many of his known and unknown friends, within and without the county; the tombstones of forty-five burial grounds; and unreckonable minor or incidental papers, pamphlets, documents and letters.

A few words as to the plan and arrangement of this volume may not be wholly useless. The theory of its construction is that a local history, its interest, if any, confined to a narrow plat of ground, cannot have in it too much of the personal element. An arch-necromancer's uncanny skill could not avail to restore anything like the semblance, even though but ghostly, of all those men who once answered to the names found in the lists of land-patentees of 1838, in the juror lists of 1839, and in the town-officer lists of 1843; but the patient searcher of fading records may find a date, a wife's name, a hint of heirs wrangling over a will—something to show that these men have not all of them become as forgotten kings of pre-Mosaic dynasties.

The neighboring counties, in two states, were much like Walworth in their origin and development; and human nature was and is the same in all of them, Walworth included. But there were little lines in the lives of the earlier men and women of Walworth that are yet of some human interest to their descendants and successors. Too little can be recovered of lives long gone to make each one's tale over-tedious. For most of them, little more than the length of a tombstone inscription remains, but for us that little differentiates

#### AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

Walworth from Rock and McHenry and all the other counties of the Union and the Dominion.

If this work were our county history's last word, far more could with reason be required of it than is herein performed. A little, no doubt, worth another workman's consideration, is added to the store of historic material. It will be observed that in the lesser divisions of the volume the towns are taken in their alphabetical order for their readier finding. Citizens of each town of whom nearly nothing was learned but their names and a date or two for each, are named with their towns. They of whom more detail was found are placed in alphabetical order as a county list.

It would be pleasing to acknowledge explicitly all the favors shown by old and new friends, official and unofficial; but the tally-list would be very long, and omissions would seem coldly careless if not intentional. No person, however, can make even a barely passable local history without that kindly co-operation nowhere to be found more intelligent and willing than in "glorious old Walworth."

ALBERT C. BECKWITH.

Elkhorn, July 15, 1912.

# PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

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All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Walworth county, Wisconsin, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and mineral productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. The work has been in the hands of able writers, who have, after much patient study and research, produced here the most complete biographical memoirs of Walworth county, Wisconsin, ever offered to the public. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of this county whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Walworth county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing "Beckwith's History of Walworth County, Wisconsin," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.



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## WAUKESHA COUNTY



STATE OF ILLINOIS

# HISTORICAL

## CHAPTER I.

### PRE-GLACIAL EPOCH—GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

A few of the more plainly told facts or statements derivable from the state and federal geological surveys may at least provisionally account for the present face of Walworth county. In a pre-glacial age (its beginning and end not to be more nearly estimated in calendar years than are star distances in statute miles) the rock floor of the southern tiers of Wisconsin counties was of latest formation and uplifting from the dark waste of waters. As to that backward-stretching segment of eternity, geology is at one with Genesis: "The earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep." At the beginning of the period called "eocene"—morning of life—and by American writers also named Laurentian, an almost solitary island of granite or crystalline rocks, in outline a rudely made V, covered most of Labrador, a large part of Quebec and Ontario, and the more northerly province of Kewatin. It had its lower point near the southern shore of Lake Superior, and it enclosed between its arms a larger Hudson's bay.

Apparently rent from this southern point was a much smaller island, lying mostly within the present limits of Wisconsin, but including part of the upper Michigan peninsula. Thus early began the relationship of these two states, ending geographically and politically in 1836. Besides these and a few smaller islands, and excepting the two relatively narrow ridges which marked the lines of the Appalachian and the Rocky Mountain systems, all on the continent, from Alaska to Panama, was an unlighted, fishless, innavigable sea.

The rocky materials of these islands, compressed laterally and folded and in other ways distorted by upheaval, and, perhaps, by alternate subsidence, rose to far greater heights than are now to be seen on earth. How high they were is only inferred by widely varying conjecture from the great but uncertain depth and breadth of the later sedimentary and calcareous de-

posits formed by nature's continent-making agencies, in great part, at least, from the disintegrated and recomposed materials of those overtowering ranges and peaks. The thickly-shrouding vapors which had long shut out the light of sun and stars were condensed to water that gathered itself into destructive torrents, and the acid-laden atmosphere waited like an obedient servant upon the spirit of the flood. There were other helps doubtless, but their dim and confused record is best translated or hypothetically explained by patiently-observing and ingeniously-conjecturing geologists.

When the solid foundation was laid the surface of the county was left far from even. At several points within the county borders the upper-lying rock has been found, by measurement of deep wells, at heights above sea level ranging say, between 480 and 870 feet—or from 100 feet below to nearly 300 feet above the level of Lake Michigan. Great variation of height has been found at points but a mile or less apart. The bottom of the low-lying pre-glacial Troy valley was found at 480 to 500 feet; in East Troy and Spring Prairie at 530 to 820 feet; in Lyons and Bloomfield at 643 to 800 feet; in Troy and Lafayette at 480 to 840 feet; in Geneva and Linn at 700 to 870 feet; in LaGrange and Whitewater at 665 to 850 feet; in Sugar Creek and Richmond at 600 to 830 feet; in Darien and Sharon at 780 to 810 feet; in Delavan and Walworth at 500 to 800 feet; at Elkhorn 810 feet. These measurements, though too few and perhaps too inexact for a sailing chart, may show that the following glacial movements and meltings left the surface of the county much better graded for its present uses. An ideal column of under-lying strata, as shown by the state's geologist is, in order of time:

1. Granite or crystalline rocks.
2. Huronian (iron-bearing) rocks.
3. Potsdam sandstone.
4. Lower magnesian limestone.
5. St. Peter's sandstone.
6. Trenton and Galena limestone.
7. Cincinnati (Hudson River) shale.
8. Niagara limestone.
9. Glacial drift.

For more than one-half of the county the Niagara stratum is wanting, and, as depicted on geological charts, a ribbon-like belt of Cincinnati shale (dipping toward Lake Michigan) divides it from the Trenton and Galena formation. The shale belt reaches from the Illinois line, by way of Linn



and Walworth town-line, to the Troys, whence its course is toward the north-east corner of the eastern town.

It is not to be known how many ice sheets have successively covered some part or all of the county's area, but the so-named Green Bay and Lake Michigan glaciers brought the lower loop of the great Kettle moraine into the northern part of Lagrange and Whitewater. An attendant or soon following offshoot of the latter-named glacier moved across Milwaukee, Waukesha, Racine and Kenosha counties and the lake-shore counties of Illinois, and formed the Valparaiso moraine, which reached from Waukesha county to Porter county, Indiana, having Burlington in its line of invasion. A spur or branch, now named the Delavan lobe of the Lake Michigan glacier, was pushed across Walworth, covering most of its southern half and its north-western quarter, and meeting the Milton and Johnstown moraines of Rock county westward and the Marengo drift southward. Delavan lake and its outlet divides this lobe, and hence the Darien and Elkhorn moraines. The charts also show a conjectural Genoa moraine, less plainly indicated, but not improbable.

The latest and most likely greatest of these invading and overwhelming ice sheets found here its southmost limit. The arrested mass, heavily weighted with the abundant and various spoils of its northern conquests, began the long period of its dissolution. As it slowly dropped its burden of clay, sand, gravel, pebbles, and boulders its rising torrents found or forced their outlets by the winding ways of the present creeks, the valleys of which are now far wider than needful to carry gulfward the little floods of spring and autumn. To the action of moving and melting glaciers is ascribed the present contour of the county. It may be supposed that the irregular surface of the latest rock deposits turned and in other ways affected the general course of the glacier across the county, and that fragments of these rocks were borne along from the eastern side of the county to be dropped in towns and counties lying some miles westward. It is even imaginable that the tremendous force of the moving mass stripped the western part of the county of its Niagara stratum, for such effects elsewhere are attributed to such cause. It is also possible that the Elkhorn moraine was formed later than the parallel Darien moraine, as the melting mass presented the aspect of a body retreating with its face to the front. Northeastward from Elkhorn about a quarter of the county is covered with the earlier moraines, the materials far-brought from the north and mixed with a large portion of pebbles and mud torn and ground from nearer-lying rocks. Something considerable was added from the outwash of the last great glacier. The drift deposit

has been found of greatly varying depth; as at Elkhorn about 275 feet; at points of the Darien moraine from 400 to 600 feet; at Yerkes Observatory (in Walworth) 405 feet; at adjacent points in southeastern Rock county 40 to 100 feet.

It can not be said with strong assurance that nature's tremendous formative work is yet finished for this county. The earthquake vibration of 1908, so distinctly perceived at Chicago, Aurora, and other points not farther away, were also felt for an instant here—barely felt, but unmistakably. It is probable that no place between the poles, whatever its latitude, is wholly and forever exempt from the action of cosmic or of subterranean forces, though man very reasonably believes that this earth, if not made expressly for his home, has been made generally habitable for him. The dwellers of Walworth do not as yet feel as insecure as if they had chosen their homes at the foot of the Andes.



## CHAPTER II.

### SURFACE OF THE COUNTY AND OTHER NATURAL FEATURES.

At the appearance of human life the surface of the county must have been well drained of its greater floods, its higher ridges settled and compacted, and all that was not covered with water overspread with many forms of vegetable growth—subsistence for many forms of lower animal life. Walworth is but a small segment of the great area of the upper Mississippi valley and the region of the great lakes, and its superficial aspect is in most respects that of the greatly favored belt of southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. There is nowhere within the county a height that, except in loose local habit of speech, can be called a hill. Neither are there deep-lying, twilighted gorges, or other features of nature in her more imposing or more wanton character.

#### HEIGHTS ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

A few official barometrical measurements, in feet above sea level, may give a fair notion of the upper and lower limits of unevenness. Railway stations, at which most of these observations were taken, are usually on lower ground than their villages, and somewhat variable figures are shown in different tabulations. For instance, the height of Lake Michigan is set down at 578 feet and also at 580 feet above sea level.

Allen Grove (old station) . . . . .	871	Honey Creek (village) . . . . .	816
Allen Grove (new station) . . . . .	918	Lake Beulah (station) . . . . .	825
Bardwell . . . . .	807	Lake Geneva (city) . . . . .	878
Darien . . . . .	946	Lyons (station) . . . . .	800
Delavan . . . . .	807	Mayhew (station) . . . . .	865
Duck Lake (or Lake Como) . . . . .	848	Sharon . . . . .	1028
East Troy . . . . .	850	Springfield . . . . .	848
Elkhorn (station) . . . . .	996	Spring Prairie . . . . .	920
Elkhorn (northwestern corner) . . . . .	1137	Troy Center . . . . .	981
Elkhorn (city) . . . . .	1031	Walworth (station) . . . . .	1004
Fayetteville . . . . .	864	Whitewater . . . . .	823
Geneva (point on section 19) . . . . .	1149	Yerkes Observatory . . . . .	1059
Geneva Lake . . . . .	852	Zenda (station) . . . . .	987

## PRAIRIES, OPENINGS AND FORESTS.

The prairies are nowhere boundless to the eye, and, but for small areas, nowhere quite level or greatly rolling. The primitive forests, with tangled undergrowth, reached no great distance backward from the margins of lakes and banks of creeks. Timber-openings limited and were limited by the prairies, and this both agreeably and usefully to pleasure-loving and profit-seeking man. The barren gravel knolls are few and conveniently distributed. The marshes were usually small, and several of these have been drained. The largest was that part of Honey Creek valley locally known as Troy marsh, in southern sections (square miles) of that town; and Turtle Creek marsh, in the eastern sections of Richmond. Both of these have contracted their area and both will soon be added to the acreage of dairy land. Pursuant to an act of Congress, September 28, 1850, relating to reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands unfit for cultivation, a patent signed by President Pierce, December 13, 1856, granted to Wisconsin all such lands remaining unsold at passage of that act. Proceeds of sales from these lands are invested for the benefit of the State University. Tracts of this description selected in Walworth county were in the following named towns:

Bloomfield, parts of sections 8, 24.....	160	acres
East Troy, parts of sections 13, 14.....	80	acres
Lafayette, parts of sections 4, 8.....	281.28	acres
Lyons, part of section 29.....	40	acres
Richmond, parts of sections 22, 23, 24, 26.....	1200	acres
Sugar Creek, parts of sections 19, 20, 21.....	443.1	acres
Whitewater, part of sections 34, 35.....	80	acres
	<hr/> 2284.38 acres	

## WATER COURSES.

Rock river, flowing southward through the county of the same name, and thence to the Mississippi, and Fox river, flowing in like direction to the same destination through the counties of Racine and Kenosha, receive all the drainage of Walworth. The great divide, for the most part, lies nearly diagonally southwest and northwest, along the great moraine. Honey creek and Sugar creek run by nearly parallel courses—the former from La-

grange across the Troys, thence southward to section 13, Spring Prairie, where it joins the latter within a few rods of the county line, and meets the Fox near Burlington. Sugar creek rises in a marsh near Richmond and crosses the towns of Sugar Creek, Lafayette and Spring Prairie.

The outlet of Geneva lake is rather grandly named White river and is joined in Lyons by the outlet of Duck lake, ending its crooked course at the city of Burlington. Three streams, the west, northwest and northeast branches of the Nippersink, meet a little above Genoa Junction and reach the Fox a few miles below Richmond, Illinois. The west branch comes out of Linn, crossing and recrossing the state line. The other branches are wholly in Bloomfield. The northeast branch is an outlet of Powers lake and its little companion lakes, lying along the border of Kenosha county.

Most of the town of Whitewater is drained by the creek of that name, which rises near the Richmond line, flows northward, becomes near the city a pair of connected ponds, and, passing into Jefferson county, reaches the Rock by way of Bark river. Turtle creek rises in Richmond, receives the discharge from Delavan lake outlet, crosses Darien (leaving the county near Allen Grove), finds its way to the Rock near Beloit, having crossed the towns of Bradford and Turtle. More than one half of the drainage of Elkhorn reaches the Turtle by way of Delavan lake inlet and outlet. The inlet has but a short course, in northern Geneva and Delavan, south of Elkhorn, and among its names have been Wallings, Phillips, and Jackson's creek. Straight southward through Sharon and near its eastern line runs the Piskasaw, which crosses the state line, traverses McHenry and Boone counties to merge itself in the Rock in southeastern Winnebago. Thus by its streamlets, once mighty glacial torrents, Walworth is joined to all the oceans between pole and pole.

#### LAKES AND THEIR SOUNDINGS.

The lake region of southeastern Wisconsin includes the counties of Dane, Jefferson, Kenosha, Racine, Walworth and Waukesha. The largest of the Walworth lakes are Geneva, Delavan, the Lauderdale group, and Beulah, all of which have been made known beyond the county borders, by the tongues and pens of men. Had Longfellow been providentially guided to one or all of these lakes he might have added pleasantly, if not greatly, to his "poems of places." He may have felt that local poets have rightly some precedence here, and these well-beloved sons of the lyric muse have neither neglected nor flagrantly abused their heaven-sent oppor-

tunities. The other lakes, in impartial order of alphabet, are: Army, Bass, Booth, two Comos, Holden's, Lulu, Mud, Pell's, Pleasant, Potter's, Russell's (or Otter), Ryan's, and Silver. Of these, Pleasant is associated in many minds with the Lauderdale chain, and Army, Booth and Mnd with Beulah. Power's lake, in Kenosha county, has one long shore, with enough water to keep its pebbles clean, in Bloomfield. A smaller lake (Middle) has an end in Bloomfield and a third (Lower) is wholly in that town, and these two lead the waters of Powers to the Nippersink.

As far as is known to the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, of all the inland lakes of the state, the deepest is Green lake, in the county of that name, 237 feet. The next deepest is Geneva lake, and in the clearness and coolness of its water it has no rival. Its surface is 860 feet above sea level, and 282 feet above Lake Michigan. Its length is about seven and five-eighths miles and its area 8.6 square miles. Its very variable width is shown by the table below, the results of nearly six hundred soundings taken on nine lines measured across the ice from shore to shore. The length of these lines and the deepest sounding along each are thus given, beginning near the head of the lake:

	Miles	Feet Deep
Marengo Park to Fresh Air Association.....	1.3	102.7
Cook's Camp to Camp Collie.....	1.1	142.0
Cook's Camp to Williams Bay Pier.....	2.0	140.7
Kaye's Park to Cedar Point.....	1.1	123.3
Across mouth of Williams Bay.....	0.8	99 0
Black Point to Cisco Bay.....	1.1	121.0
At the Narrows.....	0.5	75.4
Point to point, a little west of Button's Bay....	1.4	71.5
Manning's Point to opposite shore.....	0.8	68.0

Delavan lake is nearly three and three-fourths miles long and its average width about three-fourths of a mile. Its area is 2.7 square miles. Its greatest known depth is 56 7 feet. For the greater part of its area it is more than forty feet deep and little of it less than ten to twenty feet.

The measnrements and computations for Beulah and its companion lakes are shown thus:

Booth Lake . . . . .	Greatest depth, 25.4 feet; area, 125 acres
Beulah Lake—	
Upper . . . . .	Greatest depth, 67.0 feet; area, 260 acres
Round . . . . .	Greatest depth, 40.0 feet; area, 100 acres

Lower . . . . .	Greatest depth, 54.2 feet; area, 550 acres
Mill . . . . .	Greatest depth, 51.5 feet; area, 61 acres
East Troy Lake (Army) . . . . .	Greatest depth, 16.8 feet; area, 81 acres

Similar tabulation for the Lauderdale chain shows:

Green Lake . . . . .	Greatest depth, 56.8 feet; area, 282 acres
Middle Lake . . . . .	Greatest depth, 50.0 feet; area, 282 acres
Mill Lake . . . . .	Greatest depth, 50.0 feet; area, 304 acres

These officially surveyed lakes have been of no inconsiderable economic value to the county. Their attractions for summer visitors do not as yet wither or grow stale, and their influence on the valuation of adjacent real estate is evident.

#### NATURAL PRODUCTS.

Stone crops out occasionally along the banks of creeks, but little quarrying has been found profitable. Cobblestones and boulders were strewn, not thickly, as in the rugged farther-east, but not difficult to gather, in the first half century of white man's needs, for wells and foundation walls. The lake shallows and creek bottoms supplied much of this homely but readily available material. A large three-storied hotel was early built at East Troy of little more than fist-sized pebbles, and seems time-defying; and a wayside inn, now a sober and substantial dwelling, was built at Tibbets before rail-ways came this way, of gravel and lime mortar.

Brick clay of variable quality has been found and used from an early date, making a substantial, though often homely article for home builders. The best is that at Whitewater, its bricks having the color and hardness of the cream-colored product which once made Milwaukee famous. Generally, the bricks from other kilns vary in color from grayish yellow to dull light red. Drain tiles have been made for home trade for perhaps a quarter-century.

Beds of peat have been worked in the valley of Whitewater creek, but without great influence upon the fuel market. Deposits of ochrous earths here and there have been worked experimentally, and for a time have raised some hopes in the minds of owners. The one great, unfailing, earth-hidden resource is spread over all the towns, at plowing depth below the green surface.

## TIMBER.

There was nothing peculiar to this county in its native trees, shrubs, vines, medicinal herbs and weeds. Oaks of the black, burr, pin, red and white varieties were by far the most numerous and widely spread, and hence most valuable; and these gave their distinctive character to the timber openings, so inviting to the early comers. Other trees and shrubs were black and white ash, basswood, birch, black cherry, black walnut, butternut, red and white cedar, crab apple, cranberry, hazel, hickory, ironwood, locust, curly and sugar maple, plum, poplar, sumach, tamarack and willow. The oaks, at first piled for cabin walls and split for fencing and fuel, were but little later hewn for long-lasting framework of houses, barns, mills, churches and county buildings, and sawed into scantling, joists, inch boards, and half-inch siding; and when railways brought in a full supply of pine lumber the older trees became the general source of firewood. Some of these fallen lords of the ancient forest may have been thrifty shoots as long ago as the voyages of Columbus and Cartier, and many of them must have been acorn-bearers when Nicolet came down Rock river valley from the further north, in 1634. A few are yet living, seemingly as slow in their dying as in their growing. White oak and hickory gave excellent materials to the local wagon makers. The earlier joiners found in black walnut a fair supply of easily worked lumber for inner finish of houses. Since it was taken as it ran through the mills—unselected—its color was slightly improved by painting.

The settlers early became forest conservators, and there has been little wanton or accidental destruction. The needs of pioneers and the later fuel supply of farmers and villagers nearly exhausted the dead timber and the older living trees within the first thirty years. For a few more years the oaks of second growth gave firewood at a steadily rising price. Thus, good wood, often in over-full cords, was sold in 1856 at \$2.25 to \$2.50; in 1866, in even cords, at \$4.50 to \$5; in 1876, in scant cords, at \$5.50 to \$6; in 1896, in loads of dead trunks and dynamite-split stumps, a scant supply at \$6. Coal began to come into general use after 1870, and is now, with coke, kerosene, and gasoline, for kitchen use, the only fuel available for such as do not own a thriftily managed wood lot. There are yet many fair-looking and valuable groves of trees from six to eight or more inches in diameter, but the fortunate owners are able to withhold the axe for yet a generation to come. For that space of time, at least, the county will be far from treeless, as the yearly growth seems to be gaining on the few cutters.



## CLIMATE.

The climate of Wisconsin is probably modified by the presence of the great lakes northward and eastward and by the absence of great wind breaks east of the Rocky mountains. The prevailing winds of winter which give that season its most familiar character, blow from the arc between southwest and north, strongly and keenly. Winds from the lakes are much less frost-laden. Snow and rain come from every point of the compass-card. Sudden changes of weather often surprise wary observers and are more trying than greatest heat or cold. The prevailing winds, which make winter so cruel, compensate in the warmer seasons by driving away such miasmas as arise from the shrinking marshes. The fevers of the prairie-breaking period have disappeared and have made way for the disorders of riotous or careless living. Pulmonary and bronchial diseases are not so common as might be judged likely from the general weather conditions. The few epidemics are speedily limited in severity and duration by the local physicians and boards of health. As long ago as 1857 a physician described the region in which he practiced as "distressingly healthy," and this could have been said as truly of the rest of the county.

The summers are variable as to length and temperature, but may be described as short and hot. There is more complaint of drouth than of excessive rain, both of which have been known to spoil the farmer's year; but in general the crops grow to fullness and ripen well in spite of prophetic fears. Untimely frosts, too, sometimes threaten or injure the sprout or the unripe ear. The late Robert T. Seymour said, about 1876, that he had been twenty-three years in the county and had gathered twenty-one good crops of corn.

In 1859 and 1863 it was noted that there was in each of these years at least one frosty night in each month. A man who seemed not overcredulous remarked that a friend had heard Solomon Juneau say that an aged Menominee had told him that such years had occurred quadrennially in southeastern Wisconsin for a period reaching as far backwards as 1743. But neither 1867 nor any subsequent year before leap year has confirmed this simple rule of forecasting a season. The summer of 1859, for all its monthly frost, was generally hot and dry. The summer of 1911, until near the end of August, was warm and dry, and the first week of July was superheated in city and country. In July and August pipe-layers found the clay scarcely moist enough to hold together in spadefuls at the depth of six feet. Then began, in time to save the crops, short local showers, increasing throughout September and

October in frequency and duration, and so restored the normal moisture that the surface soil is likely to withstand, if need be, another series of dry summers.

Mr. Dwinnell noted that the winter of 1836-7, endured in new log huts by himself and Isaiah Hamblin in Lafayette and by James Van Slyke, wife and child at Fontana, was cruelly cold and hard to bear. Mr. Cravath told of five feet of snow, January to April, 1843, and a hard winter. Mr. Gale and Mr. Simmons also thus noticed this winter. That of 1856-7 was exceptionally cold in Michigan and Wisconsin, and the next winter, though somewhat less so, was made trying by heavy snow and wild drifts. Builders worked out of doors in 1857-8 nearly all winter in shirt sleeves. A heavy fall of snow, each side of New Year's, 1864, was blown into almost impassable drifts, and with this such degree of cold as to make the whole month of January for long memorable; and this was but slightly mitigated in February. Among later extremely cold winters were those of 1872-3, 1874-5, 1887-8, 1894-5. That of 1875-6 was mild, and the next, or next but one, was so muddy that it was difficult to haul half-loads of produce into town. In the first week of November, 1869, about eighteen inches of snow fell in two days, and lay nearly undisturbed by winds until March. For one full winter sleighing was good where the tracks were well beaten.

#### A MEMORABLE SEASON.

The snow blockade of February and early March, 1881, was general throughout most of the northern states. The weather of February 10th was unusually mild. Before daylight of the 11th began a heavy snowfall, driven slantwise at a small angle with the plane of the horizon, from the north-northeast, and this continued until roads for long spaces were full from fence to fence and deepest railway cuts filled to their tops. New levels thus reached, the snow was driven onward to regions of warmer air. After the first heavy fall the air was kept full of the finer particles raised and driven by the long unrelenting gale, constantly setting at naught the work of snow plows and of thousands of shovelers. The fields were swept nearly bare between drifts, but many farmers found long and hard work between house and barn. Villages became as petty sovereignties with a policy of non-intercourse. Besides, before the ways were again opened there was reasonable dread of a soon-coming want of flour and fuel. For nearly a month mails were stopped. Then, having been notified by telegraph that an accumulation of tie-sacks had reached Eagle from Chicago, by way of Milwaukee, the postmaster at Elk-



horn, March 8th, swore in Daniel Lennon as special carrier and sent him out by two-horse bob-sled to find his way and flounder through it as best he might. He returned in twelve hours, himself and team greatly way-worn; Mr. Bradley distributed mail all night, and men received their delayed parcels and their newspapers which had become back numbers. Railway travel was practically suspended about three weeks.

The only employment for young men was as volunteer shovelers in the nearer railway cuts. They soon discharged themselves with blistered faces and necks, and eyes for some days blinded from the reflected heat and glare of the sun in the snow pits. Older or less active men, finding home a cage, wallowed through drifts and fought with the gale to reach hotel, saloon or store and soon found the fireside gossip there stale and outworn for want of new material.

Nicholas Donoghue died about March 1st and his body lay unburied for a week or more. Isaac Burson died March 5th, at a hotel, and his body lay more than forty-eight hours before it could be taken to his relatives, two and one-half miles away, toward Delavan. These few instances may show the effectiveness of this historic blockade.

When the snow no longer filled the air and shovelers began to make some way through the drifts, men hoped that as the slowly creeping month neared the equinox the sun would prevail against the long winter. But, on the 19th, the storm returned to Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa. It seemed the same snow, driven from the same quarter at the same angle by the same ill-intending wind. It was mid-April before all the highways opened. Near the end of May the slowly-melting snow and lower ice lingered in such places as the hollow next west of the church near Jacobsville.

### CHAPTER III.

#### INDIAN OCCUPATION—MOUNDS AND RELICS—GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

At the coming of Jean Nicolet in 1634 to Green bay and thence by way of Rock river to the Mississippi, Wisconsin was well occupied by Chippewas, Maskoutens, Menominees (Folles Avoines, or wild rice eaters), Outagamis, Pottawattomies, Sauks, Winnebagos, and remnants of other Indian tribes. Whatever had been their previous inter-tribal relations, the presence and influence of the soon-following French missionaries, traders, and garrisons tended somewhat to make the wars of these tribes less frequent. As far as this condition was brought about at all, it was done, in great part by arraying the natives against the English as their common enemy. Charles Langlade led his Indians and French half-breeds to their share in Braddock's defeat, and in 1760 to the defense of Montreal.

A few years after New France was no more, British agents directed native hostility against the American settlers in the old Northwest Territory as the advance guards of the real and forever-encroaching wrongers of the Indian. Though after the Revolution the titles of the tribes, from eastern Ohio to farther Iowa and Missouri were slowly extinguished by wars and by treaties, for yet a half-century after the peace of 1783 the settlers of Illinois and Wisconsin were not secure from the terrors of Indian outbreak. The motley descendants of Langlade, with their full-blooded Indian friends, fought against Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, in Ohio, and at Tippecanoe and in the war of 1812-15 they found work for their too willing hands. By a treaty at Fort Harmar, July 9, 1789, General Harrison acting in behalf of the United States, the chiefs of the Sauks and Pottawattomies ceded the district lying between the Fox and the Mississippi, which included about two tiers of Wisconsin counties. Black Hawk, always hostile, denied the right of the chiefs to give or sell the lands of the tribes. His foolish undertaking, in 1832, ended in defeat and expulsion of himself and his always intractable tribe, and Indian war was no longer possible on this side of the Mississippi. He had received some delusive encouragement from the Winnebagos of Rock River valley, who may have hoped for him some partial or temporary success while they dared not help him openly. It does not appear that the Pottawattomies lis-

tened to his plans, nor that they greatly shared his blind hatred of white men. Their own landlord rights had been signed away at Fort Harmar, and the event of the war with England had left them no hope of recovery of their ancient domain by trick or force. This county had been a part of their patrimony from white man's earliest knowledge. They had at least three villages, as late as the coming of the surveyors who staked the corners of townships and sections, along the shores of Geneva lake. Bigfoot, one of their chiefs, had his village near the site of Fontana, and there was one at Williams Bay, and another at the foot of the lake. There had been a village on each side of Delavan lake, one at Whitewater, and part of the tribe hovered on the eastern line of the county, near Burlington. Squaws had broken ground and raised corn before white men came with plow and hoe and they boiled maple sap in the valley of Sugar creek. They lingered until 1837 before following the westering trail of most of their race. Bigfoot had no consuming love for the evicting white men, and less for their ways of life, but he was wise and prudent enough to comply with the terms of the treaty which had, in effect, given his hunting grounds to the plow and his fishing places to tourist-laden steamers. It is told of him that he asked of a friendly newcomer that the graves of two of his wives and a son should be respected, and that on that occasion he gave way to much like a Caucasian's emotion. The earlier settlers at Geneva, Spring Prairie, and Whitewater saw the disappearance of these several links between historic and pre-historic Wisconsin.

#### MOUNDS AND RELICS.

Among relics, left for a short time, of the older occupancy were a few mounds of a period which has left no other sign—a period antedating oldest Algonquin tradition. One of these, lizard-shaped, with legs outspread, tail turned northwardly, was at the flat-iron point of Main and Lake streets, Lake Geneva. It was fifty to eighty feet long, ten to twelve feet wide, and two to three feet high. A large oak stump at its top gave a partial hint of its age. Little more than a block westward was a larger mound, also lizard-shaped, with longer tail. Both heads were near the water's edge. About the head of the lake were other mounds, in size and shape not easily determinable, and covered with woodland growth. On section 31, town of Geneva, between the lakes of Geneva and Como, was a bow-and-arrow shaped earthwork. This monument of a forgotten race was already badly in need of the "restorer's" ingenious art. It was eighty to ninety feet long and its form was that of a bent bow with arrow ready for flight toward the larger lake, as if unseen

bowmen lay forever in wait for unwary or daring trespassers. A little westward from the city of Whitewater, on the crest of a bluff, was an oblong mound measuring sixty-five feet from north to south, twenty feet wide, and at its middle about five feet high. Less than a half mile northeasterly were three conical mounds, about twenty-five feet across and nearly seven feet high. Besides these ancient works there were a few smaller burial mounds about the county, not older than the French dominion. This was shown by the contents, which included medals, buttons and trinkets of French make,—all taken by irreverent white despoilers from these family vaults. Stone and flint weapons and articles used in the lodges have been found and are yet occasionally found on or but slightly below the surface, in field and woodland, everywhere about the county. Intelligent local collectors have especially noticed the abundance of these relics on both sides of Delavan lake.

It was for long a reasonable conjecture that the several low mounds on and about the Lake Lawn farm conceal evidences of pre-historic occupation of the shores of Delavan lake. In March, 1911, Ernest F. and Chester W. Phillips began to trench across mounds on the family property, and with much labor and persistence verified, at one point, the general surmise. At seven feet downward they reached an oblong pit, seven by nine feet, carried about two feet farther down into a stratum of loose gravel. The pit was floored with loose cobble-stones made even with sand, and its walls were also of loose stones in the way of skillful well diggers. Two skeletons sat in opposite corners, and twelve more were laid or piled between; but no relics of other kind had been placed there, nothing to hint that they were killed in battle, sacrificed to the gods of their enemies, drowned while the lake spirit was in angriest mood, or swept away by swiftly marching pestilence. A local paper remarked truly: "The finding of these bones affords rare play for the imagination." The pit had been filled with loose earth, and a covering of clay baked from the top to something like the hardness of brick. The mound, rounded above all, is about forty feet across and four feet high. It is probable that the State Archaeological Society will in its own time describe with exactness and fullness, and will deduce with scientific care and conclusiveness.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

One relic of the long Algonquin occupation is all but absent, that of Indian names on the county maps. Only Nippersink and Piskasaw have been so preserved, and these, without doubt, in such clipped and weakened forms as no Algonquin purist, trying to restore or re-create the classic dialects and

literature of his people, could accept as better than "pidgin" Indian. Some of the fathers of the county learned a few of the less difficult Pottawattomie words for familiar objects, but did not permanently enrich the pioneer speech with these graceful or vigorous terms. Bigfoot's English name was for a very short time given to his lake; but better taste prevailed, and his only monument on the map is but a four-corners postoffice on the Illinois side of a state-line road, south of Walworth, though the adjacent prairie in that town is still so named locally.

The natives had named most of the lakes and creeks, and the present names are translations or paraphrases of the Pottawattomie or other original terms. But there were alternative forms of a few of these names, as if there had been difference of dialect or other circumstance. A few of these uncouth names have been preserved, though with some doubt as to accuracy of their spelling:

Bigfoot—Mang-go-zid, Muh-mang-go-zid, Mu-sha-o-zet, Mauk-suek, Mauk-soe, Pok-toh, Ke-che-sit.

Duck Creek—She-sheip-se-pee.

Duck Lake—She-sheip-bess.

Geneva Lake—Gee-zhich-qua-wauk, Kish-wau-ke-toe, Gee-zihig-wau-gid-dug-gah, Kish-wau-keak.

Honey Creek—Mish-qua-woc, Ah-moo-sis-po-quet-se-pee.

Sugar Creek—Sis-po-quet-se-pee.

Swan Creek—Wau-ba-shaw-se-pee.

Swan Lake—Wau-ba-shaw-bess.

Whitewater—Wau-be-gan-naw-pe-kat, Wau-bish-ne-pa-wau.

The government's surveyors were instructed to preserve in their field notes the native terms for lakes and streams; but such a list as the foregoing would have been modified greatly or disregarded wholly in the usage of the settlers, few of whom came from Maine and none from Gulliver lands.

## CHAPTER IV.

### SETTLEMENT OF THE OLD NORTHWEST.

An early sequence of the peace of 1783 was the removal of the generally hostile Iroquois tribes from old Tryon county and farther New York to Canada, and the restriction of the remnant families and part tribes of friendly Indians to small and but temporary reservations in Genesee Valley. The great wilderness westward of the counties along the Hudson and the lower Mohawk were thus opened at once to peaceful settlement. Central, northern and western New York, and the bordering tier of Pennsylvania counties, filled rapidly with men of New England. Hunger for broader and more tillable fields, and thirst for the "unearned increment" of farm values and selling prices of village lots—better material conditions—were primary causes of this swift, noiseless flight from Egypt. But the secondary cause lay closely behind. These work-hardened men were organizers of towns, counties and states; and their influence upon political, industrial and commercial life was felt immediately. As they followed the course of the sun, having all the west before them and Providence their guide, they threw off much of the burden of older colonial ideas, and wherever they halted, they founded a more liberal New England, one of the nineteenth century then at hand rather than of the outworn century of the Pilgrims. The great advance guard of the invasion having secured a first choice of farms and town sites, the later divisions of this grand army, reinforced by a yet small European immigration, found the great lakes an easy road to the broad Northwest Territory. They carried with them their household goods and much besides. Caesar and his fortunes were but a light burden compared with theirs. If not all of these men were conscious of the near-lying possibilities and responsibilities before them, there were among them men who hoped greatly for themselves, for their country and for humanity.

Four states had grown from the joint cession of territory by Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and the fullness of time had arrived for Wisconsin, which was then known as an Indian country, a fair field for trade in furs and whisky, and as having in its southwestern corner a workable deposit of lead ores. (The barbarous heraldry of the state seal quarters the



mattock with the anchor, plow, and sledge hammer, with a miner and a sailor as supporters, almost the last device that could occur to men who knew the state's real resources. But the motto, "Forward," is English and significant, and nearly atones for the blazonry). The establishment of a land office at Milwaukee and the contract-letting to surveyors for the work of finding and staking the corners of townships and of their sectional subdivisions was soon followed by the long memorable business crisis and panic of 1837. Though this was truly a national calamity, it had some determining influence on the general character of the first great wave of immigration to southeastern Wisconsin and northern Illinois—the latter then hardly less a wilderness than the former—and in some way wrought not ill for our county. Settlements and nearly atones for the blazonry.) The establishment of a land office at times, friends, and friends' relatives and friends—fleeing from commercial and industrial disaster in the East—to this rather than to some other segment of the western paradise. Many of these newer comers journeyed by the easy way of the lakes to Milwaukee, Racine and Southport, and thence by Indian trail or territorial road to their much desired journey's end; for, fair and fertile as were the fields passed over, there were friends and equally fair prospects but a day or two's travel forward. Not a few came overland from their old homes in covered wagons—"prairie schooners."

The stout-hearted men of 1836 and 1837 had builded better than they knew, though they had not worked blindly nor without large purpose. They had taken the first step which costs and also counts at so many of men's beginnings, and which made the way of their followers a little easier than their own had been. A colonial clergyman, preaching an "election sermon" to men of Massachusetts, in 1688, said that God had sifted a whole nation, that He might send choice grain into the New England wilderness. It was no inferior grain, sifted largely from the Eastern states with a not negligible quantity from the British empire and from Germany, which sowed this county with home-builders from whom was to proceed a generation of nation-defenders.

It is not now and here needful to exalt overduly the character and ability of the founders nor to set them greatly above the fair average of American citizens of their time. Few of them were saints, though a large proportion of them were God-fearing and man-loving, and nearly all were well bred in obedience to law and in respect for social order; and all were in some way useful, each to others. Their new situation called into ready action the ancient virtues of hospitality to strangers at their cabin doors and of neighborly helpfulness and indulgence; though they differed sturdily, like men of many minds, wills, interests, and prejudices. Like comrades in arms, and like all who meet like

dangers and difficulties, these men soon learned each other's general or special value, and neither could nor would they suffer a foible or two to hide true worth wholly out of sight; for, just then, men were more wanted than ideal perfection in men's garments.

The pioneers had left orderly, well-governed communities, where churches, schools, public records, newspapers, mails, roads and all such agencies as bind men together in large and in small communities are human nature's daily needs; and such were the needs of the men and women of Walworth after their first provision for shelter, food and fuel. Another early need, too, has been noted—that of “allotting a portion of the virgin soil as a cemetery, and another portion as the site of a prison,” and these needs were not long neglected. The early settlers included men of such various callings that most of the work required by their simpler life could be done among them from passably well to skillfully. Besides the indispensable farmers, house-builders, mill-wrights, sawyers, millers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, and tailors, there came at once surveyors, physicians, preachers, teachers, lawyers, retailers, inn-keepers, and moneylenders. A community so meeting and forming on prairies and among venerable trees might be likened to houses framed, marked and shipped to a colony across the sea, there to “rise like an exhalation.”

#### BIRTHPLACES OF EARLIEST MEN OF WALWORTH.

As to the old homes, it may be said more specifically and without great inaccuracy that while every New England state, nearly every county of New York, and many counties of the Western Reserve of Ohio sent within a dozen years each its contribution, the greater number were from Vermont, western Massachusetts and Connecticut, the counties of northern, central and western New York, with those along both banks of the Hudson, the northern tier of Pennsylvania, and northeastern Ohio. But there were also noticeably men of New Jersey, the upper Delaware counties of Pennsylvania and of those along her southern tier; besides men who had first sojourned in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. There were a few from “Evangeline-land,” descended from men of Connecticut and eastern Long Island who went in 1760-61 to make Nova Scotia of Acadie, and Cornwallis, Horton, and Aylesford from the parish of Grand Pre, and also to set up for Rev. Thomas Handley a pulpit in place of Father Felicien's altar.

Men of foreign birth found their way here easily, though they were not at first very numerous. As transportation improved, their movement this way was somewhat quickened, and more noticeably after the Irish famine of 1847



and the German revolution of 1848-49. Irishmen diffused themselves throughout the towns and villages and most of them are now hardly known but as Americans. Germans lodged themselves at first in the towns along the eastern county line, but have set themselves no such permanent limit. Hardly one of the thirty-two counties of Ireland is unrepresented here. Nearly every German state, large and small, has furnished the county with some share of its muscles and its mind, though the later arrivals appear to be chiefly from the northern parts of the empire. Norwegians came in time to buy government land, and their names are found mostly in town records of Lagrange, Richmond, Sugar Creek and Whitewater. There has never been a noticeable colored element of our population, owing, most likely, to the superior attractions of the greater cities along Lake Michigan and Rock river. How much our foreign-born citizens are of us as well as with us may be inferred fairly from some hundreds of names of soldiers of the Civil war. The number of foreign-born citizens now living here is but a small proportion of the whole population.

## CHAPTER V.

### SURVEYS—GENEVA LAKE TROUBLE—ARRIVALS.

Whencesoever they came, the men of 1836-61 were mostly of American descent, and all of American ideas, beliefs, feelings, habits and purposes, as they well proved in their later lives as well as in the current of all their lives. It was quite natural for these men, when their most pressing home wants were supplied by their activity and ingenuity, to call themselves together to organize for local self-government; and within six years a part of the lately unbounded wilderness had been set off by mathematically determined county lines with sixteen township subdivisions, and as many new names added to the national gazetteer. Thus geographical definiteness took the place of New France and Northwest Territory, and town 3 north, range 18 east, became Spring Prairie.

### CONTEST AT LAKE GENEVA.

He who first stands upon soil hitherto untrodden by civilized men, himself for the hour the vanguard of westward-moving empire, instinctively looks about him for water and timber. Mills must be built, and water power sites are likeliest to be soon at a premium. Hence, at first sight the attractions at the foot of Geneva Lake were irresistible. Similar, though not equal, opportunities at the lakes of Delavan and Whitewater and at the rapid places of the several creeks could not for long be overlooked. The sub-contract for establishing township lines from Beloit eastward to Lake Michigan had been let in 1835 to John Brink and John Hodgson, who, with Jesse Eggleston, Reuben T. and William Ostrander as assistants, began work immediately. Taking two tiers of towns at once they reached Geneva lake early in September. They meandered (in surveyor's sense) the circumference of the lake and made the first official chart, showing its form and area. At the foot of the lake Mr. Brink took note, on his own and Hodgson's account, of golden possibilities there, blazed and marked a few trees to indicate the priority of his claim to the town site and water right, and passed eastward with his compass and field notes. He was a native of Ontario county, New York, his birthplace near Geneva, which is at the foot of Seneca lake. He may have read of Lake

Leman and the city of the Allobroges and of John Calvin. However this may have been, he did not like the name of Bigfoot, by which Mrs. Kinzie, as early as 1832, had mentioned the lake, nor any of its Pottawattomie equivalents or alternatives—all barbarously uncouth and nearly irreducible to writing. He then and there named the lake for all coming time, and his good taste has never been questioned; for even the land office did not insist upon “Geezhich-quaw-wauk,” or “Kish-wau-ke-toe.” The western end of this gift of the glaciers had been passed not infrequently by officers and soldiers on their journeys between Chicago and Fort Winnebago (Portage City). About 1830 Lieut. Jefferson Davis had ridden by that route, and in his latest years recalled his pleasing impressions of his view of the lake as he passed.

In 1832, as soon as Black Hawk and his tribe were defeated and driven across the Mississippi, the bloody disturbances—killings, scalpings and burnings—about Naperville ended forever. It was thus safe for Christopher Payne to leave the fort at Chicago and go in search of the mill site at the foot of Geneva lake, a fair description of which had been given him by a half-breed trader. He reached the Nippersink valley, in Bloomfield, but for want of food for a much longer journey forward he went back to Chicago. Had he found the trail and followed it for another hour or two he would have reached the object of his search about three years earlier than Mr. Brink’s arrival, and the annals of earliest Lake Geneva would have lost a long and but moderately interesting chapter. Early in 1836 he set forth again, this time from Squaw Prairie, near Belvidere, and with him George W. Trimble, his son-in-law, and Daniel Mosher. At the end of two days he found the mill site and the unplatted city, but did not find (or he disregarded if he found) Mr. Brink’s claim-marks. Having eaten their provisions, they went back, but came again in March, built a log house and returned to Squaw Prairie. Early in April they were a third time on the ground, and they began to build a dam across the outlet.

John Hodgson, of the surveying party, whose work had been to stake section corners within Mr. Brink’s township lines, and William Ostrander had been left to occupy and improve the claim as made in 1835, and to prevent encroachment. They, too, had claims there. Mr. Payne came while they were at Milwaukee whither they had gone for provisions. The winter at Geneva was long and lonesome, and Milwaukee was more attractive, even in its infancy,—else Payne’s three comings, in the course of two months, would not have escaped their earlier notice. On their return they tried what words and turf-throwing would do and then sent to Milwaukee for reinforcements. In the short meantime other men had become interested. Brink’s men at

Geneva had sold a quarter interest in his claim to Charles A. Noyes and Orrin Coe; and Payne's son, Uriah, after the first defeat, had given his one-third share of his father's claim to Robert Wells Warren, for which the latter agreed to help in recovering and holding the larger remnant. Mr. Warren was as bold and persistent as Payne, and much more resourceful and politic than the old frontiersman. The needs of the situation soon compelled compromise, and Mr. Hodgson, acting in Mr. Brink's name, sold all rights in dispute for two thousand dollars. Peace was restored, but anger and resentment were not soon soothed into forgetfulness. On the one hand, Payne complained that he had been forced to "buy his own pocketbook" at an extortionate price. On the other side, Brink and Reuben T. Ostrander denied Hodgson's authority to sell more than his own claim. Other men were coming to the building of a new city, and their ears were soon tired of these complainings.

#### ARRIVALS AT OTHER TOWNS IN 1836-7.

While this war was breaking out Palmer Gardner had settled quite peacefully on section 26 of Spring Prairie, and Gardner's Prairie was for long afterward a convenient geographical term for that part of the township. Though then unmarried, he built a cabin, broke ground, and raised a crop of grain and potatoes. He was not without neighbors, even in 1836. Ten or twelve families came that year, and a few single men besides.

In 1835 Major Jesse Meacham, a soldier of 1812-15, and Adolphus Spoor set out from Washtenaw county, Michigan, to look before leaping into a new Troy. They marked their claims, and the next year came with families and goods to stay and pass thence into local history.

Asa Blood, later of Sugar Creek, and a young man named Roberts, of whom later trace is not thus far found in records, built a cabin near the village of East Troy, on the north side of Honey creek. Mr. Roberts appears to have made and sold an earlier claim in Troy. This later act and sign of possession was in the spring of 1836.

James Van Slyke had first halted, with his family, at the foot of the lake; but in the fall of 1836 he built his house near Bigfoot's village in the town of Walworth. A child, named Geneva, had been born at the other end of the lake, and Miss Van Slyke and her parents passed the first winter of her life in the new house at Fontana.

Harry Kimball came late in 1836 and made his claim on section 6, of Bloomfield, within easy distance of the settlement at Geneva, and went home to Cooperstown, New York. The next spring he came with his son, Oramel, and built his house.

Col. Samuel Faulkner Phoenix entered the county, at its Spring Prairie gateway, early in July, 1836. After a few explorations of the country about Duck, Geneva and Swan lakes and Sugar creek, keeping Spring Prairie as his base of operations, he determined his settlement, early in August, by taking his movables to the bank of Swan lake outlet, and with him went Allen Perkins. About two months later William Phoenix, the Colonel's cousin, reached the new city with his family. Henry, the Colonel's brother, presently came and the two became partners in business. Having founded his city and dedicated it to perpetual temperance, the Colonel named it in honor of Edward C. Delavan, of Albany. A few years later Swan lake was renamed Delavan. Mr. Perkins soon returned to the eastern side of the county, leaving all the honors and prospects at Delavan to the house of Phoenix.

Isaiah Hamblin came earliest to Lafayette, with his wife as evidence of his intention to stay. This was in June, 1836. Rev. Solomon Ashley Dwinell, Elias Hicks, Alpheus Johnson, Sylvanus Langdon, Charles Chauncey Perrin, and Isaac Vant came before the year's end—at least, to mark their several claims. Mr. Dwinell notes that the following winter was unusually severe. Houses had been built, and some of these were occupied in spite of the difficulties of place and season.

Major John Davis, though unmarried, built near Silver lake, in Sugar Creek, and lived somehow through the winter of 1836-37 under his own ridge-pole. The next year brought him neighbors, but he moved onward, out of county annals.

Late in 1836 John Powers built his house in the town of Linn, not far from Mr. Payne's at Geneva and Mr. Kimball's in Bloomfield. His family came at next springtime, and thus perfected his citizenship of Linn.

The settlement at Elkhorn was planned in 1836 by LeGrand Rockwell, his brother, and their friend, Horace Coleman. Early in 1837 Mr. Rockwell and Mr. Coleman came to find the stake where the four central towns met. At Spring Prairie, Hollis Latham joined them. Within another fortnight Mr. Rockwell, with Daniel E. and Milo E. Bradley, but without Mr. Coleman, who thought not over well of the proposed site—perhaps because it lacked water power—were again at the pivotal stake. They built a cabin on section 6 of Geneva. Mr. Latham made his claim in the same section, and Albert Ogden, who had come with them from Milwaukee, chose his home in section 1 of Delavan. The elder Bradley had come in the interest of Lewis J. Higby, who afterward bought land in section 5 of Richmond.

## THE FIRST SETTLER.

Whatever honor may be due to the memory of the first actual settler within the county, that is the unquestionable right of Christopher Payne, a man who—to compare the smaller with the greater—was much of the texture and quality of the famous frontiersmen of the post-Revolutionary period, and a not unworthy forerunner of the men of the pioneer years. His priority of settlement, though it was by a few weeks only, is clear enough, and his easily admitted claim to such distinction may be regarded as yet stronger from his adventure in 1832. As to the great dispute, Judge Gale and Mr. Simmons, both high-minded men and good lawyers, were of opinion that Mr. Brink was wholly in the right. Had neither he nor Mr. Payne ever crossed the county line the first settlement would have been made early in 1836, and the site of Lake Geneva would not long have been overlooked nor unoccupied. Before the end of 1837 every town was more or less settled, though neither the towns nor the county had been officially named. In earlier records, as at the land-office, these minor divisions are described as towns 1, 2, 3, 4, north of base line on the boundary of Illinois and Wisconsin, ranges 15, 16, 17, 18 east of meridian passing northward along the western line of Lafayette county.

## CONTESTED CLAIMS.

The first comers sometimes found worse to meet and overcome than the sullenly retiring Indians, hard winters and all the hardships of breaking ground for planting a new community. To mark a few trees, or even to build a hut, did not in every instance secure the actual settler in possession of his claim; though public opinion, as represented by his neighbors, was on the side of equity—that is, was favorable to the man who came to stay as against grasping speculators. Judge Gale wrote of these perniciously enterprising gentry: "The alternating prairies, openings, and groves of heavy timber, meandered with numerous creeks and small rivers having an abundance of water power, early attracted attention of explorers; and while the surveyors were at work in the spring and summer of 1836 these adventurers were threading the valleys and selecting advantageous sites for imaginary villages and cities. These baseless claims were sometimes insisted on as real, when necessary to give priority over some 'intruding' actual settler who had made his claim at the same place; and the slight differences of memory between contending claimants were settled in favor of him who could rally to his aid the most pugnacious followers."



Mr. Dwinell wrote that in 1837 the settlers organized associations for mutual protection in holding three hundred and twenty acres each,—each unmarried woman one hundred and sixty acres. Fathers were allowed one hundred and sixty acres for each minor son. Committees were chosen to try and to settle disputed titles. An instance of committee-justice is told. The defendant in possession was found to have a clear right, but was obliged to pay half of the costs of an unreasonable neighbor's attempt to eject him. Few settlers had money, but such as had valuable timber claims were helped by the money lenders at the moderate rate of one hundred per cent. for three years' use. Such easy terms were quite providential for men who had soon exhausted such slender means as the cost of their westward movement had left them. To these several aids to prosperous settlement was added the long-famous currency of the period. Since wampum had just been demonetized, this paper stuff, when brought to this side of the lake, was in effect legal tender; but not so if the latest holder, who had had no choice but to accept it, should try to move it in the direction of its source at Kalamazoo or Tecumseh.

#### LAND SALES.

A land sale of one hundred townships in southeastern Wisconsin was advertised by the land office at Milwaukee, to begin November 19, 1838. The settlers, mostly unprepared to pay, asked and gained a delay until February 18, 1839. Sales began with townships 1 to 10, ranges from lake shore westward, and amounted to four or five townships daily. The lands of this county were sold between February 25th and March 5th, and the settlers held their own claims. Sales were made to highest bidder on each tract, starting at the government's minimum price, one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Men of Walworth would have shown themselves degenerate descendants of their eastern ancestors had they not found some useful device by which to prevent competitive bidding. The several home associations were represented by agents empowered to buy for their non-attending neighbors, and these agents were numerous enough to constitute an effective physical force if, in their judgment, fair play should need such help. If the minimum price was raised an agent would follow until his bid became highest—as high, if necessary, as twenty dollars. If payment was not made that day the bidding was void, and the same land was started next day at the lowest rate, and was usually sold at that price without further annoyance from previous competitors. If, however, a speculator was disposed to renew his bidding, the affair became the concern of all the agents. Such presumption was soon beaten out of the man

who dared to oppose superior numbers, or was washed away in the otherwise undefiled water of Menominee river. Christopher Payne and Major Meacham were not the only ready-witted, stout-willed, rude-handed men then in Walworth.



## CHAPTER VI.

### POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

Wisconsin, having passed from French to English and thence to American possession, was included in the old Northwest Territory until 1800, when it became part of Indiana Territory. In 1809 it was joined to Illinois Territory, and in 1818 to Michigan Territory, the latter organized in 1805. In 1836 the territory of Wisconsin (less the northern peninsula given to Michigan to placate her for the loss of the Ohio strip) was organized, and in 1838 Iowa was detached from its imperial domain. On admission as the thirtieth American state, in 1848, it suffered the loss of the region between St. Croix river and the upper Mississippi.

With territorial government came need of new counties. Iowa, Crawford and Milwaukee were at once set off from Brown (with Des Moines and Dubuque across the river). In 1838 Milwaukee county, though much the smallest of these, was most sub-divided, and one of the new counties was named for the then chancellor of the state of New York, Reuben Hyde Walworth, of Saratoga, the last of a short, illustrious line of judges (beginning in 1777 and ending with 1847). But not as chancellor was he thus honored in Wisconsin. He was also president of the New York State Temperance Society, and his name, with that of Edward C. Delavan, of Albany, were thought peculiarly fit for a new county and one of its towns,—since the town was already founded on a moral idea, and pious men of Delavan, Spring Prairie and Geneva were trying to build the county on the same foundation. Judge Walworth was born in 1788 and died in 1867. In 1848 he was the defeated Democratic candidate for governor, his name on the Cass and Butler ticket of the divided party. He lived to compile a valuable genealogy of his mother's family, descendants of John Hyde, of Norwich, Connecticut.

Walworth county lies along the northern line of Illinois, its eastern side about twenty-seven miles from the slightly irregular shore of Lake Michigan. It is twenty-four miles square, its center in latitude 42° 41' north, and longitude 88° 32' west. The bordering counties are Rock on the west, Jefferson and Waukesha north, Racine and Kenosha east, Boone and McHenry south. Its sixteen townships were in 1838 included in five towns, of which Delavan

was the southwestern quarter of the county, Elkhorn the northwestern quarter, Geneva the southeastern quarter, while the northeastern quarter was justly divided between Spring Prairie and Troy. In 1842 a census was taken for reapportionment of legislative representation. Sheriff Mallory and Under Sheriff Oatman performed this work, and Mr. Davis recorded their returns in Vol. 1, pp. 422-446, of Mortgages. It is evident from the face of this record that the returns were clerically well made. Mr. Davis was a shrewd and competent business man, but his spelling and writing were rather old-fashioned, even for seventy years ago. He followed his copy with faithful intent, and the list of eight hundred and seventy-five names has as few errors as most of such records. Only the heads of households are shown by name, with number of males and females set against each name. It is plain that many unmarried men thus missed entry by name; for several households numbered from twelve to twenty-five. The sum of this enumeration, if the register's crabbed figures are rightly read and added, was four thousand six hundred and eighteen. The five towns had become nine, and a tenth was fore-shown by returning two sheets for Troy. Richmond and Whitewater had been taken from Elkhorn; Darien and Walworth (the latter including Sharon) from Delavan; while Geneva and Spring Prairie were unchanged. In a year or more afterward each land-office division had been named and organized for home rule. The village of Elkhorn, laid out in 1837, spread itself loosely into four sections, lying in as many towns. This was soon found inconvenient for various county purposes, and in 1846 section 1 of Delavan, section 6 of Geneva, section 31 of Lafayette, and section 36 of the town of Elkhorn were set off as a new town and village of Elkhorn, and the larger remnant of the old town was renamed Sugar Creek. Thus, the list of towns became complete: Bloomfield, Darien, Delavan, East Troy, Elkhorn, Geneva, Hudson, Lafayette, Lagrange, Linn, Richmond, Sharon, Spring Prairie, Sugar Creek, Troy, Walworth, Whitewater. In 1865 Hudson was newly named Lyons. (In the newer county of St. Croix the names of Hudson, Richmond, Springfield and Troy are repeated.)

#### CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

At the four sessions of the second Territorial Assembly, 1838-40, one member sat in the Council and two in the House of Representatives for the joint district of Rock and Walworth counties. At both sessions of the third Assembly (December, 1840, and December, 1841), four members appeared in the lower House. At the fourth Assembly two councilmen sat for the dis-

trict. At the fifth (and last) Assembly, 1847-48, these counties were separately represented in both Houses.

When Wisconsin put on statehood, in 1848, the counties of Jefferson, Green, Milwaukee, Racine (including Kenosha), Rock and Walworth constituted the first of her two congressional districts. In 1852 Jefferson, Green and Rock were made part of a new district, the other counties remaining the first of three districts. In 1862 the first district was left unchanged, though the state had gained three members of Congress. In 1872 Milwaukee was dropped and Rock added. In 1882 Waukesha was exchanged for Jefferson. From 1892 to 1912 the counties of the first district have been Green, Kenosha, Racine, Rock and Walworth.

For the state Senate thirty-three members were chosen biennially—for odd-numbered districts in even-numbered years, for even-numbered districts in odd-numbered years—until 1882, when the sessions became biennial and the terms quadrennial. Walworth was a senate district from 1848 to 1870,—at first numbered fourteenth. In 1853 it was numbered twelfth. In 1872 it was joined to Kenosha and numbered eighth. In 1892 it was joined with several towns of Rock to make the twenty-fourth. This apportionment was found unconstitutional, because not composed of entire assembly districts, and in 1896 the two assembly districts of Walworth, with one of Jefferson, made up the twenty-third senate district. Since 1902 the whole of these two counties compose the twenty-third.

From 1848 to 1851 the county chose five assemblymen. The towns of the first district were East Troy, Spring Prairie, Troy. Those of the second district were Lagrange, Richmond, Whitewater; third district, Darien, Linn, Sharon, Walworth; fourth district, Bloomfield, Geneva, Hudson; fifth district, Delavan, Elkhorn, Lafayette, Sugar Creek.

From 1852 to 1855 there were six districts: First, Elkhorn, Geneva, Hudson; second, Lafayette, Sugar Creek, Troy; third, East Troy, Spring Prairie; fourth, Lagrange, Richmond, Whitewater; fifth, Darien, Delavan, Sharon; sixth, Bloomfield, Linn, Walworth.

From 1856 to 1865 the county was divided quarterly: the Geneva district numbered one, the Delavan district two, the Whitewater district three, the East Troy district (with Elkhorn) four.

From 1866 to 1883, three districts: First, Darien, Delavan, Richmond, Sharon, Walworth; second, Bloomfield, Elkhorn, Geneva, Lafayette, Linn, Lyons, Spring Prairie; third, East Troy, Lagrange, Sugar Creek, Troy, Whitewater.

From 1884 to 1890 (with biennial terms) the western half of the county, less the town of Walworth, was the first district. The rest of the county, including Elkhorn, was the second district.

From 1892 to 1900 the northern half, with Elkhorn, became the first district, the eight southern towns the second district. One more reduction, in 1902, has made the whole county one assembly district.

This steady loss of representation is due to the small increase of population here since the monetary panic of 1857, while Milwaukee and the northern counties have multiplied mightily. The several Federal enumerations have shown but one decrease—between 1860 and 1870:

1840 .....	2,611	1880 .....	26,249
1850 .....	17,832	1890 .....	27,860
1860 .....	26,496	1900 .....	29,259
1870 .....	25,972	1910 .....	29,614

The legislative membership is constitutionally fixed at thirty-three senators and one hundred assemblymen, and thus Walworth's loss is gain elsewhere in the state. But the county has yet some noticeable influence in legislation, and she is yet of some appreciable political value.

#### JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

In 1837 citizens of the present county of Walworth went to Milwaukee as plaintiffs or defendants in cases at law. In 1838 the county was attached temporarily, for judicial purposes, to the new county of Racine. In April, 1839, a federal judge held a term of court at Elkhorn. The federal judicial district of eastern Wisconsin includes Walworth. One citizen of this county, the late George Nelson Wiswell, was President Harrison's federal marshal for this district.

From the beginning of state government this county has been of the first judicial circuit,—until 1869, with Green, Kenosha, Racine and Rock; since that year, with Kenosha and Racine only. Circuit judges are chosen at April elections, their term of six years beginning in the following January. The current term of office began on the first Monday of January, 1908.

Judges of probate were chosen in the period between 1840 and 1849. A line of county judges began in January, 1850. Their functions were substantially those of the probate judges, with slight additions to their jurisdiction in later years, until 1907. "An act to confer civil and criminal jurisdiction on the county court of Walworth county" was published June 20th of

that year. By this act the county court has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in all actions of law and equity in which the sum at issue does not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars; in actions of foreclosure of mortgages and mechanic's liens; in actions for divorces and annulment of marriage contract; of title to real estate; of partition of real estate; and in all criminal cases except murder, manslaughter and homicide. Issues of fact may be tried with or without jury. Since 1901 special terms of county court may be held at Whitewater. Of course, all the county judges have been lawyers of good personal and professional repute; though, in 1885, a somewhat vigorous effort was made to open the way to the county bench for men not bred to the "insipid clamor of the bar." The act of 1907 seems not likely to encourage another such movement.

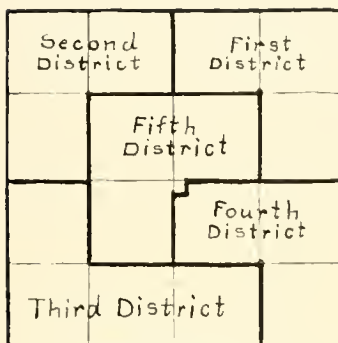
## CHAPTER VII.

### POLITICAL REPRESENTATION.

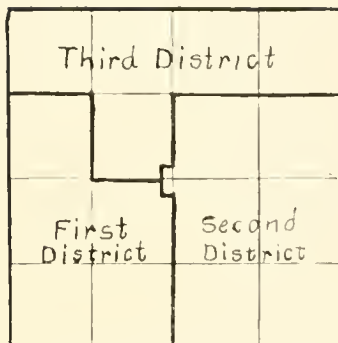
At the first session of the second Territorial Assembly (which was the first session held at Madison), beginning November 26, 1838, Col. James Maxwell, of the town of Walworth, appeared in Council for the counties of Rock and Walworth, and held his seat through that and the next Assembly, which latter body adjourned February 19, 1842. To the fourth Assembly came Charles Minton Baker, of Geneva, serving from December 5, 1842, to February 3, 1846. His colleague for the joint district, which now had two members, was Edward Vernon Whiton, afterward the first chief justice of the Wisconsin supreme court. A high estimate has been placed upon the personal character and judicial fitness of Judge Whiton. They who best knew Judge Baker rated his ability little if any lower and his character quite as highly. At the fifth (and last) Territorial Assembly, Dr. Henry Clark, of Walworth, served in Council from January 4, 1847, to March 13, 1848.

Othni Beardsley, of Troy, sat in the second Assembly as representative of this part of the joint district. At the next Assembly the district representation was doubled, and Dr. Jesse Carr Mills, of Spring Prairie, with Hugh Long, of Darien, were chosen; but Mr. Long resigned after one session and Dr. James Tripp, of Whitewater, served for the second session. Dr. Tripp, with John M. Capron, of Geneva, were chosen to the fourth Assembly, serving at the first session. At the second session William Ayres Bartlett, of Delavan, took Dr. Tripp's seat. At the third session Salmon Thomas, of Darien, and Dr. Mills replaced Messrs. Bartlett and Capron. At the fourth session this unstable membership was composed, for Walworth, now detached from Rock, of Warner Earl, of Whitewater, and Gaylord Graves, of East Troy. The last Assembly held two regular sessions, with a special session between. At the first of these appeared in Council, Dr. Henry Clark, and as representatives Palmer Gardner, of Spring Prairie, and Charles A. Bronson, of Lagrange. To the other sessions went Eleazar Wakeley, of Whitewater, and George Walworth, of Spring Prairie, as representatives.

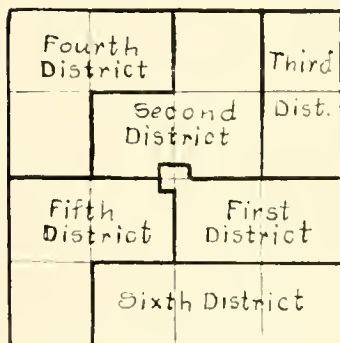




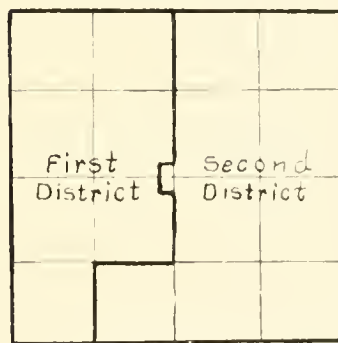
1848 - 1851



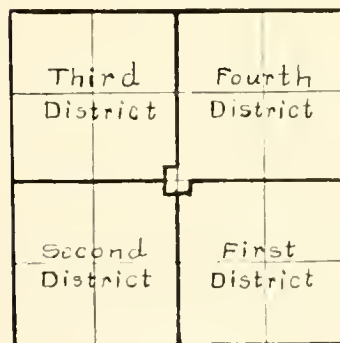
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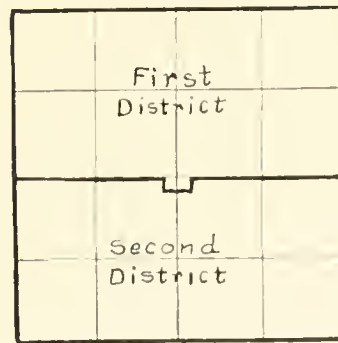
1852 - 1855



1882 - 1890



1856 - 1865



1892 - 1900

## ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS AT SIX APPORTIONMENTS





Among the earliest attentions at the capitol to the affairs of this county, and previous to 1838, was the appointment of justices of the peace by Governor Dodge and the consenting Council. There were William Bell for Walworth, William Bowman for Sugar Creek, Gaylord Graves for East Troy, Truman Hibbard for Troy, Thomas McKaig for Geneva, Col. Perez Merrick for Lafayette, Benjamin Carpenter Pearce for Spring Prairie, Jeduthun Spooner for Sugar Creek, Salmon Thomas for Darien and Delavan, and Israel Williams, Jr., for Linn.

The county having been set off by legislative act early in 1838, there was yet time within the same year to nominate and elect county officers. The chosen were for sheriff, Sheldon Walling, of Geneva (near Elkhorn); for register of deeds, LeGrand Rockwell, of Elkhorn village; for treasurer, William Hollinshead, of Delavan; for surveyor, Edward Norris, of Delavan; for coroner, Hollis Latham, of Elkhorn; for county commissioners: For one year, Benjamin Ball, of Linn; for two years, William Bowman, of Sugar Creek; for three years, Nathaniel Bell, of Lafayette. In that year the vote of the county, confirmed by the Legislature, made Elkhorn village the county seat. The other competitor villages were Delavan, Geneva and Spring Prairie.

The county commissioners met and organized, and the county officers began their terms of office and their duties January 7, 1839, and that day may be regarded as one of the birthdays of Walworth county. The records remain to show how the commissioners and the register of deeds discharged their respective functions. The treasurer and coroner lived to be called old men, and yet died before they had become no longer useful to their fellow citizens, whom they had served in many ways. Their ability was equal to the needs of any service their modesty would permit them to undertake, their official integrity unquestioned, and their lives blameless. Neither of them was ever known to evade a plain duty or to perform it carelessly or in other ways badly. Less is now known of the surveyor, and nothing to his personal or official discredit. The sheriff had been, as he led his neighbors to think, suppose, or concede, a brigadier-general of New York militia; though, at his death in 1875, his widow could not find his commission among his half-dozen best-kept papers, nor remember which Governor had signed it. The adjutant-general's office at Albany may contain the records of such an appointment. He was competent to instruct in the rudiments, at least, of Scott's drill of the company, and he had some skill with drum-sticks. His duties as sheriff seem to have been performed fairly, and in the condition of the county roads for at least half of the year such duty as that of sum-

moning jurors must have tried the resoluteness of even a brigadier-general. He was an unconvertible Democrat, and hence was seldom afterward called into public service.

The following is a transcript from the journal of the first meeting of the county commissioners:

"At a meeting of the com. of Walworth County held at the house of Daniel E. Bradley on Monday the 7 day of Jany 1839 Present Benjamin Ball Nathaniel Bell and William Bowman and proceeded to appoint V A McCracken Clerk of the board of Com. License was granted to R. W. Warren to keep a Tavern in the village of Geneva untill the first day of January 1840. for the sum of five dollars

"The meeting adjourned to meet again on the 18th day of March, 1839 at the house of Daniel E. Bradley

"Attest V. A. McCracken

"Clerk"

Thus the record runs, word, letter and point. At the third session, April 1st, store licenses were given to Andrew Ferguson, at Geneva, and to Henry & Samuel F. Phoenix, at Delavan; and the fee imposed with each license was ten dollars. To Othni Beardsley, at Troy, Ansel A. Hemenway, at Spring Prairie, Greenleaf Stevens Warren, at Geneva, and Israel Williams, at Walworth, tavern licenses were granted at five dollars each. The fiscal statement made at the end of 1839 is thus shown:

Received .....	\$1,874.64
Paid out .....	1,786.69
<hr/>	
Balance in treasury .....	\$ 87.95

The chairmanship of this first board of commissioners was given to Major Bell, though Mr. McCracken did not record this interesting fact until a later date. In 1840 Christopher Douglass, of Walworth, appeared in place of Mr. Ball, whose term had expired, and served two years of his term as chairman, Major Bell having resigned that post. In 1841 Gaylord Graves, of East Troy, followed Mr. Bowman, and was chairman in 1842. George W. Arms, of Spring Prairie, succeeded Major Bell as member for 1842, and Robert Holley, of Hudson, followed Mr. Douglass, who had resigned in that year. The clerks of the board were Volney Anderson McCracken, of Lagrange, for one year; Hollis Latham for two years; and Milo Kelsey, of Delavan (if not then of Darien), for part of 1842.

The greater part of the board's business was to license taverns and stores, to lay out roads and road districts, to establish school districts and appoint inspectors, to make juror lists, and to name election judges and designate polling places. At the session of March 18, 1839, jurors were selected for service at the April term of court: Grand jurors, Asa Blood, John Bruce, George Clark, Nicholas S. Comstock, Christopher Douglass, Solomon A. Dwinnell, Charles Dyer, Palmer Gardner, Joseph Griffin, Morris F. Hawes, Elias Jennings, Zerah Mead, Roderick Merriek, Marshall Newell, Henry Phoenix, Jeduthun Spooner, Adolphus Spoor, Salmon Thomas, James Tripp, Robert W. Warren, William Weed, Daniel Whitmore, Israel Williams. Petit jurors, Charles M. Baker, Joseph Barker, William A. Bartlett, Othni Beardsley, Milo E. Bradley, Gorham Bunker, Jared B. Cornish, Gaylord Graves, Solomon Harvey, William Hibbard, Elias Hicks, William Hollinshead, Willard B. Johnson, George W. Kendall, John Lippitt, Allen McBride, James Maxwell, William K. May, Austin L. Merrick, Benjamin C. Pearce, Allen Perkins, Edwin Perry, William Stork, Elijah Worthington. The board was petitioned to lay out a road from Elkhorn village to Mr. Barker's (in Sugar Creek) and thence to the north line of the county.

At the session of April 1st a special election, for choice of township officers, was ordered, to take place Thursday, May 9th. Polling places were designated and election judges appointed: For Delavan, at Milo Kelsey's, with Henry Phoenix, William Hollinshead and John Bruce as judges; for Elkhorn, at Elijah Worthington's (in Lagrange), with George W. Kendall, Jared B. Cornish and Zerah Mead as judges; for Geneva, at Robert W. Warren's, with Charles M. Goodsell, William K. May and Thomas McKaig as judges; for Spring Prairie, at Ansel A. Hemenway's, with Thomas Miller, Roderick Merrick and Solomon A. Dwinnell as judges; for Walworth, at James A. Maxwell's, with Christopher Douglass, William Bell and Amos Bailey as judges.

A few extracts from records may show some of the more important work of the board between 1839 and 1842:

May 6, 1839—William Stork, Morris Ross and Thomas McKaig appointed road viewers and directed to lay out a road from Geneva village by nearest and best route to Lamphear's house (in Bloomfield) and thence to state line near E. W. Brigham's. \* \* \* Palmer Gardner, Richard Chenery and Daniel Salisbury directed to view road from northeast corner of section 25 (Spring Prairie), west one and a half miles, thence south one mile. \* \* \* James Harkness, Sylvester G. Smith and David S. Elting to lay a road from a point on east line of section 23 (Lafayette), westward

on or as near half section line as the ground will permit, to section 26, thence to a road to Sugar Creek Prairie or to a road from Elkhorn (village) to said Prairie. \* \* \* Salmon Thomas, William Hollinshead and Samuel F. Phoenix to lay road from Geneva and Beloit territorial road at suitable place on northwest quarter of section 5 (Linn) to run northwest to Charles S. Bailey's house (town of Delavan), thence to southwest corner of Mr. Phoenix's field, by the grist mill, to Racine and Janesville road on Rock Prairie (in Darien). \* \* \* Jacob G. Sanders, John Boorman and William Bell to lay out road from quarter section stake, east line of section 17 (Walworth), west through middle of section to west side of Bigfoot Prairie, thence by nearest and best road to intersect Beloit and Southport road at or near west line of section 11 (Sharon) or to west line of county. \* \* \* Elijah Worthington, George Esterly and Edward Norris to view road from point where the road to Orendorf's ferry through Eagle Prairie (Waukesha county) meets north line of county, thence southwesterly to or near quarter stake on north line of section 28 (Lagrange). Also, to view road beginning at or near the point where the Milwaukee and Janesville territorial road crosses north line of section 27, following section line west as far as land will admit good road, thence southwest to meet line of county, in the direction of Janesville. \* \* \* At this session fourteen bills against the county were allowed. No. 1 was that of Andrew Ferguson, two dollars and seventy cents. The sum of this first batch of county orders was one hundred and twelve dollars and twenty cents, but no items of these bills are recorded.

July 1, 1839—Board ordered a highway tax of five mills on all real and personal property. \* \* \* Edwin Brainard was allowed twenty-seven dollars for committing a prisoner to the jail at Milwaukee. \* \* \* Ten county orders allowed, amounting to sixty-two dollars. \* \* \* Col. Perez Merrick mentioned as county assessor.

September 9-12, 1839—County divided into three assessment districts: District 1, the southern tier of towns with Darien and the west half of Delavan; district 2, Hudson, Geneva, east half of Delavan, Elkhorn, Sugar Creek, Lafayette, and Spring Prairie; district 3, the northern tier, with Richmond. \* \* \* Plat and minutes of village of Elkhorn received and recorded. \* \* \* LeGrand Rockwell appointed to sell lots in that village. (This refers to the county's quarter of section 36, town 3 north, range 16 east, in which are the county buildings.) \* \* \* Wolf bounty fixed at one dollar and fifty cents per scalp.

February 5, 1840—Twenty-eight dollars and fifty cents paid as bounties for nineteen wolf scalps.

January 5, 1841—Wolf bounty raised to three dollars, until July 1st.

March 5, 1841—Resolved, that it is expedient and in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the people of the county to proceed to conclude the contract for building a court house in this county.

April 4, 1842—The board of county commissioners adjourned without a day.

With the coming of a larger order of county administration these now ex-commissioners were not mustered out of public employment. Their short service had tried and proved their quality and had trained them fairly for further public usefulness, as the several county and town records well show. The county board of supervisors, with nine members (Major Meacham, of Troy, absent), met September 6, 1842, and chose as its chairman John M. Capron, of Geneva, a man of legislative experience, and as clerk, John Fish. In 1846 a member was added for the new town of Elkhorn, and the old town received the name Sugar Creek. In 1862, compliant with a statute of the previous year, the board was reduced to five members, one for each assembly district and a member for the county at large. This measure of policy or of economy—hardly a war measure—was in operation eight years. Members were elected biennially for a two-year term. In 1870 the old order returned, and the board met with twenty members, an addition of one member for each of the villages of Delavan, Geneva and Whitewater. In 1883 Whitewater, and in 1886 Lake Geneva became cities with ward representation, each having three wards. Thus, four members were added. In 1894 Delavan and Elkhorn became statutory cities of the fourth class, each with three wards. Sharon village was incorporated in 1893 and the villages of East Troy, Geneva Junction and Walworth in 1901, each having its member of the county board. Thus, since 1842 the membership of this body has been doubled in number. Among the functions of the board is that of appointing three superintendents of the county poorhouse and insane asylum; since 1887 a soldier's relief committee of three members; and since 1901 a supervisor of assessments. The superintendents of the poor and insane choose a resident superintendent of the farm, buildings and inmates—sometimes one of the directing body. Many members of this board of thirty-two farmers and business men, representing the intelligence and public spirit of the towns, villages and cities, are so often re-elected for their terms of one year each that it never meets as a body wholly without experience in county affairs. As would naturally be thought, the names of several of these members appear in the lists of assemblymen and state senators. One member passed by rapidly succeeding steps, by way of the Assembly, to a seat of the mighty at Washington.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### COUNTY BUILDINGS AND POOR FARM.

An act of Congress, approved May 26, 1824, gave to counties in states and territories where public lands were situated a right of pre-emption to one quarter section of land for seats of justice. The county commissioners pre-empted, by permission of Mr. Rockwell's company, the southeast quarter of section 36, township 3 north, of range 16 east, in the Milwaukee land district, being the Sugar Creek corner of the town and city of Elkhorn. The certificate of this pre-emption was numbered 1144. The minimum lawful price, two hundred dollars, was paid February 5, 1839, by the commissioners acting for the county. President Tyler signed the patent March 3, 1843, and this instrument was recorded April 2, 1852, by Register Long at page 217, Vol. XIV of Deeds. A park was reserved as a court house site, and the rest of the land was laid out in lots and platted by the county surveyor, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Rockwell was empowered to sell lots in behalf of the commissioners. Some thoughtful persons secured lots facing the west and north sides of the park for a school house and a church. A few lots besides were sold, and, except a lot for the jail and a hotel, the rest of the county's quarter section became part of the court house contractor's payment.

The commissioners acted never more wisely and well than in setting off the park. It was part of a grove of nature's planting—mostly oaks of the black and burr varieties—so old that the earlier discoverers of the North American coast might have seen them as saplings had they but come this way to find mill sites and county centers. More than fifty years ago decay, lightning and high winds began to overthrow the aged and infirm among them, not swiftly, but too surely. So many of them yet live as to preserve the general appearance so long admired. Other trees, not oaks, have filled the vacant places, and the park, undisfigured by officious "landscape architects," and little marred by the county buildings, which are partly hidden except at shortest distance, is a summer comfort and a thing of unadorned beauty to citizens and appreciative visitors. While this park is the property of the county and wholly within the county's control and the city mows its grass and rakes away its dead leaves and twigs, and provides lawn seats and



electric lights, neither city nor county has yet become so super-civilized as to improve its natural charms by posting notices to tired feet to "keep off the grass." The dimensions are about six hundred and thirty-nine feet long from east to west and five hundred and ten feet wide between north and south. Its area is nearly seven and one-half acres. The court house stands near the park center; that is, a few feet east and north of that point. It is about sixty-two rods northwestward from the stake which determined the settlement at Elkhorn.

#### THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

Before April, 1839, Mr. Rockwell had built for the county a small office on the north side of the park, at or near the northeast corner of Court and Broad streets. It was about eighteen by twenty-two feet on the ground, a low story in height, with columned porch in front, plain in its neatness, and was decently painted. It was occupied as a court room, a meeting place for the county commissioners, and an office for the registry of deeds and mortgages. In 1840 Willard B. Johnson, of Whitewater, built a log jail on the county's land, a little north of the primitive court house. Its dimensions were fourteen by twenty feet, and it was fully seven feet between joints. This frowning bastile, with its full equipment of bars, bolts, locks and solitary cell, stood there twelve years; for it never had at one time enough inmates to lift up one side, upset the entire structure, and effect a general jail delivery.

#### SECOND COURT HOUSE.

At its session of March 5, 1841, as has been shown, the board of commissioners had resolved to complete a contract for building a court house, but the scanty record does not show the steps which had led to such decisive action; nor, beyond two services added to the contract, and some advance payments to contractor ordered, does the record tell of later steps taken. Doubtless, papers now not to be found were filed. As nearly as now understood, it was planned to build a public house at the hotel corner of Wisconsin and Walworth streets and to derive some revenue for the county from its rental to worthy and well qualified landlords. No citizen of the county had means and skill needful for performing such work as was required by the plans and specifications, or, if he had, none such cared so to invest his skill and means. Col. Edward Elderkin knew one James Farnsworth, Jr., at or near Fond du Lac, who was called hither and who came with Richard Hogeboom and Ben-

jamin Arnold. To these men the contract was let, considerable timber and other materials were brought and some payments made. The contractors found themselves unable to take the next steps, and they assigned their contract to Levi Lee, a then somewhat roving contractor, who came here from the lower Rock River valley. He fulfilled his contract, made seats for the court room, and was directed to buy a "ten-plate" stove with twenty-four feet of Russia-iron seven-inch pipe at cost of not more than thirty dollars. As part payment he received the unreserved and unsold parts of the county's quarter section of land. He became a citizen of Elkhorn, served the village and his own interests in various ways, and died on Christmas day, 1875.

The court house was thirty-six feet wide by fifty-two feet long, two stories high, gable-roofed with four fluted and voluted hollow columns supporting the front gable, which projected as a porch, and with a belfry. It was painted white, and had green blinds. Its upper floor was the court room, with stairway at the rear, and the bench and bar, which were well built of walnut, in front. The pine seats and the floor were painted. Its lower floor gave a little more than elbow room to part of the county officers and two rooms for jury's use. It was for some years one of the best court houses in the state. It was dedicated in due form May 10, 1843, by lawyers and citizens, Experience Estabrook serving the occasion as chairman and George Gale as secretary. On the following Fourth of July it was dedicated again "to the blind goddess of justice," in a speech by Charles M. Baker, which Judge Gale described as an excellent oration. Before 1860 the court room was so rearranged as to seat the judge and counsel at the back end, the inside stairway having been pulled away. A false floor disfigured the classic colonnade; but the outside stairways, mounting each way from the lower entrance, were as useful as homely and gave a few more square feet to the court room. In 1874 this court house was moved southward to give way to another temple to the blind goddess, and the next year, thirty-two years after its dedication, it was sold at auction to Colonel Elderkin for little more than the price of two sparrows. He moved it to the Walworth and Broad street corner and planned in various vain ways to make it rentable. A little later its front wall was pushed forward, displacing its Ionic columns, its outside was bedaubed with the muddiest of colors and its inside filled with barb wire, horse rakes and corn planters. Its last owner was Edward H. Sprague, who in 1900 set it out into the street to make way for a new building, and the next year the old house was pulled down and reduced to second-hand lumber and kindling wood because nobody knew of better use for it.

## SECOND JAIL, AND REGISTER'S OFFICE.

The board of supervisors met in special session April 21, 1851, with all members present except David Williams of Geneva, for whom appeared Richard B. Flack, of the town board. This body, as a committee of the whole, having inspected the jail, Mr. Harrington moved to condemn it. The motion prevailed by a vote of thirteen ayes to three noes. Mr. Barlow moved to build forthwith and Messrs. Barlow, Bell, Coon, Fish and Harrington, as a committee on ways and means, were directed to consider and to report by the next day. Mr. Cotton moved to choose (or accept) a site at Delavan. Voting by roll call, the ayes were seven: Messrs. Barlow, Bell, Birge, Coon, Cotton, Gillet, Snell (representing respectively the towns of Delavan, Lafayette, Whitewater, Walworth, Darien, Hudson and Linn). The noes were nine: Messrs. Clark, Dickson, Fish, Flack, Gage, Harrington, Lauderdale, Powers, Stewart (respectively of East Troy, Sharon, Richmond, Geneva, Spring Prairie, Sugar Creek, Lagrange, Troy, Bloomfield). The next day a motion to repair the jail and to build a house for the sheriff was tabled. The committee of five reported that a jail might be built, partly by tax and for the rest "on the pledged faith of the county," and this was the sense of the board, and was quite practical common sense. Mr. Cotton moved to appropriate four thousand dollars and to build the jail on the site of the old one according to a plan and specifications (prepared by Lemuel Bailey) then on file. This motion was carried, and February 1, 1852, fixed for completion of the work. Messrs. Cotton, Harrington and Flack were named as building committee. The contract was let to Levi Lee and Richard B. Flack, and Chairman Winsor, of Elkhorn, took the latter's place on the building committee.

The old site, though now dry ground, was then found boggy and unsuitable and the jail was built at Court and Church streets, facing southwardly. It was of stone and home-made brick, nearly square and of two stories height. The sheriff's house in front and jail in rear were brought under one roof, for some time very leaky, but afterwards tinned and made water tight. A corridor on all sides of the jail room parted cells from outer walls, and it was thought that oaken plank with a few bits of boiler plate would make all secure from within. But escapes became so frequent as to annoy the sheriffs, and a few years later the cells were rebuilt of oak joists so liberally spiked cheek to cheek as to defy pocket saws and badly-tempered table knives. About the same time, say 1858, a wood-built wing, for household uses, was added eastwardly. This building, too, was in its turn condemned, though in plan and

construction it was as good for its purposes, most likely, as any built that year in Wisconsin. It was sold, with its now valuable lot, to Miss Amanda Bulkley, who pulled away the wing, tore out the cells, and made the original building a dwelling. In no long time Hugh Dobbin, a dealer in old houses and stores at Clinton, Delavan, and perhaps elsewhere, bought and occupied the property. By one more sale its ownership passed to Mr. Flack, one of its builders, who died under its roof in 1887. In October, 1845, the board considered the need of a fire-proof office for the use of the sheriff. Sheriff Bell was directed to let a contract for such a building, its cost not to be more than twenty-five dollars in excess of four hundred and twenty-five dollars, and the work to be finished in 1846. The contract was awarded to Gen. Sheldon Walling. Just how this office was made fire proof is not now known. Its outside was of wood, but may have been brick-laid between its studding, and its floor may have been of bricks. It was one story high, dark, inconvenient, and in time judged unsafe. It was occupied by the register of deeds and the county treasurer and may have had a corner for the sheriff. At the board's session of November 18, 1865, the need of a better building was declared and January 18, 1866, Messrs. Crumb, Ray and Allen were instructed to procure plans and bids. At a special session February 5th, one bid was received and accepted, that of George Dewing, bricklayer, Alexander Stevens, plasterer, and Squire Stanford, carpenter, joining their proposals in one bidding at four thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars. The new office was of hard yellow brick with tin roof, and floored with a lower grade of brick. Except for the small entry way and stairway each floor was a double room, parted by high, wide double doors of softest pine, with casings of the same nearly incombustible material. The stairs and hand rail were of harder wood. Pine was also the material of the filing cases and shelving. These offices were well lighted and were usually overheated by coal stoves. The upper floor was assigned to the county judge and the lower one to the register of deeds. In 1890 both offices were tile floored and partly equipped with steel furniture.

#### PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

In 1873 the board of supervisors calculated plausibly that a panic period, by reason of lower prices of materials and a scarcity of employment for mechanics and laborers, was a favorable time at which to build a new court house. Limiting the cost to twenty-five thousand dollars, the building committee, Newton M. Littlejohn, James Aram, Charles Dunlap, Alexander Fraser and Ely B. Dewing, were to move in the matter at once. The con-

tract was made with Squire Stanford, who joined George Dewing's bid on the masonry with his own for nineteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars. The men broke ground early in 1874. Monday evening, September 20, 1875, the lawyers and an audience of citizens met in the new court room to dedicate it with many words from Judges Spooner and Wentworth, Frederick W. Cotzhausen, of Milwaukee, and Messrs. James D. Merrill, of East Troy, Thompson D. Weeks, of Whitewater, and Colonel Elderkin. James Simmons, of Lake Geneva, read twenty-nine and one-half inches (in nonpareil or six-point type) of ten-syllable verse. Whatever Mr. Simmons did, in his calling or out of it, was well done and in the manner of a liberally-educated and kindly-feeling gentleman.

Though neither architecturally beautiful nor structurally perfect, the courthouse is a fairly good building for its purposes. Court room, library room and jury rooms fill its upper floor. Below are two safety vaulted offices, the one for the clerk of the court, the other for the county clerk and the treasurer, a sheriff's office, poor-superintendent's office and a supervisor's room. Alterations and improvements have been made, and the whole house is now steam heated and electric lighted. Much of the office furniture is of steel. Water is conveniently supplied by the city's works. It may even now be nearly or quite forgotten (so false and fleeting is human memory) that the tower and dome once held aloft a colossal figure of Justice carved of wood by an artist of Milwaukee—who may have loved his work too well for his domestic peace—its stature nine feet or more, decently clad and lawfully equipped (with sword and scales), as to features as awfully beautiful as a Lithuanian Medusa, her petrifying gaze turned sternly toward the state line—as if frowning upon a rival beauty similarly perched at Woodstock. Her scale pans were soon blown away, but she kept her right hand on her sword until 1884 when an irreverent thunderbolt reduced her to chips and splinters.

#### THE PRESENT JAIL.

It was evident to the board of 1877 that a better jail and sheriff's house were indispensable, and it appropriated ten thousand dollars and ordered a change of site. Newton M. Littlejohn, Henry G. Hollister, Samuel H. Stafford, John Matheson, and Lucius Allen served as building committee. The site chosen is opposite the southwestern park corner, facing eastwardly. The plan was of Milwaukeean design and the work of Janesville contractors. The outer work is of quarry stone and good brick. The sheriff's house is of two high stories, set upon a basement story of cut stone (to give a noble front ele-



vation and to make life a burden to the sheriff's family). As a whole, it is neither unsightly without nor very inconvenient within. The jail, adjoining rearwardly, has two tiers of cells and corridors, all of soft and hard steel bars riveted together cagewise. Jail makers of St. Louis supplied the metal work. City water, steam heat, electric light and a new barn have since added sensibly to its cost and value. The state board of control, which is constantly receiving, absorbing and reflecting new light on state and county building equipment, already urges rebuilding in a manner more fully compliant with scientific sanitation's last revelation. A few years after this jail was finished the board authorized an experiment with tramps and petty delinquents. A shed was built, stone-hammers were bought, a few hundred loads of cobble stones were delivered at the jail yard, Samuel Mitchell, of Elkhorn, was appointed overseer, and these prisoners were set at work to make road material. Some sale was found for their product, but at no great distance from Elkhorn, and the plan was soon dropped. From legislation and other causes, far fewer tramps are committed than in the years between 1870 and 1890.

The state board of control having condemned the jail as "out of date and no longer a credit to the county," a committee of the county board was instructed at the session of December, 1910, to examine and consider the matter. At the session of November, 1911, the committee recommended the sale of the jail property and the building of a new jail and sheriff's house on the park, westward or northward of the other building, with a central heating system for all of them. Messrs. Stewart and Thayer, of this committee, with the county clerk, were instructed to call for bids for the present building and lots and to procure estimates of the cost of a new building and equipment.

#### FIRE PROOF VAULTS.

For the security of the bulky and priceless county records, and because of duties added by recent statutes to those of the county judge, a better building was necessary. In 1905 the county board provided for really fire-proof offices for the county court and the registry of deeds. The total cost was about thirty-five thousand dollars. Upon a basement wall of dressed limestone, forty-four by eighty feet, a structure of cement, with steel-rod reinforcement and a facing of pressed bricks was raised, and roofed with terra cotta tiles. The floors are of small hexagon tiles. Each story has a large fire-proof record room, and desks, tables, roller shelving and file cases are of steel. The county judge has the lower floor and, except three small jury rooms, the register of deeds has the upper story. In 1908 one of

these small rooms was placed at the service of the Grand Army posts of the county for deposit of such records and relics as they may choose to leave there. In 1909 another of these rooms was set apart for the use of the superintendent of schools. The basement, beneath the lower record room, at present stores the collection of the County Historical Society, as permitted by statute.

#### CARE FOR THE POOR.

The helpless poor were, in the earlier years, left to the immediate care of their several towns. This led to laying bills of cost before each county board for its audit and allowance. In 1852 the time was ripe for a more efficient county system and the board of that year chose three superintendents as a governing commission for the county house and its farm. Authority was given to buy not more than one hundred and sixty acres in section 4 of the town of Geneva, within three miles of the court house. An improved farm of eighty acres, with buildings, was chosen and at once applied (in 1853) to its present use. By successive extensions this farm now contains four hundred and eight acres. The house, too, was extended, but later needs soon outstripped this temporary provision. Late in 1872 a fire cleared the ground for something greatly better. The new house was built at a cost of ten thousand dollars, and it was then regarded, taken with its management, as one of the best of its kind in Wisconsin. The contractors were John Trumbull, carpenter, and Charles Bonnet, mason, both of Whitewater. In 1883 and 1887 other buildings for the care of the incurably insane—a house for each sex—were built, each at like cost. In 1900 a new house, beside that of 1873, was built and the latter became a general dining hall for the institution. With barns and other buildings, and with recent improvements (including steam heating and electric lighting) together with the value of the land at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre, it is now estimated that this county property is worth two hundred thousand dollars. The yearly appropriation for the care of the poor and insane has become sixteen thousand dollars, including one thousand dollars for permanent improvements. The county board visits the farm in a body each year, and its superintendent and the resident manager are men whom the humane citizens of the county can trust. In the earlier half of the past forty years the management anticipated and even bettered the suggestions of the state board of control; and in the reports of that body the example of Walworth was laid before the citizens and boards of other counties of Wisconsin. Dr. William H. Hurlbut was appointed county physician in 1882 and he served until 1911, when he resigned and Dr. Edward Kinne was appointed. Before 1882 Dr. Charles S. Burbank had served for a year or two.



## CHAPTER IX.

### THE BENCH AND BAR.

It may never be known how President Jackson and the consenting Senate induced Hon. David Irvin to leave forever behind him the elegancies of a Virginia gentleman's home and drop to the semi-barbarous fare and informal manners of primitive western hotels; to exchange his brilliant prospects of professional or political promotion for the dull routine of frontier courts. It is only certain that he accepted the territorial judgeship for Wisconsin, and that late in April, 1839, he dismounted his horse (not improbably at Hollis Latham's hospitable mansion), placed his gun in temporary safety, and soon afterwards, with his dog, found his way to the county building, north of the park and at or near the northeast corner of Court and Broad streets. Here, with Sheriff Walling's help, he opened in due legal form the first court term for Walworth county. The clerk's journal tells the day's story best:

"At a term of the District-Court of Walworth County, begun and held at Elkhorn on Monday the twenty-second day of April, 1839; present the Honorable David Irvin, Judge of said Court:

"Ordered, that LeGrand Rockwell be appointed clerk of the District Court for the County of Walworth. Whereupon the said Rockwell entered into Bonds in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned as the Law directs, with Othni Beardsley and William Bowman, his securities, and took the Oath of Office as prescribed by law.

"Ordered that Charles M. Baker be admitted as an Attorney and Counselor at Law to appear and practice in this and other Courts of Record within this Territory, it appearing to the Court that he is entitled so to do. Whereupon said Baker took the oath of office."

"Ansel A. Hemenway	}	Appeal from Justice,
vs		
Chauncey Ives.		

"And now comes the plaintiff by Horatio N. Wells, [of Milwaukee] his attorney and moves the Court here for leave to file a declaration in said Cause. Whereupon it is ordered that said leave be given and that said dec-

laration be filed within thirty days hereafter and all other pleadings thereafter within twenty days successively until issue and the cause be continued generally."

“Thomas McKaig, Appellant,  
vs  
Israel Williams, Appellee.

} Appeal from Justice.

“On motion of Moses M. Strong [of Mineral Point], attorney for the Appellant, ordered that a rule be entered that Benjamin Ball Esq., Justice of the Peace before whom the above entitled cause was tried, make due return of the proceedings in the said cause and that an attachment be granted to compel the same.

“Ordered that this Court be adjourned until the next term thereof, [Oct. 1839].

"DAVID IRVIN, Judge."

At the October term a jury was called in the case of McKaig vs. Williams, and the trial resulted in a verdict for the defendant. The jurors were John S. Boyd, John Byrd, William Carter, Thomas Gates, Alonzo Grow, Cyrus Horton, George W. Kendall (foreman), Abel Neff, Soldan Powers, David Pratt, Morris Ross, and William Stork. The other jurors drawn for the term were William Bohall, Isaac Burson, Perkins S. Child, David S. Elting, Thomas Fellows, Solomon Finch, Daniel G. Foster, Daniel Hartwell, Loren K. Jones, Thomas W. Miller, Austin McCracken, Marcus Montague, Benjamin C. Pearce, Horace Smith, Nelson Spoor, Ebenezer Tupper, Elijah Worthington.

The grand jurors at this term were Joseph Barker, Asa Blood, Deodat Brewster, Alexander H. Bunnell, Jacob Burgit, Richard Chenery, George Clark, Christopher Douglass, Norman C. Dyer, Charles M. Goodsell, Morris F. Hawes, Mason Hicks, Willard B. Johnson, John Lippit, James Maxwell (foreman), Urban D. Meacham, Amos Older, Samuel F. Phoenix, Samuel Prince, John Reader, Jacob G. Sanders, H. Smith Young, Robert Young. William B. Lewis was indicted for larceny and Reuben T. Ostrander for perjury. The case against Lewis was dismissed. A nolle prosequi was entered in the case against Ostrander, it having been shown that Squire McKaig, who had committed him for trial, was a but half-naturalized citizen. The last term of the territorial court opened May 22, 1848, and adjourned without a day June 3d. Beyond the short roll of attorneys admitted to Wisconsin practice there is little of historic interest in the clerk's journal of the court's proceedings.

## ROLL OF ATTORNEYS, 1839-1848.

Delavan—William C. Allen, Stephen S. Barlow, Milo Kelsey, 1842; William H. Pettit.

East Troy—Alender O. Babcock.

Elkhorn—Lyman Cowdery, 1848; Edward Elderkin, 1839; George Gale, 1841; Wyman Spooner, 1842; Horatio S. Winsor, 1841.

Geneva—Charles M. Baker, 1839; Experience Estabrook, 1840; James Simmons, 1843.

Spring Prairie—Charles D. Pulver, 1842.

Troy—Urban D. Meacham.

Whitewater—Prosper Cravath, 1845; Warner Earle, Frederick C. Patterson, 1844; Eleazar Wakeley.

Residence unknown—Charles Aiken, 1845; Thomas D. Grant.

One case in this court was made widely famous, for the period of a half generation of men, from the humorous account of it given by Andrew E. Elmore, long known as the Sage of Mukwonago, in a speech (as member of Assembly) at the legislative session of 1859 or 1860, in support of a bill for abolishing all laws for collection of debts. From the sale of a yoke of oxen, somewhere in Jefferson county, grew a suit which, by new trials, changes of venue, and other useful devices, was prolonged until the costs amounted to more than the price of many yoked or unyoked oxen. Mr. Elmore was of the counsel in this cause when one of its changes of venue brought it to Elkhorn. He explained to his fellow legislators that he had learned from observation or information that if one would win his cause in Judge Irvin's court he must go hunting with His Honor, praise "York," His Honor's horse, regardless of truth or likelihood, or feed and fondle "Pedro," His Honor's dog. Mr. Elmore made "Pedro" think him a true friend, and so far prospered in court as to obtain a favorable ruling on his motion for a new trial of the cattle case. As the Judge gave his instruction to the clerk, "Pedro" made awkwardly free with his new friend, who, a little annoyed, gave the brute a kick. The Judge saw the action and heard the yelp for redress. Before the clerk had begun to enter the ruling just made the Judge reversed it. "Mr. Speaker, that kick cost me five hundred dollars!" This speech was published in most of the newspapers of America and of Great Britain and her colonies, and was included in various selections for the use of young elocutionists. The fame thus accruing to Mr. Elmore was not bought much too dearly at its cost to him.

"At a term of the Circuit Court in and for the County of Walworth begun and held at the Court House in Elkhorn on the first Monday, the second day of October, A. D. 1848. Present the Hon. Edward V. Whiton, judge of said Court." So begins Mr. Clerk's journal. The first cause called for trial was that of Edwin Hodges vs. Henry Bradley et al.; George Gale for the defense. The case was continued at defendant's cost. The grand jurors were Oramel Armstrong, Robert Augier, John A. Baird, Leander Birge, Deodat Brewster, George Dann, Jared Fox, Lewis B. Goodsell, Henry H. Hartson, Elias Hibbard (foreman), Linus Merrill, Zenas Ogden, Isaac Raymond, Moses Seymour, Sewall Smith, Henry J. Starin, Jeremiah Wilcox. The names of men who attended court and drew pay and mileage as petit jurors were: Calvin M. Ashley, John W. Boyd, Jesse Brown, Alonzo A. Bryant, William Burgit, Joseph N. Cahoon, Cyrus Church, John DeGarmo, William DeWolf, George W. Dorrance, Charles Garfield, Samuel Gregory, Jacob R. Kling, Ansel Knowles, John Mereness, Silas Patten, Robert K. Potter, Martin O. Pulver, John Raleigh, Sherman M. Rockwood, Isaac Searl, George Sewell, George W. Sturges, Augustus Taintor, Isaac White, Anderson Whiting, Robert J. Wood.

The several judges of the first circuit were as follows:

Edward Vernon Whiton, Janesville.....	1849
Wyman Spooner, Elkhorn, appointed.....	1853
James Rood Doolittle, Racine.....	1854
Charles Minton Baker, Geneva, appointed March.....	1856
John Martin Keep, Beloit, elected April.....	1856
David Noggle .....	1858
William Penn Lyon, Racine.....	1866
Robert Harkness, Elkhorn.....	1871
Ira T. Paine, Racine, appointed March.....	1875
John Theodore Wentworth, Lake Geneva, June.....	1875
John Bradley Winslow, Racine.....	1884
Frank M. Fish, Racine.....	1891
Ellsworth Burnett Belden, Racine .....	1902

Judge Whiton became chief justice of the Wisconsin supreme court in June, 1853. Mr. Spooner was appointed by Governor Farwell and held one term of court in this county. At the November election of that year to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term of office, Mr. Spooner was defeated by Mr. Doolittle, whose service began in the following January. In

1856, after holding the January term of court, Judge Doolittle resigned and early in March Governor Barstow appointed Mr. Baker, who held the April court term for Racine county. March 25th a Republican convention for the circuit, at Delavan, on its ninth ballot, named John M. Keep, of Beloit, who was elected in April and presided at the May term of court. He resigned in May, 1858, and David Noggle was first appointed and then elected. Judge Lyon was transferred to the supreme bench, January, 1871. Mr. Harkness resigned in March, 1875, and went for his health to Salt Lake City. Judge Paine never presided at Elkhorn, but held spring terms at Kenosha and Racine. Mr. Wentworth passed up from the circuit clerk's desk to the bench, and soon after his election became a citizen of Racine. After 1884 he became police judge at that city and died February 7, 1893. Judge Fish resigned, went to Texas, returned and died in a sanitarium at Stevens Point, January 10, 1908. Judge Lyon, now nearly blind, but otherwise in fair health, lives near San Francisco. Judge Harkness is living, and Judge Winslow is on duty as chief justice of the Wisconsin supreme court.

#### ROLL OF ATTORNEYS FROM 1848.

Darien—Joseph F. Lyon, 1871; Calvin Serl, Archibald Woodard.

Delavan—Alanson H. Barnes, 1854; D. Bennett Barnes, 1885; J. V. Bradway, 1857; Henry W. Clark, Edward E. Clippinger, 1884; Augustus J. Fiedler, 1878; Frederick B. Goodrich, 1888; Charles S. Griffin, 1862; Nicholas M. Harrington, 1862; Alphonso G. Kellam, 1859; Frederick E. Latimer, 1878; Thomas M. McHugh, 1849; Newton McGraw, Daniel B. Maxson, 1861; Robert R. Menzie, 1849; Silas W. Menzie, 1866; William C. Norton, 1856; H. D. Patchen, 1858; Arthur L. Shader, 1873; Hiram T. Sharp, 1864; Charles B. Sumner, 1886; Charles J. Sumner, Alfred D. Thomas, 1863; Ernest L. Von Suessmlehl, 1890.

East Troy—Henry Cousins, 1852; John Fraser, 1859; James D. Merrill, 1868; John F. Potter, 1852.

Elkhorn—Seth L. Carpenter, 1857; James Densmore, 1855; H. Seymour Dunlap, 1881; Henry M. Eastman, 1849; George M. Ferris, 1907; John L. Forrest, 1855; Peter Golder, 1850; Anthony Caspar Graff, 1888; Charles Daniel Handy, 1858; Robert Harkness, 1858; Del. C. Huntoon, 1890; Levi W. Lee, 1861; Jay F. Lyon, 1888; W. Clarence Norton, 1900; Jay W. Page, 1899; James Redfield, 1859; Arthur L. Sanborn, 1878; Harley F. Smith, 1850; Edward H. Sprague, 1878; Elnathan S. Weeden, 1872; Jaynes B. Wheeler, 1876; Curtis H. Winsor, 1868; Fernando Winsor, Frank H. Winsor, 1888.



Lake Geneva—L. L. Baxter, 1854; Dr. Hilton W. Boyce, 1857; Lewis G. Brown, 1897; Hugh A. Burdick, 1889; Asa W. Farr, 1853; Charles S. French, 1879; Daniel E. Sherman, 1870; John Bell Simmons, 1873; John A. Smith, 1865; Stephen Bemis Van Buskirk, 1858; John T. Wentworth, Albert T. Wheeler.

Linn—John P. Ingalls, Wallace Ingalls.

Lyons—Elbert Osborn Hand, 1859; Robert Holley.

Richmond—A. B. Webber.

Sharon—Fayette P. Arnold, 1859; Charles H. Bronson, 1872; John T. Fish, 1859; Wilson L. Shunk, 1884.

Whitewater—Samuel Bishop, 1865; Jedidiah Brown, Robert C. Bulkley, 1906; Edwin Thomas Cass, 1878; Elliott D. Converse, 1864; E. Wood Cornes, 1857; Pitt N. Cravath, 1865; Henry J. Curtice, 1855; Frank N. Fryer, Hubert O. Hamilton, N. Augustus Hamilton, 1859; Henry Heady, 1873; Edson Kellogg, James G. Kestol, 1883; N. Alphonso Millard, Henry Oreb Montague, 1859; Newton S. Murphey, 1856; Joseph H. Page, 1866; James D. Robinson, 1864; Harry O. Seymour, George W. Steele, 1869; Paul H. Tratt, 1902; Thompson D. Weeks, 1859.

Philip V. Coon, 1868, William E. Sheffield, 1862, and Stephen S. Sibley, 1856, are not now assignable to any town. There are about fifty names recorded of men who are not known to have lived in the county, or, such as did live here went elsewhere to find practice. None of these are now of the Walworth bar, nor are there many here named who yet abide with us. Most of the dates wanting are likeliest to be recorded in other counties, of this or other states. It may be that none but a non-resident lawyer could grade justly these learned gentlemen, or place them in order of their professional worth; but it may be permissible to name some of those who have died or are now far away, to whom contemporary judgment accorded some qualities of leadership at the bar of the circuit. Among these, then, were Messrs. Babcock, Baker, Barlow, A. H. Barnes, Estabrook, Fish, Gale, Harkness, Kellam, McHugh, Meacham, Menzie, Murphey, Sanborn, James Simmons, H. F. Smith, Wyman Spooner, C. B. Sumner, Thomas, Wakeley, Weeks, H. S. Winsor.

The last grand juror list was made by the county board in 1872 for the following year's service, but the judge may make and file an order for summoning a grand jury under statutory provisions. In 1897 it became a judicial function to appoint a commission of three members for the duty of selecting and reporting a list of citizens for service as petit jurors. One member is ap-

pointed each year and serves three years. Thus far five men have performed this service: Mortimer T. Park, of Elkhorn, 1897-9; John E. Menzie, La-grange, 1897-1911; John W. Brownson, Sharon, 1897-1912; George R. Allen, Bloomfield, 1899-1901; John G. Meadows, Lyons, 1901-13.



## CHAPTER X.

### OFFICIAL ROSTER.

Since the admission of Wisconsin to statehood citizens of this county have shared but moderately in the honors of high place in federal or in state government. John Fox Potter, of East Troy, was a member of the national House of Representatives from 1857 to 1863, six years of a memorably exciting period of American politics. He stood manfully, in his first and second term, for freedom of debate, and in his third term was of that group of western members who enjoyed the close personal as well as political friendship and confidence of President Lincoln. Defeated in 1862 by unfriendly influences in Milwaukee and Waukesha, as he thought, he was offered and he refused the Danish mission. But he accepted the consul-generalship at Montreal, after the death of Joshua R. Giddings at that post, and resigned it before the end of the Johnson administration. His latest successor in Congress, Henry Allen Cooper, of Racine, was born at Spring Prairie (a son of Dr. Joel H. Cooper), and has served continuously from 1893. Experience Estabrook, of Geneva, went to Nebraska, and in 1859 claimed a seat in Congress as territorial delegate, but was not seated.

Eleazar Wakeley, of Whitewater, went to Omaha, and became a federal judge. Alanson H. Barnes, of Delavan, by General Grant's appointment, was for four years a judge of the territorial court of Dakota. Alfred D. Thomas, his son-in-law, was appointed in 1890 as judge of the federal district court of North Dakota. Arthur Loomis Sanborn, now federal judge for the western district of Wisconsin, was appointed in 1905. His boyhood and youth were passed at Lake Geneva. He came in 1869 to Elkhorn as assistant to Register Noyes, whom he succeeded in office. Having in his leisure hours grounded himself thoroughly in the principles of ancient and modern law, he was admitted to practice nearly at the close of his four years as a county officer. At the end of his term he went to Madison, where he formed most advantageous professional connections and passed readily into the higher practice of his profession.

George Gale was a pioneer lawyer at Elkhorn, and about 1855 again a pioneer of Trempealeau county, where he founded the village of Galesville.

His new home was in the sixth judicial circuit and he soon became its judge. Both at Elkhorn and at Galesville he was a pioneer editor and publisher. Like Chancellor Walworth, he compiled a genealogy of his family. William Penn Lyon came in his boyhood to Hudson, served his town as justice of the peace, removed to Racine, became successively district attorney, judge for the circuit, associate justice, and chief justice of the supreme court. Alphonso G. Kellam studied law at Elkhorn, practiced at Delavan, served in the Civil war as captain and as major, went to South Dakota, and became the first chief justice of the supreme court of that state.

George Wilbur Peck, governor of Wisconsin, 1891-95, was for some years a printer at Delavan and at Whitewater. Butler G. Noble, of Whitewater, was elected lieutenant-governor over Dr. Alexander S. Palmer, of Geneva, in 1859. Wyman Spooner was twice speaker of the Assembly, having been sent in 1862 to the state Senate, he became its president, and the death of Governor Harvey made him acting lieutenant-governor, to which post he was twice elected by the people. The first man who served Wisconsin as its secretary of state was Thomas M. McHugh, of Delavan, son of Rev. Stephen McHugh of the Episcopal clergy, who was also a resident of the county. Secretary McHugh had served the last territorial Assembly as chief clerk of the Council. He was educated and able, but neither at the bar nor elsewhere ever quite fulfilled the hope of his friends. Samuel D. Hastings had moved from Geneva to Trempealeau county a short time before his election as state treasurer in 1857, which place he held for four terms. He afterward served the Prohibitionist party as one of its candidates for some high place, for him not in that way attainable. Experience Estabrook, while yet of Geneva, served from 1852 to 1854 as attorney-general. Stephen S. Barlow, of Delavan, went to Sauk county and thence to the same office, 1870-1874. Capt. Almerin Gillette, of Hudson, and of the Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry, went to Kansas, where he became railway commissioner. Orville T. Bright, as boy and young man, lived in that part of the town of Geneva which lies nearest Elkhorn. After a term as county superintendent of schools he went to Chicago where he was for many years city superintendent. Since 1903 Charles P. Cary has been in continuous service as state superintendent of public instruction. He was elected from Delavan, where he was then chief officer of the state's school for the deaf.

The first constitutional convention of Wisconsin met October 5, 1846, and adjourned December 10, 1846. Its work was rejected at the election held April 5, 1847, by 6,000 majority. The vote of this county was: For, 984; against, 2,027. The second convention met December 15, 1847, and ad-

journe'd February 1, 1848. At the election, March 13, 1848, its work was adopted by 10,000 majority. The county's vote was: For, 1,323; against, 574. Walworth's representatives in these conventions were as follows:

#### FIRST CONVENTION.

Charles Minton Baker, Geneva; William Bell, Walworth; William Berry, Spring Prairie; Joseph Bowker, Delavan; John William Boyd, Linn; Lyman Hunt Seaver, Darien; Josiah Topping, Sharon; Solmous Wakeley, White-water.

#### SECOND CONVENTION.

Experience Estabrook, Geneva; George Gale, Elkhorn; James Harrington, Spring Prairie; Augustus Caesar Kinne, Sugar Creek; Hollis Latham, Elkhorn; Dr. Ezra Ames Mulford, Walworth.

It has been told that the first constitution was rejected for causes too complex for easily explaining. This may be true, but there was and is a general impression that the principal cause lay in article X, section 1, the whole text of which was: "There shall be no bank of issue within this state." The six other sections were more specific in terms, but were of like import. Article XI, sections 4 and 5, of the constitution adopted, in effect, referred the question of bank to popular vote. In November, 1851, this county voted with the rest of the state to permit banks of issue by 2,054 yeas to 229 nays.

Walworth county has been represented by her own citizens on the bench of the first judicial circuit, first by Wyman Spooner of Elkhorn, whom Governor Farwell appointed in 1853, Judge Whiton having become chief justice of the supreme court, and he held the fall term of court in each county of the circuit. At the November election James R. Doolittle, of Racine, defeated Judge Spooner as a candidate for the rest of the unexpired term. On Judge Lyon's transference from the circuit bench to that of the higher court, Robert Harkness, of Elkhorn, succeeded, and his own resignation, in March, 1875, opened the way to John Theodore Wentworth, of Geneva, who was elected in April and held the June term of court for that year. He removed to Racine and was rechosen in 1877 and served until January, 1884, having been defeated by John Bradley Winslow, now chief justice of the supreme court.

In the territorial period judges of probate were appointed. Under state government county judges are chosen at April elections for terms of four years, beginning first Monday of January following. The dates shown in the several official lists are term-beginnings.

## PROBATE JUDGES.

Joseph Griffin.....	Geneva.....	June 4, 1840
John Fox Potter.....	East Troy.....	March 26, 1842
William Cheney Allen.....	Delavan.....	June 24, 1843
Wyman Spooner.....	Elkhorn.....	January 26, 1847

## COUNTY JUDGES.

William Cheney Allen.....	Delavan.....	January 7, 1850
Lyman Cowdery.....	Elkhorn.....	January 14, 1856
John Fox Potter.....	East Troy.....	June 2, 1856
Peter Golder.....	Elkhorn.....	April 30, 1857
Jaynes Bailey Wheeler.....	Elkhorn.....	January 4, 1886
Jay Forrest Lyon.....	Elkhorn.....	January 23, 1899

Judge Allen having resigned, Governor Barstow appointed Mr. Cowdery. Mr. Potter was elected in April for the rest of Allen's term; but his own election in November to Congress made another soon-following change. Judge Golder had served nearly twenty-nine years, when his loss of hearing compelled his retirement. Judge Wheeler resigned and went to his old home at or near Rutland, Vermont, and Governor Schofield's appointment, with three elections for full terms, have prolonged Judge Lyon's tenure of this now more than ever before important office to January, 1914.

## COURT COMMISSIONERS.

Court commissioners have been appointed by the several circuit judges, but the record of these officers is not found for the period previous to 1867. A few names are mentioned incidentally in other records, and these are included without exact date of the terms: William C. Allen, 1869; Charles M. Baker, Alanson H. Barnes, 1861; Dwight Bennett Barnes, 1893; Pitt Noble Cravath, 1891; Prosper Cravath, between 1862 and 1875; Christopher Douglass, 1842; George Gale, 1842; Peter Golder, 1856; Charles E. Griffin, 1866; Henry Heady, between 1875 and 1892; Robert Holley, 1841; Joseph F. Lyon, between 1884 and 1893; Silas W. Menzie, between 1870 and 1885; Henry O. Montague, 1861; James Simunons, between 1871 and 1893;

Alfred S. Spooner, between 1872 and 1893; Ernest L. von Suessmilch, 1895; Charles B. Sumner, 1891; Solmous Wakeley, 1861; John T. Wentworth, 1863; Albert T. Wheeler, 1861.

State and county officers are elected in November for a term beginning the first Monday of January following.

## STATE SENATORS.

John William Boyd.....	Linn.....	1848-9, 1858-9
George Gale.....	Elkhorn.....	1850-1
Eleazar Wakeley.....	Whitewater.....	1852-5
Dr. Jesse Carr Mills.....	Elkhorn.....	1856-7
*Dr. Oscar F. Bartlett.....	East Troy.....	1860-1
Wyman Spooner.....	Elkhorn.....	1862-3
Newton M. Littlejohn.....	Whitewater.....	1864-9
Samuel Pratt.....	Spring Prairie.....	1870-3
Thompson Dimock Weeks.....	Whitewater.....	1874-5, 1893-6
Asahel Farr.....	Kenosha.....	1876-7
*Dr. Benoni Orrin Reynolds.....	Lake Geneva.....	1878-9
*Joseph Very Quarles.....	Kenosha.....	1880-1
*Charles Palmetier.....	Lake Geneva.....	1882-4
Walter S. Maxwell.....	Kenosha.....	1885-8
Dr. James Constant Reynolds.....	Lake Geneva.....	1889-92
Albert Solliday.....	Watertown.....	1897-8
John Harrison Harris.....	Elkhorn.....	1899-1902
Zadock Pratt Beach.....	Whitewater.....	1903-6
John A. Hazelwood.....	Jefferson.....	1907-10
Charles A. Snover.....	Jefferson.....	1911-14

The constitutional amendment of 1882, making legislative sessions biennial and elections for state and county offices fall in even-numbered years, added a year to terms of all such officers as were chosen in the previous year. There was no legislative session for 1884. Two apportionments between 1890 and 1900 changed the number of this senate district from even to odd and thus Mr. Solliday sat in but one session for the joint district. Drs. B. O. and J. C. Reynolds are respectively father and son. Names marked \* are of soldiers of the Civil war, who are so denoted in all the following official lists.

## MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Abell, Alfred H. . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	1877
Aldrich, Alma Montgomery . . . . .	Spring Prairie . . . . .	1878
*Allen, Dwight Sidney . . . . .	Linn . . . . .	1889
Allen, George . . . . .	Linn . . . . .	1855
Allen, George Rue . . . . .	Bloomfield . . . . .	1880
Allen, Lucius . . . . .	Spring Prairie . . . . .	1864
Allen, William Cheney . . . . .	Delavan . . . . .	1866-7
Allen, William P. . . . .	Sharon . . . . .	1854
Arnold, Fayette P. . . . .	Sharon . . . . .	1862
Babcock, Alender O. . . . .	East Troy . . . . .	1850
Baker, James . . . . .	East Troy . . . . .	1858
Barlow, Stephen Steele . . . . .	Delavan . . . . .	1852
Barnes, Dwight Bennett . . . . .	Delavan . . . . .	1880-1
*Bartlett, Dr. Oscar F. . . . .	East Troy . . . . .	1853-4
Bell, John . . . . .	Lafayette . . . . .	1853
Benson, Schuyler Ward . . . . .	Bloomfield . . . . .	1861
*Blanchard, Dr. Caleb Sly . . . . .	East Troy . . . . .	1880
*Boyce, Dr. Hilton W. . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	1862
*Brownson, John W. . . . .	Sharon . . . . .	1882
Buckbee, Francis A. . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	1867-1874
Bunker, Nathaniel Mead . . . . .	Troy . . . . .	1875
Burgit, William . . . . .	East Troy . . . . .	1870-1874
Chapin, William Densmore . . . . .	Bloomfield . . . . .	1856
Cheney, Rufus, Jr. . . . .	Whitewater . . . . .	1850
Child, James . . . . .	Lafayette . . . . .	1860
Clough, Darwin P. . . . .	Darien . . . . .	1899
Cochrane, William Avery . . . . .	Delavan . . . . .	1893
*Coe, Edwin Delos . . . . .	Whitewater . . . . .	1878-9
Conrick, Edward P. . . . .	Delavan . . . . .	1859
Cooper, Dr. Joel Henry . . . . .	Spring Prairie . . . . .	1852
Cravath, Prosper . . . . .	Whitewater . . . . .	1848
Davis, Thomas . . . . .	Sugar Creek . . . . .	1865-6
Derthick, Walter George . . . . .	Lafayette . . . . .	1882
Dewing, Ely Bruce . . . . .	Elkhorn . . . . .	1879
De Wolf, John . . . . .	Darien . . . . .	1860
Douglass, Carlos Lavallette . . . . .	Walworth . . . . .	1873



Dow, Everett E.....	Lagrange .....	1901
Dunlap, Charles .....	Geneva .....	1875
Easton, Elijah .....	Walworth .....	1851, 1858
Edgerton, Stephen R.....	Lafayette .....	1870
Estabrook, Experience .....	Geneva .....	1851
*Farr, Asa W.....	Geneva .....	1856
Fellows, Timothy Hopkins.....	Bloomfield .....	1852-3
Foster, George H.....	Whitewater .....	1863
Fraser, Frank L.....	East Troy .....	1893-6
Goff, Sidney Clayton.....	Elkhorn .....	1911
Graves, Gaylord .....	East Troy .....	1848
Greening, William .....	Lagrange .....	1807
Grier, Thomas S.....	Bloomfield .....	1895
Groesbeck, Benjamin F.....	Linn .....	1865
Hall, Henry .....	Walworth .....	1870
Harrington, Perry Green.....	Sugar Creek .....	1854
Hastings, Samuel Dexter.....	Geneva .....	1849
Hazard, Enos J.....	Lagrange .....	1849
Heminway, Henry C.....	Richmond .....	1851
Herron, Wilson R.....	Sharon .....	1874-1877
Hill, Thomas Worden.....	Hudson .....	1853, 1863
Hooper, Daniel .....	Troy.....	1855, 1859, 1860
Hurlbut, Dr. William Henry.....	Elkhorn .....	1897, 1899
Isham, William Willard.....	Delavan .....	1855
Jeffers, John .....	Sharon.....	1864, 1871
Johnson, Frank H.....	Darien .....	1905
*Johnson, John B.....	Darien .....	1885
*Kellam, Alphonso G.....	Delavan .....	1860
Kelsey, Milo .....	Delavan .....	1848, 1849
*Kizer, Fernando Cortez.....	Whitewater.....	1889, 1891
Kull, Edwin O.....	Bloomfield .....	1909
Lake, Phipps Waldo.....	Walworth .....	1854
Latham, Hollis.....	Elkhorn .....	1862
Lauderdale, James .....	Lagrange .....	1853, 1856
Lee, Levi .....	Elkhorn .....	1855
Long, Chester Deming.....	Darien .....	1861
Long, Hugh .....	Darien .....	1848
Lown, George Hiram.....	Walworth .....	1849
Lyon, Joseph Foster.....	Darien .....	1868

McKibbin, John . . . . .	Linn . . . . .	1858
Mason, Albert L. . . . .	Sharon . . . . .	1879
Maxon, Joseph F. . . . .	Walworth . . . . .	1891
Mead, Zerah . . . . .	Whitewater . . . . .	1852
Meadows, William . . . . .	Lyons . . . . .	1881
Merriam, Amzy . . . . .	Linn . . . . .	1871
*Miller, Dr. Clarkson . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	1860
Noble, Butler G. . . . .	Whitewater . . . . .	1858
Palmer, Dr. Alexander S. . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	1850
Pemberton, John . . . . .	Richmond . . . . .	1878
Pettit, Paris . . . . .	East Troy . . . . .	1866
Potter, John Fox . . . . .	East Troy . . . . .	1856
Pratt, Orris . . . . .	Spring Prairie . . . . .	1883
Pratt, Samuel . . . . .	Spring Prairie . . . . .	1849, 1855, 1863
Ray, Adam E. . . . .	East Troy . . . . .	1851
Ray, George A. . . . .	Lagrange . . . . .	1868
Raymond, Shepard O. . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	1866
*Reynolds, Dr. Benoni Orrin . . . . .	Lake Geneva . . . . .	1876
Reynolds, Dr. James Constant . . . . .	Lake Geneva . . . . .	1885, 1887
Richardson, Erasmus Darwin . . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	1848
Rockwell, Reuben . . . . .	Hudson . . . . .	1859
*Roundy, Dr. Daniel C. . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	1864
Seaver, Joseph Warren . . . . .	Darien . . . . .	1853
Seymour, Robert Thompson . . . . .	Lafayette . . . . .	1856
Sharp, Elijah Matteson . . . . .	Delavan . . . . .	1872, 1875
Sikes, George . . . . .	Sharon . . . . .	1850
*Smith, Albert E. . . . .	Delavan . . . . .	1901-4
Smith, Daniel . . . . .	Richmond . . . . .	1864
Smith, Francis . . . . .	Sugar Creek . . . . .	1861
*Smith, John A. . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	1868, 1869
Smith, Lindsey Joseph . . . . .	Troy . . . . .	1881
Spafard, Simeon W. . . . .	Geneva . . . . .	1854
Spooner, Wyman . . . . .	Elkhorn . . . . .	1850-1, 1857, 1861
Sprague, Edward Harvey . . . . .	Elkhorn . . . . .	1907
Stafford, Amos Wagman . . . . .	Bloomfield . . . . .	1872
Stearns, Daniel Mansfield . . . . .	Sugar Creek . . . . .	1876
Stewart, Andrew J. . . . .	Richmond . . . . .	1887
Stewart, Donald . . . . .	Sugar Creek . . . . .	1882, 1883
Sturtevant, Charles Holmes . . . . .	Delavan . . . . .	1863

Teeple, Charles S. ....	Darien .....	1876
Thomas, Salmon .....	Darien .....	1856
*Tilton, Hezekiah C. ....	Sharon .....	1865
Voorhees, Samuel Wood. ....	Sharon .....	1857
Wakeley, Solmous. ....	Whitewater. ....	1855, 1856, 1857
Weeks, Thompson Dimock. ....	Whitewater .....	1867
White, Samuel Austin. ....	Whitewater .....	1871, 1872
Whiting, Anderson. ....	Richmond .....	1854, 1860
Williams, David .....	Geneva .....	1857
Winsor, Horatio Sales. ....	Elkhorn .....	1865
Wood, Lewis N. ....	Walworth .....	1852

The names of physicians in this list and the next one show that the profession, as practiced here, did not regard politics and medicine as incompatible, the one with the other; and the Civil war found another field for their activity. George and Dwight S. Allen were father and son, as were Hugh and Chester D. Long, Samuel and Orris Pratt and Solmous and Eleazar Wakeley, the latter of the State Senate. A. E. and J. A. Smith were brothers. Mr. Tilton was a Methodist clergyman.

## CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Capron, John M. ....	Geneva .....	1842
Mills, Dr. Jesse Carr. ....	Spring Prairie .....	1843
Graves, Gaylord .....	East Troy .....	1843
Magoon, Dr. Oliver C. ....	Whitewater .....	1844
Bell, Nathaniel .....	Lafayette .....	1845, 1846
Farnum, John Allen. ....	Geneva .....	1846
Gale, George .....	Elkhorn .....	1847, 1848
Ray, Adam E. ....	Troy .....	1849, 1850, 1857
Snell, John Peter. ....	Linn .....	1850
Winsor, Horatio Sales .....	Elkhorn .....	1851
Cotton, George .....	Darien .....	1852
Rockwell, LeGrand .....	Elkhorn .....	1853
Frost, Eli Kimball. ....	Sugar Creek .....	1854, 1855
Conrick, Edward P. ....	Delavan .....	1858, 1859
Hodges, Edwin .....	Elkhorn .....	1860, 1861
Sturtevant, Charles Holmes. ....	Delavan .....	1862
Hill, Thomas Worden .....	Hudson .....	1863, 1864, 1865

Allen, George .....	Linn .....	1866
Allen, Lucius .....	Spring Prairie .....	1867
Seymour, Robert Thompson .....	Lafayette .....	1868, 1873
Chapin, William Densmore .....	Bloomfield .....	1869, 1881
Richardson, Erasmus Darwin.....	Geneva .....	1870
Lyon, Joseph Foster.....	Darien .....	1871, 1872
Boyd, John William.....	Linn .....	1874
Williams, David .....	Darien .....	1875
DeWolf, John .....	Darien .....	1876
Treat, Julius Allen.....	Sharon .....	1877, 1882
Bishop, Matthew P. ....	LaGrange .....	1878, 1879
*Allen, Dwight Sidney.....	Linn .....	1880, 1883-90
Allen, George Rue.....	Bloomfield .....	1891-97
Barr, George W. ....	Linn .....	1898-1902
Douglass, Carlos Stewart.....	Walworth .....	1903, 1910
Christie, George .....	Darien .....	1911

Messrs. Bell, Gale, Winsor, Cotton, Rockwell and Treat were Democrats. Messrs. Mills, Cotton, Conrick, Lucius Allen, Lyon and Williams had been or were afterward citizens of other towns than those here named.

The order of county officers as prescribed by statute for printing official ballots is: County clerk (for many years named "clerk of the board of supervisors"), county treasurer, sheriff, coroner, clerk of circuit and county court, district attorney, register of deeds, county surveyor. The older arrangement had been in the order of their desirability for candidates. This placed sheriff, register of deeds and treasurer at and next to the head of the tickets and the coroner at the foot. Since 1883 their biennial terms have begun on the first Monday of January, in odd-numbered years. Since 1905 the superintendents of schools have been chosen the first Tuesday of April and begun their terms on the first Monday of July.

#### COUNTY CLERKS.

McCraken, Volney Anderson .....	LaGrange .....	1839
Latham, Hollis .....	Elkhorn .....	1840, 1841, 1843
Kelsey, Milo (old board).....	Delavan .....	1842
Fish, John (new board).....	Delavan .....	1842
Hodges, Edwin .....	Elkhorn .....	1846
Thompson, Albert A. ....	Linn .....	1847

Frost, Eli Kimball .....	Sugar Creek .....	1848
Cowdery, Lyman .....	Elkhorn .....	1851
Sibley, Charles W. ....	Bloomfield .....	1853
Dewing, Myron Edwin.....	Elkhorn .....	1857-1874
Dewing, Ely Bruce (deputy).....	Elkhorn .....	1874
Cowdery, Dyar Lamotte .....	Elkhorn .....	1875-1900
Clough, William E. (deputy).....	Darien .....	1900
Harrington, Grant Dean.....	Delavan .....	1901-1913

Myron E. Dewing died March 26, 1874, and his brother served till the end of the year. The Cowderys were father and son. The latter died May 10, 1900. The records of this office have suffered little from fading and discoloration, and are generally easily legible. Mr. Thompson's records are pleasant to look upon for their neat handwriting and their clerical form. At two years old, Myron E. Dewing lost the fingers of both hands by burning in the embers of a rubbish fire. He learned to write a bold, business-like hand, and early reached a surprising degree of expertness in many things that usually require unmaimed fingers. His aptitude for the duties of his place made him almost indispensable to the county board. His two successors bettered his excellent example, and, since 1903, the board's proceedings have been neatly and accurately typewritten.

## COUNTY TREASURERS.

Hollinshead, William .....	Delavan .....	1838, 1839
Norris, Edward .....	Delavan .....	1839, 1840
Spooner, Jeduthun .....	Sugar Creek .....	1842
Winsor, Horatio Sales .....	Elkhorn .....	1842
Lee, Levi .....	Elkhorn .....	1844
Bellows, Curtis .....	Elkhorn .....	1845
Mallory, Samuel .....	Elkhorn .....	1846, 1855-6
Hartson, Henry Hobart .....	Elkhorn .....	1847, 1853-4
Latham, Hollis .....	Elkhorn .....	1852
Handy, Daniel Parmelee .....	Geneva .....	1857-60
Brett, John Flavel .....	Elkhorn .....	1861-6
McGraw, Newton .....	Delavan .....	1867-8
Fairchild, David Lupe.....	Walworth .....	1869-76
Blomiley, Fred W.....	Lagrange .....	1877-82
Lauderdale, James Henry .....	Elkhorn .....	1883-6

*Church, Leonard Cyrus .....	Walworth .....	1887-92
Clough, William E. ....	Darien .....	1893-6
Allen, William H. ....	Bloomfield .....	1897-1900
Farley, William E. ....	Lyons .....	1901-04
Foot, Harry H. ....	Sharon .....	1905-7
Foot, Clinton H. (deputy) .....	Sharon .....	1908
Norris, Harley Cornelius .....	Elkhorn .....	1909-12

Since 1893 the treasurer has been limited by statute to two terms of continuous service. Mr. Foot died at Elkhorn, June 1, 1908, and his son completed the term of office.

## SHERIFFS.

Walling, Sheldon .....	Geneva .....	1839
Mallory, Russell H. ....	Geneva .....	1841
May, William K. ....	Bloomfield .....	1843
Bell, Nathaniel .....	Lafayette .....	1845
Preston, Otis .....	Spring Prairie .....	1848
Carver, Philetus S. ....	Delavan .....	1851
Crumb, Joseph Clark .....	Walworth .....	1853
Gates, Joseph .....	Geneva .....	1855
Perry, John Adams .....	Troy .....	1857
Stone, Hiram A. ....	Darien .....	1859-60, 1867-8
*Wylie, George Washington .....	Lafayette .....	1861-2, 1865-6, 1881-2
Billings, Seth M. ....	Whitewater .....	1863-4
Humphrey, William .....	Sharon .....	1869-70
Fay, Charles G. ....	Whitewater .....	1871-2
Taylor, Cyrus P. ....	Lyons .....	1873-4, 1877-8
*Goff, Sidney Calkins .....	East Troy .....	1875-6
Babcock, Stephen S. ....	Delavan .....	1879-80, 1883-4
Derthick, John Henry .....	Spring Prairie .....	1885-6, 1891-2
Wiswell, George Nelson .....	Elkhorn .....	1887-8
*Foster, Lewis George .....	Lake Geneva .....	1889-90, 1893-4
Hollister, Seth Henry .....	Delavan .....	1895-6, 1899-1900
McMillan, Fred Alonzo .....	Whitewater .....	1897-8
White, Edgar E. ....	Elkhorn .....	1901-2, 1907-8
*Flanders, Joseph Taylor .....	Lyons .....	1903-4, 1909
Harrington, George L. ....	Lafayette .....	1905-6, 1910
Piper, John .....	Darien .....	1911-13



Sheriff Flanders died suddenly at tea-table, December 16, 1909, and ex-Sheriff Harrington was appointed by Governor Davidson to serve until 1911. Mr. Goff is the oldest living ex-sheriff. Babcock and Wiswell are dead. At the end of Wiswell's term he was appointed United States marshal for eastern Wisconsin. He had held the post of sergeant-at-arms of the Republican national convention of 1900, at Philadelphia.

The rather shadowy line of coroners began in 1839 with Hollis Latham. A single function, that of serving papers on the sheriff, if occasion requires, is about all that is left belonging to these statutory but unsalaried and practically unfee'd officers, for justices of the peace may and usually do hold inquests. A statute of 1875 seemed a little more favorable to coroners, but still left their pay to the judgment or liberality of county boards of supervisors. William H. Bell, then of Elkhorn, had been elected in 1874, but, according to usage, had not "qualified." He now hastened to take the oath of office, and to ask the board at its November session to make the place worth the holding.

His memorial, petition, or "siffication" was received as soberly as possible, and the sum of fifteen dollars was the salary fixed. Since 1848 the coroners elected were, in that year, Horace Noble Hay, and thereafter David Williams, Samuel Pratt, William H. Pettit, John B. Hutchins, Dr. Daniel C. Roundy, G. C. Gardner, Julius A. Treat, Henry Adkins, G. C. Gardner (again), Wellington Hendrix, Abram G. Leland, Charles D. Root, William H. Bell, Charles Lysander Lyon. Mr. Bell was chosen at four successive elections (the last one in 1880), and Mr. Lyon has been elected biennially from 1882 to 1910, and has given his official bond and taken his oath of office for fifteen terms. From 1848 to 1906, in which latter year primary elections put aside the old machinery of nominations, Republican county conventions, whose work was always ratified at the November polls, struggled titanically to determine majorities for their nominees until near the lower end of the ticket. Then, wearied of their almost deadly earnestness, they ended their work in the smoke of cigars (passed about by successful candidates), with an acclamation for some worthy citizen who least looked for such honor. The nomination for coroner was thus a tired convention's return to care-free good humor. Mr. Lyon's acceptance of his good fortune was at first his part of the joke, and it afterward became his habit. As turnkey and deputy under several sheriffs he was clear-headed and resolute. Though now more than "eighty years young," he is yet the Yorick of county officers. The late Joseph F. Lyon was his brother.

## CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Pettit, William Harrison	Elkhorn	1849-54
Cousins, Henry	East Troy	1855-60
Simmons, James	Geneva	1861-70
Wentworth, John Theodore	Geneva	1871-5
Lyon, Joseph Foster	Darien	1875-7
*Allen, Levi E.	Sharon	1878-84
Keats, Washington Sidney	East Troy	1885-8
Dewing, Ely Bruce	Elkhorn	1889-94
Morgan, Theron Rufus	Darien	1895-1905
Kellogg, George Olney	Whitewater	1905-12

Mr. Morgan died September 28, 1905, and Mr. Kellogg filled out the term by appointment. Mr. Wentworth became circuit judge in June, 1875, and he appointed Mr. Lyon to serve till the next election.

## DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Baker, Charles Minton	Geneva	1839
Estabrook, Experience	Geneva	1841
Barlow, Stephen Steele	Delavan	1845, 1852
Meacham, Urban Duncan	East Troy	1849
Spooner, Alfred Stephens	Delavan	1854, 1856, 1878
Smith, Harley Flavel (acting)	Elkhorn	1854
Wentworth, John Theodore	Geneva	1858, 1860
Murphey, Newton S.	Whitewater	1862
Babcock, Alender O.	East Troy	1864
*Harkness, Robert	Elkhorn	1865, 1868, 1870
Thomas, Alfred Delavan	Delavan	1872, 1874, 1876
Wheeler, Jaynes Bailey	Elkhorn	1880
Sprague, Edward Harvey	Elkhorn	1882
Menzie, Silas W.	Delavan	1885, 1887
Ingalls, Wallace	Sharon	1889, 1891
Summer, Charles Bennett	Delavan	1893, 1895, 1897
Hamilton, Hubert O.	Whitewater	1899
Burdick, Hugh A.	Lake Geneva	1901, 1903
Ingalls, John Peter	Walworth	1905, 1907, 1909
Bulkley, Robert C.	Whitewater	1911

Wallace and John P. Ingalls are brothers, the former now of Racine; the latter was a soldier of the war with Spain. Messrs. Wentworth, Harkness, Thomas and Wheeler became judges of various courts.

## REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

Rockwell, LeGrand .....	Elkhorn .....	1839
Davis, Booth Beers .....	Hudson .....	1842
Boyd, John S. ....	Sugar Creek .....	1843
Lyon, Isaac .....	Hudson .....	1846
Frost, Eli Kimball .....	Sugar Creek .....	1847
Long, Chester Deming.....	Darien .....	1851
Perry, John Adams .....	Troy .....	1853
Adkins, Henry .....	Lagrange .....	1855, 1857
Humphrey, Benjamin Blodgett .....	Geneva .....	1859, 1861
Houghton, Otis B. ....	Spring Prairie .....	1863, 1865
Lawton, James H. ....	Lagrange .....	1867
*Noyes, Charles Augustus.....	Geneva .....	1869, 1871, 1873
Sanborn, Arthur Loomis .....	Geneva .....	1875, 1877
Morrison, William Henry.....	Troy .....	1879, 1881, 1883
Webster, Joseph Haydn .....	Elkhorn .....	1885, 1887
Taylor, William Thomas .....	Lagrange .....	1889, 1891, 1893
*Barnes, Henry D. ....	Spring Prairie.....	1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903
Holmes, Frank G. ....	Whitewater .....	1905, 1907
Dunbar, Samuel James .....	Elkhorn .....	1909, 1911

Mr. Davis had lost both legs by freezing. He was a pioneer at Hudson, but after his term of office had ended he remained a citizen of Elkhorn till his death in 1880. Mr. Noyes, his father's namesake, was a nephew of the pioneer Warrens of Geneva village and a son-in-law of Benjamin B. Humphrey. He was a soldier of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and a wound received at Farmington, Tennessee, crippled him for life. Mr. Morrison became director of farmers' institutes, and died at Madison in 1893. Mr. Webster is a son of the composer, Joseph Philbrick Webster.

## COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Norris, Edward .....	Delavan .....	1839
McKaig, Thomas Morris.....	Geneva .....	1847

Kelsey, Samuel C. ....	Delavan .....	1853
Tubbs, James Lawrence .....	Lafayette .....	1855 to 1865, 1867, 1869
Beckwith, Warren .....	Geneva .....	1865, 1871, 1873, 1875
Child, James .....	Lafayette .....	1877 to 1891
Taylor, Ray W. ....	Richmond .....	1891
Child, William .....	Lafayette .....	1893 to 1905, 1911
Maxon, Jesse G. ....	Walworth .....	1905
Teeple, George L. ....	Whitewater .....	1907, 1909

James and William Child were father and son. The elder Mr. Child once said, in the latter half of his long tenure of this office, that while he had done much professional work within that period, he had been employed but three times because of his official position. As long as original corner-stakes of towns and sections left their traces Mr. Tubbs was accounted the one man in the county surest to find them.

#### SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

*Cheney, Augustus Jackman .....	Delavan .....	1863, 1864
Smith, Osmore R. ....	Geneva .....	App. March 1, 1865
Bright, Orville Thomas .....	Geneva .....	1867
Bright, William H. ....	Geneva .....	App. Aug. 31, 1868
*Lee, Elon Nelson .....	Delavan .....	1869
Montague, Melzer. ....	Sharon .....	1871
Ballard, Samuel P. ....	Sharon, (App. January 3, 1873),	1874
Isham, Fred Willard .....	Sugar Creek .....	1876, 1878
Taylor, William R. ....	Richmond .....	1880, 1882
Skeels, John G. ....	Sharon .....	1885
Williams, Leo A. ....	Whitewater .....	1887, 1889, 1891
Taylor, Ray W. ....	Richmond .....	1893, 1895
Webster, Lillian B. ....	Whitewater .....	1897
Voss, John Gustavus .....	Sugar Creek .....	1899 to 1909
Martin, Helen .....	Elkhorn .....	1909

Mr. Montague was killed in December, 1872 (by sleigh-ride accident), and Mr. Ballard was appointed to serve till 1874, and elected for another term. The Taylors were father and son, in like order of service. Miss Webster is now Mrs. Charles P. Greene, of Elkhorn. This superintendency, at first something more than nominal, by slowly, surely, forward steps has reached a high order of efficiency. Every district in the county, one hundred and four (besides the graded schools and high schools), is visited yearly and as much oftener as found necessary.

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF POOR AND INSANE.

Gaston, Dr. Norman L. ....	Delavan .....	1852-1855
Clark Henry B. ....	East Troy .....	1852-1854
Williams, David .....	Geneva .....	1852-1855
Latham, Hollis .....	Elkhorn .....	1854-1886
Rice, Edwin Mortimer .....	Richmond .....	1855-1861
Gage, Thomas .....	Spring Prairie .....	1855-1864
Salisbury, Daniel .....	Spring Prairie .....	1859
Hulce, Elisha .....	Richmond .....	1861-1891
Hill, Thomas Worden .....	Lyons .....	1864-1879
Dunlap, Charles .....	Geneva .....	1879-1914
Davis, John Potter .....	Richmond .....	1886-1912
Cushing, Joseph H. ....	Whitewater .....	1891-1901
Spooner, Truman Rollin .....	Whitewater .....	1901-1913
Hemstreet, Frederick .....	Spring Prairie .....	1912-1915

Mr. Salisbury did not serve and Mr. Gage resumed his place until his resignation in November, 1864. Mr. Hill died May 26, 1879. Mr. Latham February 26, 1886. Mr. Hulce September 14, 1893, and Mr. Cushing August 31, 1901. The resident managers at the county farm, rather confusingly called superintendents, have been:

Irish, Earl M. ....	Delavan .....	1852
Irish, Joseph E. ....	Richmond .....	1853
French, Charles S. ....	Geneva .....	1855
Gray, Elihu .....	Geneva .....	1856
Gray, Thomas Baker .....	Geneva .....	1861
Hill, Thomas Worden .....	Lyons .....	1866
Dunlap, Charles .....	Geneva .....	1879
Davis, John Potter .....	Richmond .....	1882
Allen, William H. ....	Bloomfield .....	1901
Charles, Henry R. ....	Whitewater .....	1902
Stanford, DeWitt .....	Elkhorn .....	1903

In 1887 the county board ordered a tax of one-tenth of a mill for a soldiers' relief fund and appointed a committee of three soldiers of the Civil war to administer it. The fund has been found more than sufficient for the purposes prescribed. The sum used in 1910 was one thousand eight hundred dollars. The members have been:

Knilians, William Allen.....	Whitewater .....	1888
Allen, Dwight Sidney .....	Linn .....	1888
Matheson, John .....	Elkhorn .....	1888
Church, Leonard Cyrus.....	Walworth .....	1890
Kizer, Fernando Cortez .....	Whitewater .....	1903
Meadows, John Greenwood .....	Lyons .....	1908

Mr. Matheson died November 17, 1890. Captain Knilians removed in 1902 to Beloit. Mr. Allen died May 5, 1908.

Under a then recent statute, creating a state civil service commission, John Gustavus Voss and Albert Clayton Beckwith were appointed, in 1905, local examiners for the county, to hold their places at the pleasure of the commission.



## CHAPTER XI.

### PAST AND PRESENT DIVISIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

Men of New England, New York and northern Ohio met in these sixteen townships to build up a new community in no way essentially different from the communities they had just left far eastward. Most of these men brought their political ideas, notions, or prejudices with them. They were Whigs and Democrats, with a few Abolitionists. They might vote, each according to his former habit, at elections for delegate in Congress and for members of the territorial Assembly; but the record of the county's vote, if such record was ever preserved, is not found. Judging partly from the little now known of the sentiments at that time of successful candidates, there seems to have been a small Democratic majority or plurality. The later comers were mostly from the same states as were the first ground-breakers, and do not appear to have affected greatly the relative strength of parties. In the short infancy of the county and its towns it may be supposed that local affairs had more influence at elections than opinions prescribed by national conventions on tariff, United States Bank, sub-treasury, and internal improvements. Writing of the earlier days, in which he played some part, Judge Gale says: "Location of school houses, roads and amount of tax levy often made town elections most spirited of any in the year. Politicians of old towns have no adequate idea of the spirit often manifested in a new town over these matters. Feuds were got up between leading families that have not passed away—and similarly throughout the west." This may be a Macaulayan "heightened and telling way of putting things, for which allowance must be made." Whatever may have been the earlier facts as to April and November elections, the yearly inflow of settlers must have tended more and more to clearly-drawn party lines in general elections. At the beginning of state government a new political question had just grown from the annexation of Mexican territory.

By 1848 both Whig and Democratic parties of the Northern states were already considerably leavened, as to their members, with the sentiment of non-extension of slavery, and the "Wilmot Proviso" had spoken the word for Walworth. At the general election of that year, while the electoral vote

of Wisconsin was for Lewis Cass, this county's vote was 1,494 for Van Buren (Free-Soiler), 804 for Taylor (Whig), 550 for Cass (Democrat). In 1852 the county vote was 1,432 for Hale (Free-Soiler), 1,141 for Pierce (Democrat), and 965 for Scott (Whig). In 1856 the returns showed 3,518 for Fremont, 1,297 for Buchanan, 4 for Fillmore. The intermediate state and congressional elections gave similar results, for at each of these the Free-Soil candidates were consistently preferred to Whigs or Democrats; though in 1851 the Whig candidate for governor, Leonard J. Farwell, was of the Free-Soil wing of his party and therefore acceptable to Walworth. When, in 1854, a convention met to organize the Republican party of Wisconsin, Wyman Spooner was one of the leaders and lights of that high deliberation. From that year to 1910 the county's majority has been only for Republican policies, measures and candidates. Until 1860 the newspapers announced almost daily the arrival of one or more "prominent Democrats"—leaders or "wheel horses"—of some state north of the Ohio and between two oceans at the all-receiving Republican camp.

At the dissolution of the Whig party a few of its members joined the victorious Democracy, but by far the greater number went to the new and hopeful opposition. It was observed by some of these ex-Whigs that many converted Democrats were thrusting themselves into Republican leadership and finding choice places on Republican ballots with little or no probation or delay. Harley F. Smith, a lawyer of Elkhorn, who was both largely tolerant and harmlessly satirical, said to his Democratic friend Preston, early in the campaign of 1860: "Otis, we shall beat you this year, surely." Preston answered drily, "Aha!" and asked, "On-what-do-you-pred-i-cate-your-opinion?" Smith's answer to this rather grandly-uttered question was: "Well, we have now taken about all the slippery fellows from your party into ours." In September, 1856, Judge Doolittle, of the first circuit, who had resigned after the January term of court, was a defeated candidate for nomination at the Democratic congressional convention of the first district. Early in the following January he was chosen United States senator. Arthur McArthur, the Democratic president of the state Senate, and Wyman Spooner, the Republican speaker of the Assembly, refused to sign the certificate of Doolittle's election. This was on the ground that the constitution of Wisconsin disqualified judges for holding other office within the period for which they had been elected. But Doolittle was seated at Washington, as Judges Trumbull and Harlan had been two years earlier, in spite of similar provision in the Illinois and Iowa constitutions. Of course, some men said that Mr. McArthur wished to punish Doolittle for his conversion or deser-

tion, and that Judge Spooner wished himself to take Senator Dodge's seat; but this was measuring great minds by the gauge of small souls.

Before each jostling political atom had as yet settled easily and firmly into its fitting place in the new political mass some slight personal jarring was liable to occur now and again. Dr. Philip Maxwell, who had become a Republican, had held Jackson's commission as a surgeon of the regular army, and he revered "Old Hickory" as a Mars in war and a Moses in politics. Once urged to take some part in a Republican mass meeting for the county, he demurred, saying he was tired of hearing Judge Spooner, "that blue-bellied old Federalist, while he should stand up for two hours to abuse General Jackson." The Doctor was over touchy, for the Judge did but accuse the old General of having invented the "spoils system." Such little differences, arising from previous political condition, soon disappeared, leaving no trace.

Thoroughness of organization began with the party's birth, for it was the work of master hands. Leaders suppressed their rival ambitions and personal jealousies, and subalterns, such as local speakers and editors, were trained to concerted action. The party platform was simple and intelligible, and not liable to various interpretation. Even the earliest receipt and publication of election results were not forgotten, as an instance may show. On the night of election day in 1856 a few shrewdly-observing men at Elkhorn sat till nearly daylight to receive returns from the other towns. They had little or no help from telegraph offices at the few railway stations; but messengers rode through mud and darkness, and as each one came his figures were found to vary so slightly from pre-estimates that the county total differed scarce a hundred votes from the forecast. These political pre-calculators had allowed correctly for the increasing rate of conversions in the last few days of the campaign—for they knew their men, as their opponents knew them not so well.

Instances may show how this was in that year with Democrats of Walworth, hopeful as they were as to the electoral result at large, and not inactive or noiseless at home. Lieutenant-Governor McArthur, in a speech at Elkhorn (having been told that at the April elections this was found the only stronghold left to the county Democracy), likened the town to a "pearl on a black wooly string." The vote of Elkhorn in November was, 117 for Fremont, 86 for Buchanan, 2 for Fillmore. In the same campaign Jackson Hadley, of Milwaukee, pre-calculating his chance of election to Congress over John F. Potter, and fearing only Walworth, was assured here that Mr. Potter could not have over 1,600 majority in his home county. Mr. Hadley

insisted on allowing 2,000, and on such basis counted upon election. This estimate was here declared wildly extravagant. Election returns reached Milwaukee but slowly, but the results in the other counties of the district seemed to warrant celebration with cannonade, procession, martial music, banquet, and joy unconfined. The firing was stopped and the rest of the order of pleasure suspended indefinitely as soon as a dispatch from Walworth told of 2,370 majority there for Potter and hence of his election.

In that year the ratio of the Republican to the Democratic vote in the county was 73 to 27. For many years afterward it remained steadily at 68 to 32. In 1908 it was 67.93 to 32.07. Including all the parties in the computation, the per centage of the total vote of that year was severally: Republican, 62.2; Democratic, 29.4; Prohibitionist, 7.3; Social Democratic, 1.1; with two votes for the Social Labor ticket. Though the course of general elections has been so nearly uniform, there has always been a discoverable tendency toward independent voting in assembly districts, cities and towns. Five times since 1855 regular Republican nominees for assemblymen have been defeated at the polls. In 1861 Hollis Latham, Democrat, was elected as a Union candidate over Richard B. Flack. In 1863 John Jeffers, independent-Republican, prevailed over Manson H. Barnes. In 1869 and 1870 Judge White, Democrat, similarly overcame regular Republican nominees. In 1877, for the place of district attorney, Alfred S. Spooner was chosen over Joseph H. Page, of Whitewater—the only instance in which, the whole county voting, a Republican nominee has been defeated. Between 1855 and 1911 most or all of the towns and cities have at some time or times elected Democratic members of the county board and other local officers—wherein Walworth differs little from such other American counties as are generally Republican.

The several fluctuations, permanent or transitory, in party majorities at presidential and "off-year" elections have not been wholly unfelt here, though the county vote has not always been noticeably affected by them. The Greeley movement touched local leaders more than their party's rank and file. The Hayes-Tilden campaign seemed to move the parties into olden unity, as is not unlikely to occur whenever both parties have nominated wisely. About four hundred Republicans changed their votes in the third Cleveland contest. At the congressional elections of 1882, 1886 and 1890, Republican majorities were much reduced, but stood well above zero.

Of foreign-born citizens, Scandinavians, who are most largely from Norway, have been almost unanimously Republicans. The Germans and most others have been divided about proportionately between the greater parties, the Republicans taking the larger number. The generally current notion

that the Irish-born are nearly all Democrats leaves out the very important element of non-Catholic Irish, most of whom have been and are Republicans. Since the Civil war there has been a perceptible re-distribution, politically, of Catholic citizens, who are not hereditary bondmen of any party; though a majority of those of Walworth are still Democratic. The colored population is a negligible quantity—less than one hundred in the county. The attitude of Walworth toward their race was shown by the vote in 1849 on extension of suffrage: Yes, 970; no, 189. Further, there had been no need, for its better enforcement here, to add in 1851 new sections and heavier penalties to the older fugitive slave law; for neither the old law nor the new one was likely to be effective here. The "underground railway" had many stations and station agents within the county borders, and the geographers of Walworth knew the routes to Canada much better than the ways backward to bondage.

It was needful that most of this chapter should be used to set forth the rise, progress and later status of the party which is responsible for shaping the county's policies and administering its affairs. How it has done other things and what have been the substantial results may be seen or inferred from the story of the county, even as imperfectly told in the foregoing and following pages. As to that party's present status, little need be said here, since history's concern is with things done and recorded, and not with things moved, seconded and debated. In 1895, after four years of exclusion, the Republican party resumed the administration of state government. Since that time new definitions of the party creed have been proposed and opposed, and in part, at least, imposed by the new school of Republicanism. Men of Walworth made haste but slowly to change, even slightly, the ideas and usages which had prevailed for a half century; but by 1904 were drawn wholly into the state-wide strife. In that year's election while Mr. Roosevelt's plurality was 3,522, his vote 73.4 per cent. of the county total, Governor LaFollette's plurality over Peck was but 248, or 4 per cent. At the same election his primary-election bill, which became the law of the state, was generally negatived by his Republican opponents, but it had a majority of the smaller vote cast. The ayes were 2,083; noes, 2,042; a ratio of 50.5 to 49.5. At the first application of this law to a choice for United States senator in 1910, Senator LaFollette received 2,926 of 3,833 Republican votes, a percentage of 76.3. The ratio of voters to whole population since 1860 has been appreciably higher for this county than for the state. It is now 100 voters to 443 inhabitants. Four principal causes of this large proportion of voters are the considerable number of elderly families without minor children, the



small alien population, the generally easily accessible polling places and the active interest of men (and women) of all parties in nominations and elections.

As a party, the Whigs left too little trace in the public records by which to distinguish their actions from those of other men of their time, and it is not now easy to name any considerable number of them with certainty. Assuredly, they were not insignificant in number, and among them was their full proportion of men of character and ability. A majority of these men were sons and grandsons of Whigs of the Revolution, and it was their harmless boast that as a whole they were better representatives than their opponents of the higher intelligence and morality and the truer patriotism of the American people. As citizens of a community then in its formative stage they must have had their due influence upon the affairs of villages and towns, school districts, and religious societies. There seems to have been among them a few unavowed Abolitionists. More of them joined the Free-Soil Democrats of 1848 and 1852. Nearly all of them passed as if naturally into the Republican movement of 1854.

Democrats of the county were and are generally of like origin with their invincible opponents, who have found them as to personal value, if not as to number, not unworthy political foemen. Though so long kept from high places, they have not been without the weight and influence of their personal qualities on public business, and they have often found humbler official usefulness in their towns. The chief difference between them and their outnumbering competitors for places of honor, trust and profit may be found by simple subtraction. The several official lists include much of the active and publicly useful element of the Republican party. It is not aside from the general purpose of this work to name a few men of this greater of the several minorities—men of differing personal qualities, more or less honored in their party and not unvalued by their fellow citizens of all parties. Of these were Maurice L. Ayers, John Brown, Henry B. Clark, David and Elisha Coon, George Cotton, Harvey M. Curtiss, Ebenezer Dayton, Francis Dillon, Andrew Ferguson, George Gale, Dr. Harmon Gray, Perry G. Harrington, Drs. John M. and Samuel W. Henderson, Augustus C. and Jesse R. Kinne, Hollis Latham, Ebenezer Latimer, Darins McKibbin, John H. Martin, John Mather, Wm. Pitt Meacham, James D. Merrill, Cyril L. Oatman, Dr. Alexander S. Palmer, George Passage, Soldan Powers, Otis Preston, LeGrand Rockwell, Charles Wales, Dr. Henry Warne, Archibald Woodard, Dr. George H. Young.



The Prohibitionists are sufficient in number to hold a column of the official ballot for their nominees. Their influence on the public weal is not to be measured with exactness by their showing at the polls. There is, no doubt, a strength not always of measurable political value in consistent and unselfish devotion to high, though to many men seemingly impracticable, aims.

The hardly visible Social Democratic body is chiefly of two or three cities, its entire vote less than one hundred.

## CHAPTER XII.

### MILITARY HISTORY OF WALWORTH COUNTY.

The militia system of New York (not to name other states similarly organized for defense and offense) afforded such liberal distribution of martial titles that it might now be wondered how any lawyer, working politician, inn-keeper, or other reputable and prosperous citizen could have escaped one of these marks of favor from the commander-in-chief, without peril of falling into or upon one of the nearly as plentiful judgeships. The grades of general, colonel and major were doubly preferred, for there was this uncertainty about the title of captain that it was no more the right of a real centurion than the possession of a master or ex-master of a canal boat or of a lake vessel of any or no tonnage. Captains, majors, colonels and generals came as early as others to Walworth. Dodge's and Doty's commissions were conclusive as to the genuineness of the fortunate holder's rank.

That there was a Sixth Regiment of Wisconsin Militia, and that as early, at least, as 1841, is evident from the terms of Col. Edward Elderkin's commission. Other officers now known were Lieutenant-Colonel Urban D. Meacham, Major James Alex. Maxwell, Adj't Abel W. Wright, Cpts. Lucius Allen, James Harkness, Perry G. Harrington, Joseph L. Pratt.

The earliest statement in detail as to the organization of territorial militia found at the adjutant-general's office shows that in June, 1846, men of Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Jefferson, Portage, Rock, Sauk and Walworth, a regiment from each, were brigaded together, and in July the officers of the Walworth regiment were Col. Caleb Crosswell of Delavan (a few years later of Baraboo), Lieut.-Col. Urban D. Meacham (a few weeks later succeeded by William M. Clark), and Major Thomas Morris McHugh. In August, 1846, the men of Columbia, Dodge, Jefferson and Walworth constituted the First Brigade of the Third Division, commanded respectively by Brig.-Gen. John C. Gilman and Maj.-Gen. John W. Boyd.

January 9, 1847, Walworth was divided into eight districts, to each assigned a company.

First District—Whitewater and Richmond: Capt. Jesse Pease; Lieuts. Silas Walker, William Potts.

Second District—Elkhorn, Lagrange, Sugar Creek: Capt. Perry G. Harrington; Lieuts. John G. Wood, William O. Garfield.

Third District—Troy, Lafayette: Capt. Charles K. Dean; Lieuts. William A. Smith, Charles W. Billings.

Fourth District—East Troy, Spring Prairie: No return of officers.

Fifth District—Darien, Sharon: Capt. Rial W. Weed, Lieut. David J. Best.

Sixth District—Delavan, Walworth: Capt. Hiram Boyce; Lieuts. Daniel Dobbs, Beardsley Lake.

Seventh District—Geneva: No returns.

Eighth District—Bloomfield, Hudson, Linn: Capt. Isaac G. Miner; Lieuts. Albert T. Wheeler, John Ames.

February 6, 1847, of Major-General Boyd's staff were Eleazar Wakeley, division inspector; Experience Estabrook, judge advocate; while Colonel Crosswell's adjutant was Jacob M. Fish, and surgeon, Dr. Harmon Gray.

It is probable enough that a few young men of the county enlisted for service in the war with Mexico in the regular army, and that a few more were enrolled in one or more of the six regiments of Illinois volunteers for like service. But no official record, except the inaccessible rolls of the adjutant-general's office at Washington, tells who these men were and how they contributed to the patriotic work of "conquering a peace" with that faction-torn country. A few men who returned from that war as soldiers of other states came to live in Walworth.

Throughout the fourteen years of peace which followed the Mexican treaty of 1847, Wisconsin was prudently prepared against insurrection and invasion. Men of military age in each of the older counties constituted a regiment and they of the newer counties reported as battalions. Officers were commissioned and appear in reports as generally present for duty, but the rank and file were not so generally visible. For an instance, Adjutant-General Utley's report for 1853 shows that the sixth of twenty-nine regiments was that of Walworth, and was then 3,180 strong on paper. The Sixth Regiment was then of the Second Brigade (under Brig.-Gen. Philo White of Racine), of the First Division (that of Maj.-Gen. Rufus King of Milwaukee), and its seventeen companies, from as many towns, were lettered from A to Q. Its field and staff officers were Col. Erasmus D. Richardson, of Geneva; Lieut.-Col. Adam E. Ray, of Troy; Major Edwin Brainard, of Delavan; Adj't Samuel H. Stafford, of Bloomfield; Quartermaster Emory Thayer, of East Troy; Surgeon Alexander S. Palmer, of Geneva. The companies, in order of company letter, with names of captains and enrolled strength of each, were thus reported:

## Lieutenants

A	East Troy	Henry B. Clark	John L. Wilson, Wm. Vanzant	178
B	Troy	John A. Perry	Ralph Goodrich, Israel Dean	188
C	Lagrange	Volney A. McCracken		207
D	Whitewater	Richard O'Connor	Charles King, Leander Birge	293
E	Richmond	James Cotter	Geo. James, Jacob M. Fish	138
F	Sugar Creek	Perry G. Harrington	Wyman Spooner, Jr., Theodore B. Edwards	146
G	Lafayette	William H. Conger	Sherman M. Rockwood, Harvey M. Curtiss	126
H	Spring Prairie	Ezekiel B. Smith	Stephen Bull, Wm. R. Berry	240
I	Hudson	Lathrop Bullen	Abner Farnum, Edw'd Quigley	169
J	Geneva	John M. Nelson	Thomas J. Smith, Sam'l C. Spafard	256
K	Delavan	William Pierce	H. A. Johnson, A. Briggs	300
L	Darien	Archibald Woodard	Orange Carter, Henry Clark	171
M	Sharon	E. C. Allen	Julius A. Treat, Robert Young	200
N	Walworth	John M. Cramer	Elijah Easton, J. Weston	195
O	Linn	Albert T. Wheeler	Robert Foot, Otis H. Hall	135
P	Bloomfield	Charles W. Sibley	Henry S. Fox, Charles Allen	139
Q	Elkhorn	Hollis Latham	Alva J. Frost, Squire Stanford	99

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Strength of regiment 3,180

In 1860 James B. Schrom, of Whitewater, was of the Governor's general staff as quartermaster. Daniel Graham, of Whitewater, and John F. Potter were colonels and aids to Governor Randall. Walworth was now of the Fifth Regiment and Kenosha of the Sixth, the two forming the First Brigade (under Brig.-Gen. J. C. McKesson, of Wheatland) of the Second Division, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Daniel C. Tripp, of Whitewater. (The other brigade was of Jefferson and eastern Rock counties.) General Tripp chose his staff from Whitewater, with two exceptions. All these officers ranked as colonels: Frank L. Kiser and Robert Williams, aids; Edward Barber, paymaster; Henry Warne, surgeon; Newton S. Murphey, judge-advocate; William H. McCallum, chief of engineers; L. R. Humphrey, chaplain; John T. Wentworth (Geneva), commissary, and a Palmyrene as quartermaster. The field officers of the Fifth were Col. Caleb S. Blanchard, of East Troy; Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Bird, of Linn; Maj. Phipps W. Lake, of Walworth. Two volunteer companies were attached to this regiment: "Company

A" (so named), of Whitewater, Capt. Lucius A. Winchester, and the Geneva Independents, Capt. Daniel C. Roundy. Except that these two companies had each forty men, no further return was made of the Fifth Regiment. A very few of all these names of militia officers may be found in the roster of soldiers of the Civil war, most of them having passed the age limit. Captain Wheeler, a young lawyer, was perhaps the only one named in these rosters commonly addressed by his martial title.

Having given to Mr. Lincoln in 1860 a majority of 2,319 in a total vote of 5,517, the citizens of Walworth noted with interest the quickly following events, until the affair of Fort Sumter made it certain that the Union could be preserved only by war. The morning newspapers of April 15, 1861, brought to them the President's call to arms, and that day's drum beating throughout the county summoned men to the evening's war meetings. Seats and standing places at these assemblages were over filled and speakers usually accounted dull found willing and applauding listeners. At such a time it was easy to tip even cool, slow tongues with fire. It was but to let loose the spirit of patriotism and of defiance to foreign and domestic enemies, and to forget such word as compromise. Mr. Winsor, of and at Elkhorn, who had voted for Douglas, speaking that evening, did not forget legal precision of terms in the unusually warm flow of his indictment of the nation's enemies. He had neither softer nor harsher word for them than "rebels," and thus they remain in history. Other speakers racked memory and invention for words and phrases likest to thunderbolts and hence fittest for expression of patriotic wrath. These village lawyers, retailers and farmers spoke that which their hearers felt, and to one clearly-seen point, the preservation of the Union by national authority.

The call upon Wisconsin was for one regiment of infantry for a service of three months. Governor Randall was at once offered companies enough to fill three or four regiments. There was not a company of uniformed and drilled men in the county, but a few headlong youths found each his way to Camp Scott, at Milwaukee, to enlist in such company as had not reached its maximum number of one hundred and ten men. The Second and Third regiments were organized by state authority, in order that the next call from Washington might be answered with partly-instructed soldiers. Thus, a few more boys of Walworth were enabled to push their way into early service. In June places were made for two companies in organizing the Fourth. Company A was of Whitewater and Company B of Geneva—other towns contributing to each. Several of the men of these companies were credited, as shown by descriptive rolls at Madison, with service from the later days of

April; for the record of Wisconsin men's service begins with their acceptance as recruits and not with the often long-delayed mustering into federal service. The interval between enlistment and muster was not subtracted from the term of actual service, but the record of earlier enlistment is honorable, and the state made such provision as it was able to do, for subsistence, clothing and payment of its unmustered soldiers. After the action at Bull Run—in which a few men of Walworth advanced, stood, fired and left the field only at the order of William T. Sherman, their brigade commander, and at no faster pace than his—men of Delavan and Elkhorn joined to form Company A of the Tenth. About the same time Company K, of the Eighth, at Racine, was filling its thin ranks with stout men of Bloomfield and Hudson. Sharon, Whitewater, Lagrange and Sugar Creek respectively officered and manned Companies C, H, I and K of the Thirteenth. A few men of several towns enlisted among stranger comrades in the First and Second Cavalry Regiments. Several of the boys of Hudson and Spring Prairie turned out for service in the Ninth Battery of Light Artillery. Of the Third Cavalry, Company L was raised from the county at large. The towns not thus far named sent their men singly and in squads to regiments and batteries most easily reached at the instant of enlistment. Except the few men in the First Infantry, all these men of 1861 enlisted for three years.

Defeat and retreat in the campaigns on the Virginian peninsula and the Rappahannock brought a new call for troops. The first regiment of Wisconsin, under that call, was the Twenty-second. Company C was taken from the Geneva quarter of the county, including also Elkhorn, and Company D from Whitewater. The Twenty-eighth was but a few days behind, its Company D almost wholly of Whitewater, Company E of Sugar Creek and other towns, Company I of Lafayette, Spring Prairie and the Troys, Company K less of this county and few of any one town. Delavan supplied a colonel for the Fortieth, a regiment of one-hundred-day men; Delavan, Elkhorn and Walworth gave two captains and three lieutenants to Companies F and L. The men of F were mostly of Delavan, Elkhorn, Sharon and Walworth. Company K, Forty-ninth, was composed of men of Racine and Walworth counties. To this company Delavan gave a captain who became major, and Geneva gave a lieutenant. The First (and only) Regiment of Heavy Artillery had a considerable number of our men, unevenly distributed among its twelve companies. The whole enrollment, from first to last, was about 2,750—slightly more than the sum of the several quotas assigned. Had it been possible to levy all the troops of the Civil war within one year the men of Walworth would have formed three average regiments. As it was, the circum-



stances of the war made the company the largest military unit in filling the county's quotas.

There is another, and in some respects better way of setting forth the martial patriotism of Walworth. Wisconsin sent out fifty-one regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, one regiment of heavy artillery and thirteen batteries of light artillery. Men of Walworth were to be found in all these except the Twenty-first and Forty-first infantry regiments, and the Second, Eighth, Eleventh, and Twelfth light batteries. Besides all this service in home organizations, regiments and batteries of Illinois and of the regular army, the gun-boat river service, and the navy received each a few strays from the same source. Walworth men served in eighteen states and territories—in all the states of the Confederacy except Florida, in the border slave states, except Delaware and West Virginia, and in Colorado, Indian Territory, Kansas, Minnesota and Pennsylvania. Their enlistments began in April, 1861, and their service continued till May, 1866. Distributed among so many commands, the men of Walworth were parted to the far north and to the Gulf, to the eastern sea and to the western ridges of the continent. By her young men Walworth followed to battle nearly every then and yet famous commander, and leaders now half forgotten. She followed her captains until they became colonels, and her colonels until they exchanged their regiments for brigades, divisions and corps. She advanced, attacked, besieged, assaulted; she entrenched, fortified, resisted, retreated, was captured, and knew Libby and Andersonville from the inside; she preserved lines of communication, garrisoned posts, moved after murderous Sioux, hanged bushwhackers in border states, marched through sullen, ill-wishing Baltimore, regulated New Orleans, warned away the French forces in Mexico—and, in brief, performed nearly every glorious and inglorious duty that falls to the lot of soldiers. Her men came home to resume for a shorter or longer time their places in the ranks of useful citizens. Many of them went one by one to the no longer trackless and boundless west, and the Grand Army membership in the county whose quotas they had filled is largely of later coming comrades from other counties and states.

Non-combatant citizens bore the various burdens of war with unending patience, and upheld the war policies and measures with little uttered doubt or question as to their wisdom and necessity. First, there was the burden of the currency of the state banks, nominally secured, in many instances, by deposit of the previously depreciated bonds of states which passed ordinances of secession and of states which were for some time of doubtful fidelity to the union of all the states. Then came the call for their young

men to arms, taking away the help needed on farm and in shop; and, too soon, followed news of privation, sickness and death. Next, the unstable national war currency, its value falling steadily until the return of peace. Throughout all was the variable fortune of armies in the field, when defeat seemed too frequent and success but slowly and feebly pursued. Against all these things, and things unspeakable, men's and women's souls were firmly fortified by their sense of the justice of the national cause, and they held themselves in readiness for further sacrifices. They subscribed to bounty funds, and then voted town bounties in order that quotas need not be filled by conscription. In fact, the district provost-marshal's wheel turned but seldom to make even among the towns the burden of personal service in the field.

The women who met formally and informally as sanitary aid societies, and as individuals, took upon themselves some duty toward the sick and wounded at field and post hospitals, made no record of their timely and most welcome services. But it is not unlikely that the state will soon publish whatever the uncertain memory of survivors of that period of storm and stress may recall of the good done by patriotic women of Wisconsin, with some note of the doers. Should this be done, the women of Walworth will have a place in the tardy memorial. One name, at least, is not forgotten here, that of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Chesebro) Lee, then of Sugar Creek, a daughter of Ebenezer Chesebro and Anna Griswold, wife of Nelson Lee, and mother of one of the earlier superintendents of schools, Elon Nelson Lee. She took her active part in organizing aid at home, and then went in person to the wounded and sick in field hospitals and in the general hospital at Louisville. What she did can not be told as yet with approach to fulness and accuracy, but her matronly care and skill, so unselfishly and noiselessly given in that soul-trying time, are yet well and gratefully remembered.

The fathers and mothers had thought and talked much of the happier time when the boys should come home and take again their old places on the farm and in the village shop. "Alas! our dreams, they come not true." The boys had grown to manhood and maturer minds amid the quickening impulses of that history-making period, had seen men and cities, and "glorious old Walworth" was no longer all the world to them. They came home, but for many of them, only to go out again. In the spring of 1865 men were already eager to find, each citizen and returning soldier, his own place in the activities of business, so long suspended or maimed by panic and war, now so hopefully planned and resolutely pushed; and this before the last dirty-blue regiment had slouched at the easy gait of veterans through the streets

of cities, from one terminal station to another, on its way to camp of mustering out and final payment. The service-worn followers of Grant and his great lieutenants were fast merging themselves in the "ugly rush" of cities as better-paid mechanics, accountants, students at short-course business schools, or servants of railway companies—all hopeful of rapid promotion, and little minded to drop into the old obscurities and low-paid drudgeries of farm and village life, "where nothing happens." A few enthusiastic patriots, men and women, urged subscriptions to raise local monuments to the heroic dead, but were not always nor often successful. It was not yet time for monument building—certainly not for a county monument.

In course of time Grand Army posts were instituted, but at first and quite naturally and therefore rightly their efforts and influence were directed to the equalization of the unevenly distributed service bounties and to promotion of more adequate pension rates with more liberal bureau rulings. In a few more years the steadily dwindling post membership suggested a county comradeship which might include the few men who were not of the Grand Army of the Republic. Occasionally reunions of men of Walworth and Waukesha counties of the Twenty-eighth and somewhat more general meetings at the Lauderdale lakes and at Whitewater led to the formation of the Walworth County Soldier and Sailors Association in 1889. Its membership is inexpensive and its proceedings but little burdened with formalism. Its yearly meeting, held late in August, on grassy parks and under friendly trees, brings together soldiers and citizens in hundreds to "make a day of it"—and a long evening as well. No great time is wanted for election of officers and dispatch of other less pressing business; and soon after dinner the bugler calls band and singers, speakers and hearers to a feast of excellent music and an abundant flow of oratory, declamation, and plain speaking—all received in best of humor by the large, sympathetic and unexacting audience.

Among early organizers and builders of the Association, now not living, were Col. Edmund B. Gray, an honorary member, a full-minded and ready talker who never uttered nonsense nor was ever dull; Edwin D. Coe, whom it was very pleasant and good for comrades and decent citizens to know; George W. Wylie, different from these but in his own way most useful. Men who had helped to make larger history than that of counties came also: Lieut.-Gen. Henry C. Corbin, while yet at the head of the regular army; Gen. Henry Harnden, the captor of Jefferson Davis; Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of the immortal Iron Brigade. National and state commanders of the Grand Army are always invited and not seldom come. Of the more distinguished guests and speakers have been Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, colonel and brevet brigadier-

general, Forty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, United States Senator Joseph V. Quarles, ex-Governors William D. Hoard and William H. Upham, Hon. Alexander E. Matheson, of Janesville, and Jay W. Page, of Elkhorn (natives of the county). The altar, the pulpit and the bar of the county have not been called upon in vain to lend interest to this county holiday.

#### SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL ROLL.

In 1907 the board of supervisors appointed a committee of three of its members with two soldiers to consider and report a plan for making a roster of all the county's men in service in the Civil war, to be cast in bronze and placed on an inner wall of the county-court building. This committee was: Capt. Theodore A. Fellows, Genoa Junction; R. Bruce Arnold, Lake Geneva; George Renner, Sugar Creek; Leonard C. Church, Walworth; John G. Meadows, Lyons; Henry D. Barnes, secretary. In 1908 the committee's plan of bronze plates and a record book was adopted and eighteen hundred dollars was appropriated. The committee appointed two compilers of the proposed roll, with directions to go to Madison and Washington, if needful, and examine adjutant-general's records. In 1909 a third board of supervisors chose from samples of bronze work and appropriated one thousand two hundred dollars more for a worthier design than the one at first considered. Early in 1910 plates containing the names of 2,743 men were secured to the walls of the room previously set apart for the use of Grand Army posts. Provision is made for the few names not yet found and verified. The session of 1910 added three hundred dollars to the sums already appropriated, for the purpose of completing the type-written descriptive rolls. It is noteworthy as indicating the sympathy of the board and its constituents with the wishes of living soldiers that these several measures passed without opposition.

This roster, now more nearly complete and more nearly error-free, and more accessible than ever before, was compiled forty-three years after the end of the war, when few men were living and fewer were within inquirer's reach who could correct some of the errors and explain some of the seeming anomalies of the fifty-eight large volumes of descriptive rolls of Wisconsin soldiers. These volumes, written by as many hands, were compiled from regimental returns and from the bi-monthly musters of companies. These were often defective and sometimes wanting. Clerical errors are to be found, though corrections, when authenticated, are entered (in red ink). The columns for town and county of each soldier's residence and for the town and county credited with his services are, many of them, par-

tially or wholly blank, and even when the name of the town is shown, that of the county is often wanting. The names of Bloomfield, Genoa, Honey Creek, Hudson, Lafayette, Linn, Richmond, Sharon, Springfield, Sugar Creek and Troy, all then and all but one now on the map of Walworth, are repeated one or more times in other counties of Wisconsin. St. Croix county has four of these names, and there are four Springfields in the state. The census rolls of the county for 1860 determined some of these uncertainties; and the enrollments of 1862, made by the several sheriffs, of citizens subject to military service—now a part of the State Historical Society's collection of manuscripts—might have helped further had all these returns been preserved. The invaluable records of the adjutant-general's office at Madison are now securely stored in the east wing of the new statehouse.

The form chosen for the following soldier list, that by regiments, seems most convenient for this work. A satisfactory list by towns is impossible; for the county system of the last two years of the war often drew men of each town into service for another town, within or without the county, which at each new call for troops offered highest premium. Names of men who served in more than one command are repeated for each such re-enlistment. Officers are given their highest rank. It should be noted that officers, on their promotion, were sometimes transferred to another company in the same or another regiment. Names marked with an asterisk (\*) are of men who died in service. Two asterisks mark names of men killed or mortally wounded in action:

## FIRST CAVALRY.

	Co.	Eddy, Uriel C . . . . .	K
Amann, Frederick . . . . .	H	Flowers, David S. . . . .	B
Babcock, Henry H. . . . .	K	*Foster, Charles R . . . . .	F
Bradley, Ole J . . . . .	K	Fox, George H., chaplain.	
Burke, Thomas E . . . . .	—	Foy, Thomas . . . . .	—
Cansdell, Henry W., Ass't Surgeon		Gibbons, Michael . . . . .	H
Cassoboin, William . . . . .	L	Greiber, Herman J . . . . .	F
Conant, John A . . . . .	B	Grossman, William . . . . .	F
Coon, Alonzo B . . . . .	B	Hallenbeck, Edwin H . . . . .	B
Deacon, John R . . . . .	C	Hamilton, Jesse B . . . . .	A
Dewey, Washington . . . . .	H	Hanchett, Alanson . . . . .	K
Doneburg, John . . . . .	I	Hicks, Edwin R . . . . .	B
*Downey, John W . . . . .	I	Hicks, William H . . . . .	F
Doyle, Joseph . . . . .	B	Keyes, David E . . . . .	F



Mahan, Edward . . . . .	—	Robbins, Eber . . . . .	F
Martin, John . . . . .	K	*Rollo, Frederick C. . . . .	B
Marvin, Ferdinand . . . . .	—	Sinmons, James . . . . .	A
Medbery, John W. . . . .	B	Smith, James . . . . .	A
*Moores, Edward P. . . . .	A	Spencer, Levi . . . . .	M
Mosher, Joseph E., 2d Lt. . . . .	G	Stilson, James . . . . .	A
Myers, Henry A . . . . .	H	Sullivan, Dennis . . . . .	I
Odell, Andrew J . . . . .	C	Thayer, Hollister B . . . . .	B
Parkhurst, James . . . . .	I	Traver, Eugene . . . . .	F
Pengilly, Alexander . . . . .	D	Truax, John H. . . . .	F
Pickett, Samuel H . . . . .	M	**Truesdell, Philander . . . . .	K
Platt, Otis . . . . .	M	Webber, Herbert . . . . .	F
Randolph, William H . . . . .	B	Welch, Richard H . . . . .	H
Rann, Lallemand H., Batt'n Quar- termaster.		*Wendt, Frederick . . . . .	A
		Wright, George H . . . . .	B

## SECOND CAVALRY.

*Allen, Jacob H . . . . .	K	Clark, Oscar F . . . . .	K
Anderson, Stewart . . . . .	K	Clowes, Charles . . . . .	K
Armstrong, Henry . . . . .	L	Corbin, Alfred . . . . .	K
Armstrong, Howard . . . . .	K	Crocker, Benjamin F., Capt. . . . .	K
Barnard, Luther A . . . . .	E	Cunningham, William P . . . . .	K
Barnes, Herbert . . . . .	K	Cutler, William . . . . .	K
Bellows, George H . . . . .	K	Davidson, George B., Capt. . . . .	K
Barnett, David A., 1st Lieut. . . . .	K	Davidson, William . . . . .	K
Berry, Robert . . . . .	K	Dodge, Levant . . . . .	K
Bowen, George W . . . . .	K	Doolittle, Wayne C . . . . .	K
Bradt, George A . . . . .	K	Dyke, William H . . . . .	K
Breed, Shubael H. . . . .	K	Eckert, Charles . . . . .	K
*Breed, William . . . . .	K	Ellsworth, George D . . . . .	K
Bristol, Lucius F. . . . .	K	Enos, Emilius . . . . .	K
Brown, James I . . . . .	K	Fisher, Elias W . . . . .	K
Cameron, Thomas . . . . .	K	Fleming, David . . . . .	K
Campbell, Alexander J . . . . .	K	Franklin, Joel . . . . .	K
**Carter, Legrand . . . . .	K	Gaffey, Thomas . . . . .	H
Carter, Lewis . . . . .	K	Gibson, George W . . . . .	D
Clark, Elijah . . . . .	K	Gilbert, Louis A . . . . .	K
Clark, Harry D . . . . .	K	Goff, Milton A . . . . .	K



Greenman, James . . . . .	K	Nichols, Daniel M . . . . .	K
Greenman, Lorenzo . . . . .	K	Odell, John A . . . . .	K
Groshong, John B . . . . .	A	Oleson, Andrew . . . . .	K
Hall, John . . . . .	G	Onderdonk, Charles . . . . .	K
Hammond, George W. . . . .	K	Owens, John H . . . . .	K
Hare, Stephen . . . . .	K	Payne, Andrew J . . . . .	K
Hauck, David . . . . .	L	Peck, Peter P., 1st Lieut. . . . .	K
Hawver, Dewey F . . . . .	K	Pounder, George H. . . . .	K
Hillman, Arthur C . . . . .	K	*Pounder, James F. . . . .	K
Hillman, Edwin E . . . . .	K	Pramer, Walter . . . . .	K
Hillman, William W . . . . .	K	Quinn, James K . . . . .	K
*Hines, Thomas . . . . .	K	Read, Jeremiah . . . . .	K
*Hoel, Jacob J. . . . .	M	Reynolds, Philip T . . . . .	K
Holden, Silas Rockwell . . . . .	E	Riley, John P . . . . .	K
Hollister, William . . . . .	K	Rogers, Lambert J . . . . .	K
*Howe, Charles M . . . . .	K	Roundy, Porter M., 2d Lieut . . . . .	K
Hunt, William . . . . .	K	Sage, Chauncey . . . . .	K
Huntress, Merritt . . . . .	K	Seaman, Allen G . . . . .	K
Hutchins, Fred W., Capt . . . . .	K	Seaman, David B . . . . .	K
Hutchins, Oliver C . . . . .	K	Seaver, Rodney . . . . .	K
Hutchinson, Daniel F . . . . .	K	Seaver, William, Q. M. Sergt.	
Jones, Walter S. . . . .	K	Severson, Benjamin . . . . .	K
Joy, Fernando D . . . . .	K	Shaw, George D . . . . .	K
Judge, Charles . . . . .	K	Shea, William . . . . .	K
Kavanaugh, William . . . . .	K	Sirrett, Ebenezer J. . . . .	D
Kelsey, Charles . . . . .	K	Sizer, Melvin K . . . . .	K
Kelsey, James . . . . .	K	Smith, Francis . . . . .	K
Lacy, John I . . . . .	K	*Smith, Oliver H . . . . .	K
Lake, Philip W . . . . .	K	*Smith, Thomas . . . . .	K
Lawless, Thomas . . . . .	K	Smith, Washington . . . . .	K
Lippitt, Hezekiah . . . . .	K	Smith, William . . . . .	K
Lloyd, Thomas Jr . . . . .	K	Smothers, Olwin . . . . .	K
Loucks, George W . . . . .	K	Starin, Orange C . . . . .	K
McManigle, Ira L . . . . .	K	Steel, Christian . . . . .	K
McMillen, Dennis T. . . . .	K	Stone, Avery H., 1st Lieut . . . . .	K
*Mills, Henry . . . . .	K	Stone, Leonard F . . . . .	K
Mohr, Albert . . . . .	K	Story, George W. . . . .	K
Nelson, Andrew . . . . .	K	Stowell, James M . . . . .	K

Strasser, Conrad . . . . .	K	Wasmuth, Charles . . . . .	K
Sweet, Eugene B. . . . .	K	Waterhouse, Hugh . . . . .	K
Taggart, Leonard W. . . . .	K	Watson, Merritt . . . . .	K
Thompson, Richard . . . . .	K	Weaver, Silas Enslow . . . . .	K
Tremper, Edgar . . . . .	K	Welch, George S. . . . .	K
Trimble, Benjamin F. . . . .	K	Whitney, Samuel H. . . . .	C
Vanderhoof, John M., 2d Lieut.	K	Williams, Edson, 1st Lieut. . . . .	K
Van Valkenburg, Myron . . . . .	K	Williams, John R. . . . .	K
Waite, Orange R. . . . .	K	Wright, Spencer . . . . .	K

## THIRD CAVALRY.

*Armstrong, Robert . . . . .	E	Garfield, Eli William . . . . .	L
Austin, Hiram . . . . .	L	Garfield, Oscar . . . . .	L
**Bartram, David D. . . . .	L	Garfield, William M. . . . .	L
Battisfore, Augustus J. . . . .	G	Gilbert, Curtis E. . . . .	L
*Bemis, Elijah M. . . . .	G	Gilbert, Nelson B. . . . .	L
Bliss, Andrew J. . . . .	L	Gleason, Herbert J., Hosp. Steward	
Brandon, John . . . . .	G	Goodsell, Harry, 1st Lieut. . . . .	G
Brandt, Julius E. . . . .	D	Hale, Joel . . . . .	G
Brandy, James . . . . .	G	Hall, Samuel C. . . . .	L
Carver, Aaron . . . . .	D	Hardy, Michael . . . . .	G
*Case, William H. . . . .	G	Hart, Ithamar W. . . . .	L
*Cass, Clarence W. . . . .	E	**Hooper, Daniel M. . . . .	L
Cass, Martin . . . . .	G	Hoskings, William . . . . .	D
Chapman, William . . . . .	A	Howard, Patrick . . . . .	H
Church, Leonard C. . . . .	L	Ingalls, Ludden B. . . . .	L
Colburn, Paul . . . . .	D	Jackson, Levi . . . . .	L
Crane, George J. . . . .	D	Jackson, Stedman L. . . . .	L
Crego, James P. . . . .	D	King, Albert D. . . . .	E
Crites, John, 1st Lieut. . . . .	D	Kizer, Fernando Cortez, Capt. . . . .	D
Curtis, Myron G. . . . .	A	Kling, George H. . . . .	D
Darrow, George W. . . . .	L	*Lavin, Thomas . . . . .	L
Dewing, Nelson Horatio . . . . .	L	Lavin, William . . . . .	L
Dow, Lorenzo . . . . .	G	Lawless, Lawrence . . . . .	L
Drake, Brewster B. . . . .	L	Leroy, Henry T. . . . .	G
Duffy, James . . . . .	L	Lippitt, John W. . . . .	L
Edwards, Loren J., Com. Serg't.		Lowe, Amasa . . . . .	D
**Farr, Asa W., Qr. Master . . . . .	L	Lunsden, John T. . . . .	L

McGivern, Patrick . . . . .	I	*Snell, Walter H . . . . .	G
Marsh, David O . . . . .	G	Snyder, Joseph . . . . .	G
Marsh, Eugene T. . . . .	L	Steen, William . . . . .	B
Mohr, Matthias . . . . .	G	Stone, Lafayette . . . . .	D
Morse, Lyman . . . . .	L	Stoodley, William E . . . . .	L
Nolan, James . . . . .	H	Storms, Francis . . . . .	D
O'Hara, Edward . . . . .	G	Stratton, William J . . . . .	L
O'Hara, Michael . . . . .	G	Thomas, George N . . . . .	G
Parker, James M . . . . .	G	Thomas, Josiah . . . . .	G
Parker, Norman . . . . .	G	Thompson, Dewitt C . . . . .	G
*Parmelee, Edwin A . . . . .	L	Titus, Otis . . . . .	D
Perkins, Edwin G . . . . .	L	Traub, Adam . . . . .	L
*Perkins, Oscar W . . . . .	L	Tyler, Rollin . . . . .	G
Perry, Charles A., Capt . . . . .	L	Van Bogart, Tip (Harrison) . . . . .	
Puffer, Samuel J . . . . .	H	Van Horne, Charles L . . . . .	G
Regan, Daniel P . . . . .	D	Van Moorsell, Martin . . . . .	D
Reynolds, Benoni Orrin, Surgeon.		Van Valkenburg, Jacob . . . . .	G
Rogers, Harold H, Serg't Maj.		Weir, John . . . . .	L
Rogers, Herschel P . . . . .	G	Weldon, Michael . . . . .	G
Rogers, Mortimer F . . . . .	G	West, William . . . . .	L
Royce, Henry L. . . . .	D	*Whitmore, Ruel . . . . .	L
Russell, Elias B . . . . .	I	Wilbers, Herman . . . . .	M
Russell, Thomas T . . . . .	I	*Wilcox, Byron L . . . . .	L
Scott, Calvin L. . . . .	D	*Wilson, David . . . . .	G
Scoville, James K . . . . .	H	Winer, John . . . . .	D
Shabino, Henry . . . . .	D	Wiswell, Charles Edward . . . . .	L
Sheffield, Daniel J . . . . .	H	Wiswell, Henry C . . . . .	L
Shugart, Albert . . . . .	M	Wolfendon, Joseph L . . . . .	L

## FOURTH INFANTRY-CAVALRY.

*Adams, James H . . . . .	A	Beebe, Emery L . . . . .	F
Allen, Orlando O . . . . .	A	Bingham, Newcomb . . . . .	A
Ambler, Henry C . . . . .	F	*Blake, Joseph . . . . .	F
Aylward, Richard . . . . .	F	Blanchard, Lorison G . . . . .	F
Barry, Melville A . . . . .	F	Blodgett, Rollin . . . . .	F
*Beardsley, Horace Gardner . . . . .	F	Booker, Isaac . . . . .	A
Beckhard, Amos H . . . . .	A	Boswell, Marshall E . . . . .	A
Beckley, Homer Meader . . . . .	A	Bowers, Nicholas George . . . . .	F

Branch, Charles L . . . . .	A	Darling, Van Rensselaer . . . . .	F
Brewer, Wilbur N . . . . .	A	David, Louis W . . . . .	F
Brice, John P . . . . .	F	Davidson, Ebenezer . . . . .	F
Bridge, John W., Hosp. Steward.		Davidson, Hugh R . . . . .	F
Briggs, George Gaskill . . . . .	G	Dewing, Manville Henry . . . . .	A
Britton, John . . . . .	F	Dewing, Norman Houston . . . . .	A
Brown, George H., 1st Lieut..	F	Dick, Charles W . . . . .	K
Brown, Joseph F . . . . .	A	Dikeman, John W . . . . .	F
Browning, Lorenzo . . . . .	F	Dodge, Sidney W . . . . .	F
Buck, Jerome H . . . . .	A	Dodge, William H . . . . .	F
*Bull, Charles Henry . . . . .	F	Drinkwine, Commodore P . . . . .	F
Burdick, Albert . . . . .	F	Duffy, Thomas . . . . .	A
Burdick, Asbury . . . . .	F	Dunbar, Oscar . . . . .	A
Burdick, Charles H . . . . .	F	Duncombe, Moses . . . . .	A
Burnham, John . . . . .	A	Durkee, Harris R., 1st Lieut....	F
Burt, Roswell . . . . .	F	Eaton, Oliver K . . . . .	A
Burton, Nathan . . . . .	F	Ennis, James . . . . .	A
Bush, John H . . . . .	F	Farnsworth, William R . . . . .	A
Cadman, Charles . . . . .	A	**Farnum, Ezra C . . . . .	F
*Carmichael, Richard D. . . . .	F	Farrar, George Henry . . . . .	F
Carroll, Patrick . . . . .	F	Felch, Chester E. W . . . . .	A
Castle, Lewis . . . . .	A	Felch, John E . . . . .	A
Castle, Philo A., 1st Lieut . . . . .	A	Ferguson, Samuel D . . . . .	A
Chaffee, Alfred E., 1st Lieut....	A	Finch, Gilbert B., 1st Lieut....	A
Chamberlain, Joseph A . . . . .	A	Fish, Stephen L . . . . .	A
*Chappell, Turner C . . . . .	F	Fitzgerald, Michael . . . . .	F
Church, George W . . . . .	F	Fowler, John E . . . . .	H
Clark, Luther . . . . .	F	Freeler, Jacob . . . . .	A
Cleary, Martin . . . . .	H	Gibbs, James L . . . . .	F
Coffee, Christopher C., 1st Lieut.	F	Gill, Thomas J . . . . .	A
Conklin, James G . . . . .	F	Goodenough, Walter . . . . .	A
Craigue, Nelson F., Colonel.		Goodwin, Gilman G . . . . .	F
Creiger, Jehiel, Sergt. Major.		Gray, James L . . . . .	D
Cronk, Reuben R . . . . .	A	Gray, Robert Bruce . . . . .	F
Curtice, Charles E., Capt. . . . .	F	Green, Charles A . . . . .	A
Dake, Henry M. . . . .	K	*Green, Horace D., Hosp. Steward.	
Dake, Martin H. . . . .	K	Gunderson, John . . . . .	A
Dake, William H . . . . .	K	Hamilton, Frederick B . . . . .	A

Handy, Thomas J . . . . .	F	McGraw, Edgar S . . . . .	F
Harrington, John W . . . . .	A	McManus, Josiah C . . . . .	F
Harris, Chester C . . . . .	E	McNeal, Charles H. . . . .	F
Hart, Patrick . . . . .	F	Magill, Henry H . . . . .	F
Haskell, Jeremiah . . . . .	F	*Marshall, George F. . . . .	F
Haswell, William S . . . . .	F	Matthews, James . . . . .	F
Heller, Jacob . . . . .	A	Matthews, William Henry . . . . .	F
Henderson, Edward . . . . .	F	**Maxon, Daniel B., 1st Lieut. . .	F
*Herrick, William Lafayette . . .	F	Mead, Isaac N., 1st Lieut. . . . .	F
*Holden, George . . . . .	A	Moffatt, William H . . . . .	A
Hopkins, Ephraim . . . . .	F	Moody, Edward L . . . . .	A
Hotchkiss, John . . . . .	F	Moody, Reuben T . . . . .	A
Howard, John C . . . . .	D	Morton, Marcus W . . . . .	A
Hulburt, D. William, Com. Serg't.		Mulligan, Samuel (twice) . . . . .	A F
Humphrey, Jerome B . . . . .	A	Murphy, John . . . . .	A
Jacobs, Abraham C . . . . .	F	Neff, Henry N . . . . .	F
Jacobs, Daniel . . . . .	F	Newcomb, Joseph . . . . .	F
Jerome, Albert A . . . . .	F	Nichols, Daniel W . . . . .	F
Johns, Charles A., 1st Lieut. . . . .	F	Nilsson, Nils . . . . .	A
Johnson, Allen S . . . . .	F	*Nyce, Hiram S . . . . .	A
Johnson, Nelson . . . . .	A	Oleson, Ole B. . . . .	A
Keith, Franklin . . . . .	A	Parker, George E . . . . .	F
**Kenyon, Clark M . . . . .	A	**Parks, William . . . . .	F
Keyes, Stewart W . . . . .	F	*Patterson, Ashbel . . . . .	A
King, Walter M . . . . .	A	Payne, Aaron . . . . .	F
Kittelson, Austin . . . . .	A	Peck, George Wilbur, 2d Lieut. . .	E
Kizer, Frank L . . . . .	A	Perry, Charles . . . . .	A
Klock, Marcus R . . . . .	F	**Perry, Henry . . . . .	A
Kribs, Charles . . . . .	A	Phillips, George H . . . . .	A
Lawrence, Henry . . . . .	E	Phillips, Jacob . . . . .	A
Leach, Jonathan . . . . .	F	Pixley, Dolphus E., 1st Lieut. . .	E
*Lewis, Charles H . . . . .	A	Powell, Charles C . . . . .	F
*Lovejoy, Calvin S. . . . .	A	Pramer, Levi . . . . .	E
*Luce, Joseph S . . . . .	F	Preedy, Stephen . . . . .	A
Ludman, Frederick W . . . . .	A	Proctor, David A . . . . .	A
*Ludman, William T . . . . .	A	Puffer, Chenery . . . . .	F
Lull, Noyes . . . . .	F	*Putnam, Henry . . . . .	F
*McBride, Allen B . . . . .	F	Ralston, William H . . . . .	I

*Ramey, Moses . . . . .	A	**Tabor, William M . . . . .	F
Reese, Sylvester . . . . .	A	Trumbull, Fitzjames . . . . .	F
Ripley, Jacob . . . . .	F	**Tuohey, Patrick . . . . .	F
Robinson, Franklin . . . . .	A	Tupper, Alvaro W . . . . .	F
Ross, Washington . . . . .	F	Tupper, Jerome B . . . . .	F
Roundy, Daniel C., Capt. . . . .	F	**Tupper, Joseph P . . . . .	F
Rouse, Timothy . . . . .	F	Turner, George . . . . .	A
Rowe, John . . . . .	A	Utter, Cyrus D. . . . .	F
Scott, James . . . . .	A	Van Norman, Charles R . . . . .	F
Seeley, Milo . . . . .	F	*Viles, Gustavus Granville . . . . .	F
Shaver, James H. . . . .	F	*Vodre, Charles . . . . .	A
*Sherman, Alfred . . . . .	F	Waffle, Leander . . . . .	F
Sherman, Charles . . . . .	F	*Walker, George W. . . . .	F
Sherman, Horace . . . . .	F	Weatherwax, Andrew J., 2d Lieut. . . . .	F
Simmons, Charles F . . . . .	B	Weatherwax, Monroe J. . . . .	F
Simmons, David E . . . . .	A	Webb, Major P . . . . .	A
Smith, Clark H . . . . .	F	Weeks, Martin W . . . . .	F
*Smith, John . . . . .	F	Weeks, Theodore . . . . .	F
*Smith, Levi . . . . .	F	Welsh, Hiram J. . . . .	A
Smith, Sidney . . . . .	A	Wenham, William H . . . . .	A
Snow, Harvey L . . . . .	F	Whalen, Patrick . . . . .	F
*Squires, John H . . . . .	F	Whelan, Joseph P. . . . .	A
Stearns, Luman G . . . . .	F	White, Nelson W . . . . .	F
Steele, Charles W . . . . .	A	Willson, Ole . . . . .	A
Stevens, Edward J . . . . .	E	Wilson, Asad . . . . .	F
Storms, William H . . . . .	F	Wire, Gideon J . . . . .	A
Swin, Ira . . . . .	A	Wood, John . . . . .	F
Swin, Jerome . . . . .	A		

## FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Anyan, William . . . . .	B	Brown, James . . . . .	E
Baker, Benjamin R . . . . .	H	Browne, James Edwin . . . . .	C
Bear, Isaac . . . . .	K	Bullen, Robert . . . . .	G
Beckwith, Edward Seymour . . . . .	A	Butler, Sidney A. . . . .	B
*Beeden, John . . . . .	E	Carle, Jonas H . . . . .	B
Bliss, Daniel . . . . .	F	Christmas, John . . . . .	B
Bowers, Nicholas George . . . . .	B	Colberg, Charles . . . . .	K
Brainerd, Francis E . . . . .	E	Cole, Judson E . . . . .	B



Coulthard, James A . . . . .	A	Kenyon, William . . . . .	L
Cox, William . . . . .	E	Knowlton, David E . . . . .	E
Crites, Alexander . . . . .	L	Krokofsky, Frederick . . . . .	L
Crites, George . . . . .	L	Langham, Edward . . . . .	A
Cross, George . . . . .	L	Lewis, James . . . . .	C
Denroe, John . . . . .	L	Lewis, Mark A . . . . .	C
Drake, Charles P . . . . .	E	Lingenfelter, Daniel . . . . .	F
Dutcher, Samuel . . . . .	—	Mead, Isaac B . . . . .	G
Eggert, Charles . . . . .	H	Medbery, George W. . . . .	E
Eldredge, Charles T . . . . .	M	Motherway, John . . . . .	E
Falmer, Wallace W . . . . .	L	Moulton, Stillman . . . . .	F
Farr, George . . . . .	L	Olds, John J . . . . .	E
Finch, George . . . . .	E	Oleson, Lars . . . . .	L
Finch, Solomon J . . . . .	E	O'Neil, William . . . . .	L
Fisher, Augustus C . . . . .	E	Parker, Joseph F . . . . .	K
Fisher, John . . . . .	E	Perry, John Adams . . . . .	C
Fowler, Benjamin F . . . . .	L	Pier, Michael . . . . .	E
Fuller, James E . . . . .	M	Quinn, Thomas . . . . .	L
Garrett, Andrew J, 1st Lieut. . . . .	A	Ray, Patrick Henry, Captain. . . . .	L
Gaskill, Joseph . . . . .	B	Sales, William M . . . . .	B
Gilbert, Don A. . . . .	A	Sanborn, Horatio B . . . . .	E
Goff, Sidney Calkins . . . . .	E	Sands, Peter . . . . .	F
Haywood, Charles . . . . .	A	Scott, Marion L . . . . .	A
Henderson, John Hicks . . . . .	B	Sewell, George E . . . . .	C
Herron, John W . . . . .	K	*Shearman, Henry S . . . . .	B
Hess, Nicholas . . . . .	E	Short, John . . . . .	A
Hickox, Hervey West . . . . .	B	Smith, Edwin R . . . . .	A
Hill, Amasa P . . . . .	E	Smith, William R . . . . .	F
Hill, Elbridge . . . . .	F	Starkey, Thomas . . . . .	K
Hill, William H., Com. Sergt. . . . .		Stevens, Evarts C. . . . .	B
Hopkins, Daniel C. . . . .	L	Stevens, Martin E., 1st Lieut. . . . .	G
Howard, Wilder M. . . . .	E	Stewart, Charles . . . . .	L
Hubbard, John W . . . . .	B	Stone, George W . . . . .	A
Huntress, James K. P . . . . .	B	Swift, John . . . . .	H
Huntress, Samuel Doctor . . . . .	B	Toft, Alfred . . . . .	A
Johnson, John . . . . .	E	Utter, Dwight . . . . .	B
Karbetski, August . . . . .	L	Vandervort, Isaac . . . . .	L
Keeley, James . . . . .	L	Vogt, Joseph . . . . .	E
Kelley, John . . . . .	E	Wagenknecht, Charles . . . . .	D

Warner, Samuel P. . . . .	B	Willis, Anson C . . . . .	A
Welch, Sidney . . . . .	H	Wilson, Samuel J. . . . .	L
Wells, William S. . . . .	E	Winsor, Curtis H. . . . .	B
Wheelock, Norman . . . . .	E	Wood, Edgar A . . . . .	C
Whitney, Throop B . . . . .	B	Wroe, Thomas J., Com. Sergt.	
Williams, John . . . . .	E	Yost, William . . . . .	B

LIGHT ARTILLERY—FIRST AND THIRD BATTERIES.

Cansdell, Henry, Surgeon.

FOURTH BATTERY.

Ellison, Wesley.	Loucks, Andrew M.
Groesbeck, Gilbert.	Maxwell, James.

FIFTH BATTERY.

Snow, Orrin D.

SIXTH BATTERY.

Fernald, Clarence D.	Miller, Clarkson, Surgeon.
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SEVENTH BATTERY.

Berges, Henry P.	Graham, James.
Brown, Joseph F.	Hutton, Jonathan B.
Criger, William.	Wilbur, John F.
Evans, Jesse G.	

NINTH BATTERY.

Ashley, Henry.	Crawford, John H.
Bemis, Lyman A.	Derby, Eugene W.
Borst, John.	Deuel, Joseph B.
Brown, Theodore.	Fiehler, Henry.
Brownlee, John.	Fisk, Clinton Q.
Cole, Leander.	Flagerman, Henry.
Cox, Daniel.	Fowler, George W.

Fowler, John  
 \*Funk, Charles.  
 Funk, Edward.  
 Granger, Josiah.  
 Haight, Benjamin J.  
 Haines, Samuel J.  
 Haller, Samuel.  
 Haller, Theodore.  
 Hand, John Wesley.  
 Harp, Joseph.  
 Healey, Christopher.  
 Holton, Richard.  
 Ingham, Silas A.  
 Kyburz, William.  
 Langdon, Isaac M.  
 Lawrence, Charles.

Lull, Noyes.  
 Magill, John C.  
 Maycock, Harry.  
 Meadows, John G.  
 Merriam, James E.  
 Owels, Herman F.  
 Owels, William.  
 Robertson, Oscar B.  
 Stulken, Gerhard E.  
 Taylor, James P.  
 Travis, Francis W.  
 Tripp, George W.  
 Watts, Edmund T.  
 Watts, Gebhard.  
 Watts, James.  
 Wilcox, Thomas H.

## TENTH BATTERY.

Banfield, Michael R.

Cash, William.

## THIRTEENTH BATTERY.

Beckley, Homer Meader.  
 Bond, Samuel.  
 Boyle, Felix.  
 Branch, Willard S.  
 Campbell, Robert A.  
 Chaffee, Alfred E., First Lieutenant.  
 Clark, Edward F.  
 Corkett, John K.  
 Cross, George L., First Lieutenant.  
 Dancey, George E.  
 Dewing, Norman Houston.  
 Fisk, Lucien H.  
 Flanders, Arthur W.  
 Fryer, James.  
 \*Green, Addison.  
 Green, Charles A.

Hall, William.  
 \*Harrison, Alpheus T.  
 Holcomb, John J.  
 Hunt, Charles P.  
 Jones, Americus V.  
 Jones, Henry L.  
 Magill, James A.  
 \*Plain, John V.  
 Redford, Spencer T.  
 Robinson, David S.  
 Rockwell, Morris E.  
 Saunders, Michael.  
 \*Schultz, August W.  
 Sewright, George.  
 Simpson, Thomas.  
 Stevens, Henry C.

Stoner, Hiram.  
 Thatcher, George D.  
 Walsh, William.  
 West, William.

Westphall, William.  
 \*Wickett, Thomas.  
 Wing, George Nelson.

## FIRST INFANTRY.

Becker, William H . . . . .	B	Montague, Henry O . . . . .	B
Beckwith, George Henry . . . . .	C	Moore, Edson . . . . .	B
Carter, Arthur W . . . . .	B	Morgan, Lemman C . . . . .	F
Carville, James . . . . .	C	Mosher, William Henry . . . . .	B
Devendorf, Daniel B., Asst. Surgeon		*Mulligan, James . . . . .	B
Dye, James W . . . . .	Band	Neiheisel, Peter . . . . .	C
Fabian, August . . . . .	C	Neldner, Frederick . . . . .	C
**Fabian, Charles . . . . .	C	Norcross, Pliny . . . . .	K
*Fischer, Emil Caspar . . . . .	C	Owens, John H . . . . .	B
Hinzpeter, August . . . . .	C	*Peake, William . . . . .	C
Kingman, Newton H. . . . .	K	*Relyea, Lewis . . . . .	B
Kirsner, John . . . . .	C	Savage, Horace D . . . . .	B
Lawrence, Henry . . . . .	C	Schlieger, Conrad . . . . .	C
Lawrence, William R . . . . .	C	Scrafford, James B. . . . .	F
Lawton, William . . . . .	B	Sentenn, Lewis W. . . . .	C
Leary, Daniel . . . . .	C	Skillen, John C . . . . .	B
Lippitt, John W. . . . .	E	Slocum, James . . . . .	Band
Lumb, William . . . . .	E	Wandall, Henry . . . . .	B
Marbecker, James M. . . . .	B	Weyrough, Jacob . . . . .	C
Mead, John . . . . .	B	*Whilden, Jesse . . . . .	B

## SECOND INFANTRY.

**Baldwin, Theodore F . . . . .	K	McIntosh, James . . . . .	K
Barright, Augustus D . . . . .	F	McIntyre, John . . . . .	D
Beckwith, Edward Seymour . . . . .	K	McLachlen, John . . . . .	D
Doyle, James . . . . .	K	Nagel, Nicholas . . . . .	K
*Flanders, Martin V . . . . .	K	Ray, Patrick Henry . . . . .	K
Garrett, Andrew J . . . . .	K	Rodman, Martin . . . . .	F
Gilbert, Don A . . . . .	K	Salisbury, Charles J . . . . .	K
Hayne, Nicholas . . . . .	K	Scofield, George F . . . . .	F
Knapp, Franklin P . . . . .	K	Stratton, Alcinous . . . . .	C

Stratton, Gilmore M.....	C	Whitney, T. B.....	K
Teachout, Nelson E.....	K	Wilkins, Henry B.....	K
Welton, Marvin .....	F	Winne, Oscar F.....	G

## THIRD INFANTRY.

Baker, Charles .....	E	Johnson, Lorenzo D.....	I
Bartlett, Oscar F., Surgeon.		McFarlane, Edward P.....	B
*Baxter, William.....	K	Meyer, Francis Xavier.....	D
Beans, Albertus .....	I	Newell, Alonzo .....	K
Browne, William Adamthwaite..	G	Otterson, Osmund .....	A
Cornell, Louis .....	A	Otterson, Warren P.....	A
Feeny, James .....	—	Priem, Richard .....	A
Hart, Charles A.....	A	*Sales, William .....	H
Hart, John R.....	A	Sawall, Louis .....	K
Hart, Perry.....	A	Williams, Jabez .....	K
*Haswell, Joseph.....	A		

## FIFTH INFANTRY.

Baker, Nathaniel .....	E	Money, Peter.....	—
Eggleston, John .....	F	**Riley, Abram K.....	A
Hanson, John .....	F	Storey, John W.....	G
Ingalls, Alfred.....	K	Sturgis, William B.....	Adj't
Jones, William G.....	—		

## SIXTH INFANTRY.

Allen, William G. ....	D	Kilmartin, John .....	G
Bartlett, Oscar F....Asst. Surgeon		Rogers, John W.....	D
Brennan, John .....	D	Van Wie, David C.....	K
Coonrod, Martin .....	C	Wilson, George W.....	C

## SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Barrett, Patrick .....	K	Carney, Edward .....	K
**Beard, Josiah H.....	K	Carney, George .....	K
Browne, James Edwin.....	B	Clatlin, John S.....	K
Bruce, John W., 2d Lieut.....	K	Costley, William .....	H

*Cromwell, Orrin B . . . . .	B	Miller, Peter G. C . . . . .	K
Durham, John . . . . .	B	Morse, Samuel B., 2d Lieut. . . . .	K
*Eddy, Nathan H . . . . .	K	**Norton, Charles B . . . . .	K
Eggleston, Leroy A . . . . .	K	**Norton, Nathan . . . . .	K
Ellis, William D . . . . .	K	Sentenn, Menander O . . . . .	I
Fenton, John H . . . . .	K	Smith, Charles W . . . . .	I
*Herrington, Albert M . . . . .	K	Snyder, James H . . . . .	K
Hoyt, George S . . . . .	Major	Stever, Washington, 1st Lieut. . . . .	K
Hoyt, John M . . . . .	Captain	**Stillson, Thomas H . . . . .	A
Hughes, William . . . . .	K	Teachout, Alfred . . . . .	K
Huntress, Gideon . . . . .	K	**Walrath, William W., 2d Lieut. . . . .	I
Huntress, Hiram B . . . . .	K	*Watson, George F . . . . .	K
Hyde, Willis . . . . .	K	**Whitcomb, Francis . . . . .	I
Klein, Carl . . . . .	K	White, Nelson . . . . .	I
Livingston, Renben L . . . . .	K	Wilkins, Louis S . . . . .	K
Lyon, Frederick S . . . . .	K	*Wilson, William S . . . . .	K
McCabe, James . . . . .	K	Wood, Stafford L . . . . .	K
**McKinney, William D . . . . .	K	Wood, Stillman . . . . .	K
McNamara, Michael . . . . .	K		

## EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Alcroft, George . . . . .	K	Holmes, George S. . . . .	K
Baker, Horace . . . . .	K	Hubbard, John . . . . .	K
Billings, Levi J . . . . .	K	*Lowe, John H . . . . .	K
Dawson, Thomas . . . . .	K	Mack, Hulbert C . . . . .	K
Dickinson, Charles D . . . . .	K	*Maine, Albert Dickson . . . . .	K
Farley, Edwin . . . . .	K	*Manning, Charles B . . . . .	K
Fellows, Theodore A., Captain. . . . .	K	Miller, Amos J . . . . .	K
Fernald, Clarence . . . . .	K	*Mott, Josiah . . . . .	K
Fernald, Frederick . . . . .	K	Myles, Nellis . . . . .	—
Faulkner, John . . . . .	K	Noyes, Charles Augustus . . . . .	K
Field, Francis M . . . . .	K	Olp, Harry . . . . .	K
Grestjen, Isaac . . . . .	K	*Paddock, Herbert G . . . . .	K
Hart, George N . . . . .	K	Palmetier, Charles, 2d Lieut. . . . .	K
Herzog, Edward . . . . .	K	Palmetier, Jared . . . . .	K
Hickox, Alfred A . . . . .	K	Powderly, William H . . . . .	K
Hickox, William E . . . . .	K	Randall, Cedric B. . . . .	K
Hobart, John . . . . .	Chaplain	Rollow, Francis . . . . .	F



*Rouse, William N . . . . .	K	Thurston, Alfred N . . . . .	C
Rutenber, Menzo . . . . .	K	*Tupper, Silas W . . . . .	K
Sentenn, Benjamin . . . . .	G	Weeks, Levi . . . . .	K
Smith, Albert E., Capt. . . . .	B	Whom, William . . . . .	K
Smith, Charles W . . . . .	K	Wyman, Frank I . . . . .	K
Smith, William R . . . . .	K	*Wyman, George . . . . .	K
Thomas, David . . . . .	K		

## NINTH INFANTRY.

Alf, Marcus . . . . .	E	Kieslich, Franz, Hosp. Steward	
Boller, Franz . . . . .	E	Naumann, Friederich . . . . .	E
Booth, Andreas . . . . .	—	Naumann, Moritz . . . . .	E
Good, Anton . . . . .	G	Scheitel, Joseph . . . . .	C
*Grossmeyer, Johann . . . . .	D	Scherle, Henry . . . . .	H
Hille, John . . . . .	H	Vorpapel, Julius . . . . .	H
Holl, Leonhardt . . . . .	D		

## TENTH INFANTRY.

**Adams, Daniel . . . . .	A	*Coburn, William H . . . . .	A
*Adams, Mortimer . . . . .	A	Conant, Shumway . . . . .	A
*Adams, Peter . . . . .	A	Concklin, Charles W. . . . .	A
Alf, Wendelin . . . . .	A	**Concklin, James H. . . . .	A
Babcock, Ira E . . . . .	A	Conrick, J. Oscar . . . . .	A
Babcock, Plimpton . . . . .	A	Cornell, Peleg . . . . .	A
**Bell, William J. . . . .	A	Dalton, William . . . . .	A
Blakeman, Absalom . . . . .	A	Day, William W . . . . .	D
*Bovee, Andrew D . . . . .	A	Deuel, Joseph B . . . . .	Band
Bovee, Cornelius . . . . .	A	Deuel, Mortimer . . . . .	A
Brabazon, William . . . . .	A	Devoue, William J . . . . .	A
Bradt, William L . . . . .	A	Dewing, Orlando . . . . .	A
Briggs, Wilbur N . . . . .	A	Dewing, Walter Edwin . . . . .	A
*Brown, Sibley . . . . .	A	Dopp, George C . . . . .	A
*Burdick, Chester A., 1st Lieut. .	C	Eaton, Joseph S. J . . . . .	A
Burr, Charles H . . . . .	A	Eckerson, Sherrod . . . . .	A
Burtard, John . . . . .	A	Ewing, Albert O . . . . .	A
Carroll, Patrick . . . . .	A	Foster, Elon G . . . . .	A
Carver, Edward W . . . . .	A	*Fountain, William H. . . . .	A

Fowler, George W . . . . .	A	Montague, Harrison M . . . . .	A
*Frost, Francis M . . . . .	A	Morrison, Thomas H . . . . .	A
German, William H. . . . .	A	Mulville, Martin . . . . .	A
Goff, James M., Adjutant.		Nicholai, Theodore . . . . .	A
*Griffin, DeWitt . . . . .	A	Norcross, Levi W. . . . .	A
Hall, Robert . . . . .	A	Odell, Fernando . . . . .	A
Halverson, George F . . . . .	A	Parsons, Elisha Y . . . . .	A
Hare, Levi . . . . .	A	Perry, Corydon M . . . . .	A
Harkness, Robert, Major.		Pilling, Richard . . . . .	A
Harrington, Flavius J., 1st Lieut.	A	*Rector, Hugh A . . . . .	A
Harrington, Woodbury . . . . .	A	Redford, William . . . . .	A
Hay, Washington T . . . . .	A	Ripley, James B . . . . .	A
Heaton, Abram . . . . .	A	Sayles, William B . . . . .	A
**Hein, Peter . . . . .	A	Scott, Marion L . . . . .	A
Hitchcock, Amos Hunn . . . . .	A	Shaver, Martin V . . . . .	A
Holland, George H . . . . .	A	Sheldon, Josiah . . . . .	A
Hooper, Jamin H . . . . .	A	Smith, Fred V . . . . .	A
**Hunt, George W . . . . .	A	**Snell, Charles . . . . .	A
*Johns, Freeman . . . . .	A	*Snell, James K . . . . .	A
**Johnson, Henry O., major.		Spurr, George . . . . .	A
Jokich, Frank . . . . .	A	Sterling, Franklin . . . . .	A
Kline, David . . . . .	A	Stewart, William J . . . . .	A
Lee, Elon N . . . . .	A	Thanet, John M . . . . .	A
*Lee, Luther . . . . .	A	*Tyler, Joseph . . . . .	A
**Long, John H . . . . .	A	Vail, Franklin . . . . .	A
Lord, Andrew H. . . . .	A	Wadkins, William H. C . . . . .	A
Luce, Robert M. . . . .	A	Williams, Milo K . . . . .	A
*McCann, John . . . . .	A	*Wilson, James S . . . . .	A
**Manning, Frank E . . . . .	A	Wood, Robert B . . . . .	A
Matteson, David . . . . .	A	Wood, Walter . . . . .	A
**Matteson, William . . . . .	A	Woodward, Benjamin F . . . . .	D
Moffatt, Willis B . . . . .	A	Woodward, John . . . . .	D

## ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

*Bowman, Ransom . . . . .	A	Cox, Charles A. . . . .	H
Boyce, Hilton W., Asst Surgeon.		*Fryer, Henry . . . . .	C
Bryant, Horace . . . . .	D	Gillingham, William . . . . .	D
Bryant, Horace D . . . . .	D	*Hodgen, Curtis Z . . . . .	G

Huntley, Frank A . . . . .	C	Sewright, John, 1st Lieut. . . . .	C
Huntley, Selden . . . . .	C	Smith, James H . . . . .	H
Lyman, Richard B . . . . .	D	Tessin, John . . . . .	C
Meracle, Alonzo . . . . .	C	Warren, Addison . . . . .	H
Semple, Charles . . . . .	C	Widner, Martin . . . . .	D
Sergeant, David P. . . . .	I	**Wilber, Philander . . . . .	C

## TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Barnes, William H. Harrison, Band.		Morehouse, Abram, Band.	
Dove, James, Band.		Ogden, Stansberry, Band.	
Doyle, Thomas . . . . .	K	Ottman, George F . . . . .	C
**Foster, Benjamin F . . . . .	I	Parker, Levi M . . . . .	C
Gagnon, Louis . . . . .	K	Potter, Monroe, Band.	
Gaylord, Josiah Wilson, Band		Potter, Paraclete, Band.	
Hogle, George J . . . . .	D	Robbins, Edwin R., Band.	
Jackson, James A . . . . .	H	Shaver, Henry J., Band.	
Jillson, Orrin C., Prin. Musician.		Stroud, Alfred . . . . .	C
Latham, Edward M., Band.		Taylor, James H . . . . .	A

## THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Allen, Levi E . . . . .	C	Bottrell, Richard . . . . .	I
Babcock, Hosea . . . . .	I	*Boyce, Lorenzo D. F. . . . .	C
Babcock, James . . . . .	I	Boyce, Volney J . . . . .	C
Bacher, Philip . . . . .	C	Boyer, Charles . . . . .	C
Bailey, Harrison . . . . .	C	Boyington, Chester . . . . .	H
Barber, John C . . . . .	H	Brandt, Eugene . . . . .	H
Bardwell, Henry G., 1st Lieut..	C	*Brewer, George . . . . .	I
Barney, James P . . . . .	H	*Brown, William J . . . . .	C
Bauer, Jacob . . . . .	C	*Bullock, Frederick . . . . .	H
Beckwith, George Henry, Capt..	H	Burdick, Charles H . . . . .	K
Bell, William R . . . . .	C	Burdick, Edgar O. . . . .	K
Berrie, John, Principal Musician.		Burkhart, Christopher . . . . .	I
Bidwell, George . . . . .	C	*Burton, Harlow . . . . .	C
Bigelow, Francis A . . . . .	I	Burton, William S . . . . .	C
Bogardus, Wesley . . . . .	C	Bush, David H . . . . .	C
Bollinger, Daniel . . . . .	C	Bush, Henry . . . . .	C

*Bush, Peter . . . . .	C	Dockstader, Jerome G. . . . .	K
Bush, William H. . . . .	C	Dockstader, Willard . . . . .	K
*Cameron, George H. Captain . .	I	Doolittle, Orla W. . . . .	C
Carroll, Henry . . . . .	I	Dougall, Thomas H. . . . .	C
Casper, George M. . . . .	C	Draper, Napoleon B. . . . .	K
Castle, Alonzo L. . . . .	H	Duncan, Solomon . . . . .	I
Chatfield, David B. . . . .	I	Dunn, David D. . . . .	C
*Clark, Albert S. . . . .	C	Dunn, Robert S. . . . .	C
Clark, Oscar F. . . . .	C	Dunn, William B. . . . .	C
Clark, Walter S. . . . .	C	Eckerson, Willis D. . . . .	C
*Clark, William M. . . . .	C	Edwards, David . . . . .	I
Clarke, Oliver P. . . . .	K	Elliott, Ozias . . . . .	H
*Clemons, Harvey . . . . .	I	Ellis, Charles . . . . .	H
Cline, Christian . . . . .	C	Emerson, Benjamin . . . . .	H
Codding, George B. . . . .	E	Emerson, George W. . . . .	H
Cole, Frank . . . . .	C	*Finch, Lorenzo D. . . . .	I
Colton, Harvey T. . . . .	I	Fish, John T., Captain. . . . .	C
Conable, Henry H. . . . .	C	Flansburg, Isaac . . . . .	C
Cone, Melville . . . . .	C	Foote, Franklin . . . . .	I
Cone, Wilbur . . . . .	C	Forrester, Robert . . . . .	C
Conner, John . . . . .	I	Foster, Edwin . . . . .	I
Cook, Joseph . . . . .	I	Foster, Leander J. . . . .	I
Cook, William J. . . . .	H	Fountain, Frederick . . . . .	I
Corey, Barnabas M. . . . .	C	Freer, Charles . . . . .	E
*Corey, Charles H. . . . .	C	Garbutt, Joseph . . . . .	I
Corning, Andrew . . . . .	C	Garrity, John . . . . .	I
Coxshall, William . . . . .	I	Gates, Boukritz . . . . .	I
*Crandall, John B. . . . .	K	Gilbert, Louis A. . . . .	I
Crevelin, Charles . . . . .	C	Gile, George Franklin . . . . .	C
Crofts, Hobart B. . . . .	C	Gillard, Seth . . . . .	K
Cron, Christian . . . . .	C	Gilson, John W. . . . .	H
*Dane, David . . . . .	I	Glover, Robert, 1st Lieut. . . . .	H
Dane, William . . . . .	I	Gould, Leander . . . . .	I
Davis, James W. . . . .	I	Graham, Charles C., 1st Lieut. .	H
Deignan, Charles . . . . .	I	Green, Dewitt C. . . . .	K
Dempsey, Andrew . . . . .	I	Green, Jerome . . . . .	C
*Dennis, William . . . . .	C	Green, Theodore T. . . . .	K
*Dibble, Virgil M. . . . .	I	Groesbeck, Elias H. . . . .	C
*Dobie, John C. . . . .	H	Gunderson, Harvey . . . . .	H

Hale, Layton L . . . . .	C	*Kittelson, Jesse . . . . .	II
Hall, William H . . . . .	II	Knaub, William . . . . .	C
*Halverson, John . . . . .	B	Knilians, James K . . . . .	I
*Hamilton, George . . . . .	I	Knilians, William A., Captain . . .	G
*Hanson, Halver . . . . .	H	Knox, Henry H., 1st Lieut. . . . .	I
Hare, Ambrose . . . . .	I	Knudson, Eric, Band.	
Hare, Caleb E . . . . .	H	Kroll, Anson . . . . .	C
Hare, Charles . . . . .	I	Kuemmel, Augustus H., Colonel.	
Hare, William . . . . .	I	Labuwi, Matthias . . . . .	C
Hayden, Lucien H. . . . .	C	Lain, David S . . . . .	C
Hayes, George . . . . .	C	Lamoreaux, Daniel R., 1st Lieut. .	C
Hegert, John C . . . . .	C	Landon, John S . . . . .	C
Henry, William J . . . . .	I	Larkin, Sylvanus O . . . . .	II
Herzog, Henry . . . . .	II	Larson, Andrew, Band.	
Hodgson, Calvin W . . . . .	C	Lasher, Garrett . . . . .	II
Hodgson, George H . . . . .	C	Lasher, Leonard . . . . .	A
Hodgson, John S . . . . .	C	Lathrop, Thomas B . . . . .	I
Hodgson, William P . . . . .	C	Lauderdale, Julius H., Captain . .	I
Hollis, John . . . . .	H	Lee, Andrew B . . . . .	H
Hollis, Myron . . . . .	H	Levalley, Benjamin F . . . . .	C
Hollister, Bradford N . . . . .	C	Levalley, Charles H . . . . .	C
Hollister, Hiram A . . . . .	C	*Levalley, John S . . . . .	C
Hollister, Uriah Schutt, Captain. .	K	Levalley, Lafayette . . . . .	C
Holt, Henry . . . . .	C	Little, Ira . . . . .	A
Horton, Elisha G., Asst. Surgeon.		Loomer, Charles E . . . . .	I
Hotchkiss, David . . . . .	C	Loomer, Wallace E . . . . .	I
Hotchkiss, Jared . . . . .	I	Loucks, William, 2d Lieutenant. .	C
Hotelling, Joseph . . . . .	I	Lowell, Jerome . . . . .	C
Hyde, Newton . . . . .	C	Lownsbury, Albert W., Sergt. Maj	
Jacobson, Ole . . . . .	H	McCannon, Hugh . . . . .	C
Janes, Alonzo . . . . .	I	*McCart, Andrew . . . . .	C
Janes, William . . . . .	I	McCarthy, Mountford L . . . . .	H
*Johnson, William . . . . .	A	McDonald, David . . . . .	C
*Johnson, William W . . . . .	C	McGee, John . . . . .	II
*Kammerer, William Adam . . . .	C	McGinnis, Patrick . . . . .	C
Kingman, Isaac W . . . . .	I	*Manning, Gilbert . . . . .	H
Kingman, Newton H., Captain. .	I	Markle, Charles . . . . .	C
*Kingman, Thomas R . . . . .	I	Markle, Jesse B . . . . .	C
*Kirby, William II . . . . .	C	Markle, William J . . . . .	C

Marlette, Giles . . . . .	F	Parish, Benjamin . . . . .	I
Mason, Addis E. . . . .	I	Parks, Henry H . . . . .	C
Maxon, Elisha . . . . .	K	Parks, William D. L. F . . . . .	C
Maynard, Hiram W . . . . .	I	Parsons, William . . . . .	H
Meicel, Frederick . . . . .	E	*Patterson, Josiah . . . . .	H
*Mereness, Jacob B . . . . .	C	Patton, James A . . . . .	C
Mereness, Luther J . . . . .	C	Perkins, Daniel E . . . . .	H
Merrill, Harvey . . . . .	C	Peterson, Kittel . . . . .	H
Merrill, Martin L . . . . .	C	Phelps, David . . . . .	C
Merrill, William . . . . .	C	*Pilcher, Thomas . . . . .	I
Millen, William . . . . .	H	Pixley, Sardis . . . . .	C
*Miller, John . . . . .	I	Pixley, Wilbur R . . . . .	C
*Miller, John R . . . . .	I	Powers, George W . . . . .	C
Miller, Peter . . . . .	I	Pramer, David . . . . .	C
Miner, Rosell . . . . .	C	Pratt, Edgar J., Captain . . . . .	H
Morgan, James . . . . .	C	Pratt, Joel A . . . . .	H
Morris, Azel Bird . . . . .	I	Pratt, Joseph L., Captain . . . . .	H
Moulton, Henry N. . . . .	C	Quant, William H . . . . .	I
Murdock, Alexander . . . . .	I	Rae, William . . . . .	I
Myers, Oliver T . . . . .	C	Ramberg, Paul . . . . .	H
Nelson, Oliver . . . . .	H	Rankin, George H . . . . .	H
Nelson, Simon . . . . .	H	Rann, Lallemand H. . . . .	H
*Niblick, John . . . . .	I	*Rice, Seymour 2d . . . . .	C
Niles, Jabez S . . . . .	C	Robinson, James . . . . .	H
Norcross, Alanson . . . . .	K	Rodewalt, John H . . . . .	C
*Norcross, Frederick F . . . . .	K	*Rolof, William . . . . .	H
Norcross, Pliny, Captain . . . . .	K	*Rosser, Ernst . . . . .	I
Norton, William . . . . .	I	Russell, Thomas O., Q. M. Sergt.	
Noyes, Charles S., Major.		*Salisbury, Samuel . . . . .	I
O'Brien, Michael . . . . .	I	Sanders, Samuel C . . . . .	C
O'Brien, Patrick . . . . .	C	Savage, James . . . . .	—
Olds, William . . . . .	I	Schermerhorn, Lawrence . . . . .	C
Olson, Martin . . . . .	H	Sewell, George E . . . . .	I
Olson, Ole 1st . . . . .	H	Sherburne, George A . . . . .	K
Olson, Ole 2d . . . . .	H	Sherman, John W . . . . .	C
*Osmundson, Ole . . . . .	H	Sherman, Silas T . . . . .	H
Ostrom, Oscar H . . . . .	C	Slocum, James, Band.	
Owen, William E . . . . .	C	Smith, Byron G . . . . .	K



Smith, John . . . . .	I	Van De Bogart, Napoleon . . . . .	I
Smith, John C . . . . .	C	*Waters, James . . . . .	I
Smith, Robert . . . . .	H	Webb, Melvin M., Band.	
Smith, Robert W . . . . .	I	Webster, James N . . . . .	K
Solverson, John C . . . . .	H	Weed, Myron W . . . . .	H
Stark, Lorenzo H . . . . .	I	Weed, Nathaniel Jr . . . . .	H
Steele, George W . . . . .	K	Weicher, Nicholas . . . . .	H
Stewart, Archibald H . . . . .	K	Welch, Daniel . . . . .	I
Stoner, John . . . . .	I	Welch, John II . . . . .	C
Storey, Columbus . . . . .	C	Welch, William H . . . . .	I
Storey, Elliott . . . . .	C	Welton, Charles W. . . . .	H
Stupfell, Charles H . . . . .	C	Welton, Laban C. . . . .	H
Sweet, Jacob . . . . .	D	West, Ralph . . . . .	I
Sweet, Marion D . . . . .	D	Weston, Albert H . . . . .	K
Tallmadge, Asa . . . . .	C	Whitmore, Elias . . . . .	D
Taylor, Luke . . . . .	I	Wicke, John F. W . . . . .	C
Thompson, Albert . . . . .	C	Wilcox, Florence F . . . . .	C
Totten, Lyman . . . . .	C	*Wilkins, Alden . . . . .	I
Townsend, Nicholas . . . . .	I	Wilson, Charles A . . . . .	C
Townsend, Paul H . . . . .	I	Winegar, Alfred L . . . . .	C
Tremper, John M . . . . .	I	Winne, James . . . . .	I
Van Buren, Sylvester H . . . . .	C	Young, Israel W . . . . .	B
Van De Bogart, Isaac . . . . .	I		

## FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Bender, Matthew W . . . . .	K	Huffman, Robert O . . . . .	K
Bradbury, Charles . . . . .	H	Stockdale, Elisha . . . . .	I

## FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

Abby, Byron . . . . .	D	Johnson, John . . . . .	D
Anderson, Lars . . . . .	G	Nelson, Rasmus . . . . .	K
Andreassen, Olaf . . . . .	I	Pederson, Anders . . . . .	H
Barr, Jabez . . . . .	D	*Pederson, Soren . . . . .	K
Bjornsen, Nils . . . . .	I	Rice, Albert E . . . . .	K
Gillard, Charles A . . . . .	D	Sorenson, Hans . . . . .	C
Hanson, Ole . . . . .	K		

## SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Barhydt, Lewis H . . . . .	B	Hoye, John . . . . .	B
Barhydt, Ransom . . . . .	B	Kavanaugh, Dennis . . . . .	F
Comstock, Peter D . . . . .	D	Mann, Leonard . . . . .	G
*Dart, Charles . . . . .	B	Reynolds, Joseph . . . . .	F
Fox, George H., Captain . . . . .	B	Riley, Patrick . . . . .	F
Fox, Randolph A . . . . .	B	Tullar, Sidney B., 1st Lieut. . . . .	B
Hollenbeck, Aaron . . . . .	B	Wood, Edgar A. . . . .	H
Hollenbeck, George D . . . . .	B		

## SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Browning, Joseph . . . . .	F	Purcell, Martin . . . . .	F
Daly, James . . . . .	A	Roach, John . . . . .	F
Delany, Frank . . . . .	F	Ryan, John . . . . .	F
Delany, Patrick . . . . .	F	Scanlon, Timothy . . . . .	F
Delany, Thomas . . . . .	F	Shelley, George . . . . .	F
Dougherty, James . . . . .	B	Stokes, Cornelius . . . . .	F
Dwyer, William . . . . .	F	Sullivan, Patrick . . . . .	F
**Griffin, John . . . . .	F	Tark, John . . . . .	D
Keenan, John 1st . . . . .	F	Taylor, Thomas H . . . . .	I
Keenan, John 2d . . . . .	F	Tesch, Friederich . . . . .	F
Kelley, Peter . . . . .	F	Walsh, James . . . . .	F
McBride, John . . . . .	F	Walsh, Thomas . . . . .	F
**McCormick, Patrick . . . . .	F	Whalen, John F. . . . .	F
Murphy, Patrick . . . . .	B		

## EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Briggs, George H., Asst Surgeon.	Hill, Zelotes . . . . .	D
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## NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

Baltus, Joseph . . . . .	F	Kingsbury, Theodore A., Hosp. Stew	
Chase, Philo W., Asst. Surgeon.		Nelson, Peter A . . . . .	B
Devendorf, Daniel B., Surgeon.		Sheldon, Kirk W . . . . .	A
Edwards, David . . . . .	E	Steeps, Friedrich . . . . .	F
Hageman, Friedrich . . . . .	F		

## TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

Burt, Roswell . . . . .	D	Ketchpaw, Murillo W . . . . .	D
*Butts, Charles W . . . . .	D	King, George W . . . . .	D
Clark, Daniel . . . . .	D	Knowlton, Freeman T . . . . .	D
**Corliss, Jonathan . . . . .	D	McKaig, Emmett . . . . .	D
Cox, William . . . . .	D	Madden, James H . . . . .	D
Drake, Charles H . . . . .	D	Mountain, David . . . . .	D
*Delano, Edgar C . . . . .	D	O'Connor, Peter J . . . . .	D
Delany, Thomas . . . . .	D	Parr, Thaddeus . . . . .	G
Doane, Sanford . . . . .	D	Phelps, George H . . . . .	D
Ellis, Edgar E., 1st Lieut. . . . .	D	Read, Charles G . . . . .	D
Farnsworth, William H., 2d Lt. . . . .	D	**Remington, Henry S . . . . .	D
Gardner, Eugene F . . . . .	D	Rockwell, James L . . . . .	D
Gillette, Almerin, Captain . . . . .	D	*Romain, John B . . . . .	D
Grimes, Terence . . . . .	D	Safford, Peter . . . . .	D
Holland, Cornelius O . . . . .	D	Stephens, J. Dwight . . . . .	D
Huntress, Samuel D . . . . .	D	Taylor, Ralph W . . . . .	D
Jennings, Whitney G . . . . .	D	Wood, Henry C . . . . .	D

## TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Adams, William . . . . .	D	Becker, Marcus . . . . .	D
*Aikin, James P . . . . .	C	Belding, George T., Com. Sergt.	
*Aikin, Theron . . . . .	C	Bellows, Leonard H . . . . .	D
Albro, Henry . . . . .	D	Blanchard, Caleb S., Asst. Surgeon.	
*Allen, Darius T . . . . .	C	Blanchard, Charles C. . . . .	D
Allen, Dwight S . . . . .	C	Blanchard, E. Darwin . . . . .	D
Anderson, Edward . . . . .	B	Blodgett, William . . . . .	D
*Avery, Thomas . . . . .	D	Bond, Alfred . . . . .	B
Ayers, Benjamin F . . . . .	D	Boodle, David . . . . .	C
*Ayres, Winfield S . . . . .	D	Bowen, Zadock H . . . . .	D
Bailey, James . . . . .	B	Brabazon, William . . . . .	D
Bailey, John . . . . .	C	Briggs, James C . . . . .	D
Baker, Francis E . . . . .	B	Briggs, Joseph . . . . .	D
Balcom, William R . . . . .	C	Bright, William H . . . . .	C
Barlow, William W . . . . .	D	Brown, George H., Captain . . . . .	B
Barr, Robert . . . . .	C	Buell, Charles E., 1st Lieut . . . . .	C
Beach, George W . . . . .	D	Buhre, Charles E . . . . .	C

Bullen, Robert . . . . .	C	Davis, Harrison . . . . .	D
Burbank, Jerome, Asst. Surgeon.		Davis, Henry S . . . . .	D
Burdick, Albert D . . . . .	D	Dayton, John S . . . . .	C
Burdick, John M . . . . .	D	Delap, Wesley . . . . .	D
Burdick, William D . . . . .	D	*Deming, William H . . . . .	C
Burk, Andrew . . . . .	C	Densmore, Chauncey . . . . .	C
**Burns, Michael . . . . .	C	*Dix, John P . . . . .	C
Button, Ezra W. . . . .	C	Dockstater, Albert D . . . . .	D
Cansdell, Henry, Surgeon.		Dudley, Charles E., 1st Lieut. . . . .	D
Carey, Julian M . . . . .	C	Easton, Chauncey O . . . . .	D
Carey, Peter . . . . .	C	Eddy, Harvey C . . . . .	C
Chapin, Monroe . . . . .	C	Edwards, Evan . . . . .	D
Chapman, Menzo W . . . . .	D	Edwards, John K . . . . .	D
Chittenden, Albert . . . . .	C	*Ellis, Calvin G . . . . .	C
Church, Mattoon A . . . . .	C	Fay, John . . . . .	B
Clark, Charles A . . . . .	C	**Fellows, Amos C . . . . .	C
*Clark, George E. . . . .	D	*Fellows, Elnathan . . . . .	C
Clark, John W . . . . .	C	Ficht, John George . . . . .	D
*Coburn, George, Jr. . . . .	D	Fleming, James . . . . .	B
Coburn, John C . . . . .	D	Foster, James M . . . . .	D
Cone, Ela . . . . .	C	**Fuhr, Wendel . . . . .	D
Cone, John J., Principal Musician.		Gage, Chauncey D . . . . .	D
Cone, Sylvester . . . . .	C	Gibson, William L . . . . .	C
**Congdon, John R . . . . .	D	Gleason, Edward . . . . .	C
Conklin, John A . . . . .	D	Gleason, William Erskine . . . . .	C
Conrick, J. Oscar, Adjutant.		Goodwin, Almon . . . . .	C
*Cornuc, Albert . . . . .	C	Goodwin, Edwin . . . . .	D
Court, Thomas . . . . .	B	Gray, Elihu W . . . . .	C
Crandall, Charles W . . . . .	D	Gregory, Myron L . . . . .	D
*Crane, Fernando . . . . .	C	*Griffin, James . . . . .	D
*Cullen, Martin . . . . .	B	Groshong, William . . . . .	D
Cunningham, Levi G . . . . .	D	Hale, Joel . . . . .	C
Cutler, Daniel T . . . . .	D	Hall, Henry . . . . .	D
Cutler, Riley H . . . . .	D	*Hall, Willard M . . . . .	D
Dame, James F . . . . .	H	Hand, Lacon J . . . . .	C
Darrow, Silas H . . . . .	C	Harrison, Orville N . . . . .	C
Davey, Joseph . . . . .	C	Hart, Edwin R . . . . .	C
*Davidson, Thomas J . . . . .	D	Henry, William . . . . .	C
*Davis, Edwin F . . . . .	D	Heuston, Benjamin . . . . .	C

Hines, John . . . . .	D	Marcy, Lucius S. . . . .	D
Hodgkins, Warren . . . . .	C	May, Darwin R., Capt. . . . .	C
Hodgkinson, Joseph . . . . .	D	Menzie, Charles H. . . . .	D
Holcomb, James J. . . . .	C	Merriam, Frank . . . . .	C
Howe, Andrew J. . . . .	C	Merriam, Noah . . . . .	C
Howe, Myron W. . . . .	C	*Millard, Maxon P. . . . .	C
Hudson, Clark L. . . . .	C	Moorfield, Thomas . . . . .	C
Hunt, Henry C. . . . .	D	*Morgan, Benjamin F. . . . .	C
Hunt, Walter G. . . . .	D	Morin, James . . . . .	C
Hyde, Legrand D. . . . .	C	**Morrison, Thomas . . . . .	D
*Ingham, Hamilton . . . . .	C	Mosher, Lorenzo D. . . . .	D
**Jacobs, George . . . . .	D	Mosher, Thomas . . . . .	D
Johnson, David B. . . . .	C	Nelson, Sumner . . . . .	B
Johnson, Harrison R. . . . .	D	Noyes, Harvey J. . . . .	C
Johnson, Orson D. . . . .	D	Osborne, Hazard . . . . .	D
Jones, David R. . . . .	D	Osborne, John . . . . .	D
Jones, Evan . . . . .	D	Owen, James . . . . .	C
Jones, William . . . . .	D	Owen, Wartroop S. . . . .	D
Kathan, Faylander . . . . .	D	*Parker, Henry . . . . .	D
**Kavanaugh, Thomas . . . . .	D	Peck, Phineas Page . . . . .	D
Kay, Edwin . . . . .	C	Perry, J. Lyman . . . . .	D
Kellam, Alphonso G. . . . .	Major	Perry, William Norman . . . . .	D
Kenney, Stephen . . . . .	D	*Pierce, Franklin S. . . . .	C
Kingman, Isaac W., 1st Lieut. . . . .	C	Pierce, Theodore S. . . . .	C
Knapp, William . . . . .	D	Pope, Alexander . . . . .	B
Knilians, George . . . . .	D	Pope, Benjamin . . . . .	B
Knowles, Stephen, 2d Lieut. . . . .	C	Powell, Jonathan . . . . .	C
Kober, Herman . . . . .	B	Purdy, George E. . . . .	D
Leach, Lyman W. . . . .	C	Purdy, Henry . . . . .	D
Lewis, Henry W. . . . .	C	Read, Rollin . . . . .	C
Lewis, John J. . . . .	I	Redford, Robert . . . . .	C
Lobdell, Marion C. . . . .	I	Rewey, Fayette . . . . .	D
Lytle, Henry . . . . .	C	Rewey, Philander . . . . .	D
McArthur, James D. . . . .	D	Robbins, Henry . . . . .	C
McDonald, John . . . . .	D	Robillard, John . . . . .	C
McDonell, John C. . . . .	C	Robinson, West . . . . .	D
McLain, John . . . . .	D	Rockwell, Frank M. . . . .	C
*McMillen, Robert G. . . . .	C	Rogers, Adelbert D. L. . . . .	C

Rogers, John D. ....	C	Sullivan, Dan .....	D
*Rogers, Joshua F. ....	C	Sullivan, John .....	D
Rollins, John J. ....	D	Taylor, Orsamus J. ....	C
Rollow, Lewis .....	C	Thomas, Herbert H. ....	D
Ross, Clarkson N. ....	C	Thompson, William .....	C
*Ross, Martin F. ....	C	Tinker, William H. ....	D
*Rouse, Anthony D. ....	C	Tome, Peter .....	C
*Rowley, John D. ....	D	Topping, John M. ....	D
Rowley, Silas R. ....	D	Traver, Ralph W. ....	B
*Russell, Robert .....	D	Underwood, William P. ....	B
*Rust, John F. ....	C	Van Brunt, Henry .....	C
Rutenber, Augustus .....	C	Van Wie, John .....	C
Sanborn, Herbert J. ....	C	Veley, Alonzo .....	D
Saulsbury, Robert S. ....	D	Veley, George W. ....	D
Scoville, Charles W. ....	C	Voorhees, George L. ....	D
Scrafford, James B. ....	D	Voorhees, Jasper C. ....	D
Scrafford, Marshall .....	D	*Wachter, Jacob .....	B
Scranton, William Clark .....	D	Wait, Porter .....	C
Seymour, Benjamin .....	C	Walsh, Thomas .....	B
Shimmins, Richard .....	I	*Walton, John C. ....	C
Shoemaker, Martin .....	D	Walworth, Jasper B. ....	D
Siperly, John R. ....	D	Watkins, Charles .....	C
*Siperly, Reuben .....	D	Webster, Robert G. ....	C
Slocum, John R. ....	D	Weeks, John A. ....	C
Smith, Alexander T. ....	C	Weishar, Jacob .....	D
Smith, Charles W., Major.....		*Weisskopf, Peter .....	D
Smith, Cornelius .....	C	Wells, A. Chandler .....	C
Smith, George J. ....	C	Weter, James P. ....	C
Smith, James .....	C	Wheeler, George .....	D
Smith, Julius P. ....	D	*Whilden, Robert .....	D
Snow, Benjamin F. ....	C	White, Charles B. ....	C
*Spoor, Wallace .....	C	White, James H. ....	C
Stanford, David L. ....	C	Williams, James R. ....	D
Stevens, Martin E. ....	C	Williams, Richard M., 2d Lieut. D	
Stewart, Arthur .....	D	Wilson, John Melvin .....	C
Stork, John M. ....	C	*Wood, George W. ....	D
Straw, Albert E. ....	D	*Wood, Henry .....	D
Streeter, Theron E. ....	C	Wright, Benjamin F. ....	C



## TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Fulcomer, Henry .....	K	*Smith, Charles .....	A
Sergeant, David P. ....	D		

## TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

*Cheney, Edmund W. ....	A	Lynch, Bernard .....	G
Fahey, Michael .....	H	Wheeler, Jared P. ....	Surgeon

## TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Jones, Lorenzo .....	F	Rose, William W. ....	C
Kane, Benjamin .....	E		

## TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Awe, Fritz .....	C	Kraemer, Johann N. ....	C
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## TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Brown, Edward .....	I	Hanson, John .....	H
Doyle, James B. ....	A	Nelson, Eric .....	H
Falk, Ole Nelson, 1st Lieut. ....	H	Peterson, Ole .....	H

## TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Adams, Hezekiah .....	I	Bigelow, Horace .....	E
*Allen, Fayette L. ....	I	Billings, Levi J., Capt. ....	K
*Ambler, William .....	K	Bingham, William E., 1st Lieut. ....	E
*Amundsen, Bernard .....	D	Blomily, John .....	E
Arwood, Andrew W. ....	E	Bloodgood, Hiram S. ....	E
Bacon, Robert A. ....	E	Bloodgood, Lewis E. ....	E
Baker, John W. ....	I	Bolser, Mahlon N. ....	E
Baldwin, James A. ....	D	Bonnet, Charles .....	D
Barnes, Henry D. ....	I	Bortle, Samuel .....	E
Becker, Bernard .....	I	Bortle, Winslow .....	E
Bell, Samuel .....	I	Bowman, William H. ....	I
Bentley, Samuel .....	A	Braasch, Ferdinand .....	K
Bigelow, Amos .....	E	Brabazon, John .....	E

Brash, John .....	I	Dawley, William J. ....	D
Brewin, John .....	E	*DeGroat, George .....	D
Briggs, William J., 1st Lieut. ..	K	Deilman, Peter .....	D
Brigham, Truman E. ....	A	DePuy, Edwin M. ....	K
Bristol, Robert W. ....	I	Deuel, Edwin M. ....	I
Brooks, Charles E. ....	E	Dingman, Charles A. ....	K
*Burdick, George J. ....	K	Donohue, Michael .....	I
Burr, Ralph E. ....	I	*Dort, Amos .....	D
Buttles, Daniel W. ....	I	Douglas, Oscar W. ....	D
Carl, Frank .....	I	Dowling, William D. ....	D
Carl, John .....	I	Durant, William .....	A
Carpenter, Lewis .....	D	Dutton, Henry O. ....	E
Carver, Thomas Corwin .....	B	Early, John .....	D
Castledine, William .....	K	Edwards, Daniel .....	I
Catlin, John .....	E	Edwards, Hiram .....	D
Caward, James J. ....	K	Eggleston, Frank .....	I
Chamberlain, Chauncey .....	E	Farrar, George H. ....	I
Chase, William .....	I	Faust, Franz .....	D
Cheney, Robert .....	A	*Feder, Wilhelm .....	E
*Clapp, Eli .....	I	*Feiss, Benedict .....	D
Clawson, Garrett .....	K	Fero, Silas .....	K
Clement, Garrett .....	D	Ferry, Charles .....	I
Clement, Samuel .....	D	*Fiehler, Augustus .....	I
Conant, Gordon .....	K	Firth, Robert .....	D
Concklin, Stephen J. ....	I	Fitzsimmons, Patrick .....	E
Conry, Thomas .....	K	Foote, Addison O. ....	I
Corkitt, George .....	D	Fox, Charles L. ....	I
Corkins, Patrick .....	K	*Frank, Hiram P. ....	I
Cornell, Silas .....	K	*Gaskell, John .....	I
*Coulter, James W. ....	I	Gaylord, John D. ....	K
Cowing, George F., Capt. ....	K	*Gleason, Burnham .....	I
*Cowles, Asa Saxton .....	I	Gleason, Josiah .....	I
Cox, Charles .....	E	Goodrich, David N. ....	D
Cox, Henry A. ....	D	*Gould, Alvin .....	K
Crandall, Horace B., Capt. ....	I	Grant, John .....	D
Criger, George P. ....	D	Grass, Nicholas .....	I
Dancey, Thomas .....	D	Gray, Edmund B., Colonel.	
Daniels, Albert O. ....	I	Groenwald, Johannes .....	K
Dann, Edward .....	D	Groth, John F. ....	K

Guest, John	I	King, Farrell	I
Haage, Frederick	D	Kinney, Francis	D
Haight, Hyland B.	E	Knowlton, Francis P.	E
Hamilton, William	—	Kober, Charles	I
*Hare, Jesse	D	Kuhn, Charles	D
Harrison, John W.	D	Kynaston, John	D
Hartwell, Smith A., 2d Lieut.	I	Langen, John	I
Hassold, Lewis	K	Langstaff, James	E
Hawes, Lewis K., Asst. Surgeon.		Larkin, Michael	D
Hay, Sylvanus Devillo	E	Lasher, John H.	D
Hayes, Hiram N., 1st Lieut.	D	Lingeman, Henry	D
Hays, Alonzo	D	Loomer, William E.	E
Heath, Amos	K	Lyman, Edwin C.	E
Heath, Charles H.	E	McKenney, Jeremiah	I
Hebbard, Asa W., 2d Lieut.	E	McManus, John	A
Heiden, Henry	A	Magill, Jerome B., Adjutant.	
*Henderson, Donald	D	Maher, Michael	I
Hendrickson, Clesson A.	D	Martel, Joseph	E
*Hibbard, Henry H.	I	Matheson, Donald	I
Hicks, Jackson V.	I	Matheson, John	I
Hills, Edwin T.	K	Mayhew, William H.	I
*Hills, George	D	Maynard, William	D
Hitchcock, Leonard S.	K	Mead, James M., 2d Lieut.	D
Hix, Henry	D	*Means, John	E
*Hodge, James A.	D	Miles, John	D
Hodges, John	I	*Miller, Isaac	D
Holmes, Charles	D	Miner, Nathan N.	A
Holmes, David M.	I	Moore, Michael	E
Holton, John	I	Morton, Ira P., Capt.	K
Hubbard, Alva B.	I	Mountain, John	I
Hudson, Charles	D	Mountford, Aaron	D
Huntley, Isaac Newton	E	*Murray, James	I
Hyde, George	K	Newcomb, Joseph J.	E
Jackson, James	E	Nelson, Peter	D
Jones, Francis	K	Nickerson, Gilbert E.	D
Keenan, Patrick	D	*Nims, Dewitt	I
Kenyon, James R., Capt.	E	Noblet, Joseph, Jr.	I
Kenyon, Ralph C.	E	Noblet, Peter	I
Kershaw, Job	D	Noblet, Valentine	I

Norcross, Edwin R. ....	E	Scholl, Charles ....	D
Norton, Bernard ....	I	Scholl, Christopher ....	D
*Nott, William H. ....	I	Schroble, Charles W. ....	D
O'Brien, Michael ....	I	Schrom, James B., 1st Lieut. ..	D
**O'Brien, Patrick ....	I	Schulz, John ....	D
O'Brien, William ....	I	Seymour, Alex. T., 1st Lieut. ...	I
Olsen, Gilbert ....	D	**Shabino, Joseph ....	A
*O'Reagan, William ....	I	*Short, George W. ....	I
Organ, John, Jr. ....	I	Short, James ....	I
Ostermeier, Michael ....	D	Shubert, Harvey ....	I
Parker, John A. ....	K	*Simpson, Charles H. ....	D
Parks, Milton B. ....	I	*Smith, Delos C. ....	I
Patterson, Albert ....	I	Smith, George 1st. ....	—
*Peake, Gilbert ....	I	Smith, George ....	D
*Peck, John T. ....	K	*Smith, Lyman D. ....	E
Peck, William W. ....	A	Smith, Lyndsey J., Capt. ....	I
Phelps, Anson D. ....	E	Smith, Oscar ....	D
*Phelps, Arthur ....	K	Snider, John ....	E
Phoenix, James R. ....	A	Snow, Eli H. ....	E
Phoenix, John W. ....	A	Spencer, Lorenzo D. ....	K
Pierce, Charles Z. ....	D	Spoor, Charles ....	I
Poland, Arthur ....	I	*Sterling, James H. ....	I
Pollock, Thomas ....	I	Stewart, John A. ....	E
Potter, Alfred C. ....	I	Storms, Charles ....	I
Pratt, George W. ....	E	Strong, Solomon L. ....	D
Ranney, Fayette S. ....	I	Stuit, Charles ....	I
Redington, Edward S., Capt. ...	D	*Sullivan, Jeremiah ....	I
Redmond, John ....	A	*Sullivan, Michael ....	E
Reed, Hiram H. ....	K	Summers, Stephen ....	E
Reinhart, Albert ....	D	Surth, Matthias ....	D
*Robbins, Charles E. ....	D	Sutcliffe, Sam ....	I
*Robinson, John B. ....	E	Sutherland, Morris S. ....	K
Rockwell, Charles W. ....	D	Taylor, Charles H. ....	I
Rockwell, John B. ....	E	Taylor, James ....	D
Rodgers, John W. ....	D	Taylor, James B. ....	E
Rusch, Henry ....	D	Teller, Johann ....	D
Sanford, Daniel K. ....	E	*Thomas, Francis ....	I
Saright, Andrew ....	D	Thomas, Jacob ....	D
Schein, Conrad ....	I	Thwing, Emery Z. ....	E

Tiffany, Alfred W. ....	I	*Welch, Hiram J. ....	E
Timlin, Patrick ....	D	Wells, Edward ....	I
Tolifson, Bringel ....	E	West, Dennis ....	I
Trautman, George ....	D	Wheelock, Norman ....	D
Troy, Edward ....	D	*White, Seymour ....	I
Tucker, George ....	D	*Whitton, John ....	I
Tuller, Chesley B., 2d Lieut. ...	B	Wilber, David C. ....	E
Utley, Cyrus ....	I	Wilkins, Horace T. ....	E
Vanderpool, Aaron L. ....	I	Wilkinson, Horatio N. ....	D
Vaughn, Alonzo ....	I	Wilkinson, Joseph ....	E
Vaughn, Henry Clay ....	I	*Willford, Hardy ....	E
*Vaughn, John ....	I	Williams, Emery D. ....	I
**Vellam, Andrew ....	E	Williams, Harry ....	—
*Walker, Jacob ....	D	Wilson, John ....	H
Ware, Charles A. ....	D	Winslow, George M. ....	D
*Waters, Isaac ....	I	Woodward, William H. ....	I
Watts, Henry H., 1st Lieut. ...	D	Wray, Thomas ....	D
Webster, Albert J. ....	C	Wright, Benjamin F. ....	K
*Webster, Henry C. ....	F	Wright, Duncan ....	I
Webster, Wheeler B. ....	E	Wylie, George W., Quartermaster.	
Weeks, Clark O. ....	I	Yeomans, Cyrus ....	D
**Weeks, Spencer J. ....	I	Young, Menzo ....	K
Weiss, Joseph ....	D	*Zeeter, Frank ....	K

## TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Bowen, Edward H. .... A

## THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

Adkins, Henry Breckinridge ...	K	Bruce, Robert ....	C
Adkins, William ....	K	Eastwood, Reuben ....	K

## THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Hanchett, Charles C. C. .... G

## THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Comstock, Peter D. .... A    Uhrlettig, Caspar .... C

## THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Coney, Henry .....	—	*Lyon, Samuel E. ....	F
Dilley, Oscar H. ....	G	Nickerson, Charles W. ....	E

## THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Hoeger, Louis .....	G	Shavor, Edward P. ....	A
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## THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Beilby, James .....	D	McCarty, Charles .....	G
Brainerd, Sardis .....	D	McDonald, Michael .....	—
*Brown, Millard F. ....	H	Markham, Alfred P. ....	H
*Carley, George R. ....	H	*Nicolai, Henry .....	F
*Chappell, John .....	D	Owen, Ole .....	G
Corbin, Alfred .....	G	Parker, Luther .....	E
*Cronin, Timothy .....	D	Ray, Henry E., First Lieut. ....	I
*Diven, John .....	H	Stevens, Martin E., Second Lieut. ....	G
Huntley, Delos W. ....	H	Sturtevant, Edwin, Capt. ....	A
*Jones, Sanford .....	F	Taylor, Richard F. ....	E
Liddle, George .....	E	Thompson, Frank .....	A
*Liddle, Thomas .....	E	*Thompson, Ole .....	G
Liddle, William .....	E	Wall, Walter .....	I

## THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

*Balcom, Russell M. ....	C	Hart, Walter O. ....	A
Blakesley, Forrest .....	—	Haskell, Martin .....	A
Chase, Albert O. ....	H	*Hudson, Harvey W. ....	C
**Cleaves, Corydon L. ....	C	Kelsey, William .....	E
Cone, Henry .....	C	Locke, William .....	E
*Dayton, William W. ....	C	Long, Edward J. ....	A
Dewey, Frederick .....	A	Lucky, William .....	A
**Dibol, Daniel H. ....	A	Lunn, James T. ....	A
Flint, Perry G. ....	A	*Mead, Ezekiel .....	A
German, Zenas Crane .....	A	Miller, Alanson, Hospital Steward..	
Griffin, Charles E., Capt. ....	A	*Miller, Clarkson, Surgeon.....	
*Hand, George C. ....	A	Palmer, Ralph L. ....	H



*Peck, Truman .....	G	Virgin, Charles W. ....	A
*Pultz, Abraham .....	B	Wandell, Henry .....	G
Putnam, Levi .....	A	Weber, Albert C. ....	G
Reagles, Ezra .....	A	Whalen, Daniel .....	D
Shabino, Antoine .....	E	Whipple, George W. ....	G
*Stagg, Charles N. ....	E	Willsey, John J. ....	C
*Stevens, John E. ....	C	*Wilson, George .....	E
**Upright, William .....	A	Wright, Charles H. ....	D
Van Nest, Peter S., Chaplain.....			

## THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Aldrich, Samuel K. ....	A	Hodgson, Albert .....	F
Allen, Thomas J. ....	A	Hodgson, George W. ....	F
Arne, Courtland J. ....	A	*Hunt, Oliver H. ....	A
Babcock, Charles R. ....	G	Hutchinson, Albert W. ....	A
Baldwin, Francis A. ....	G	Hutchinson, Robert .....	A
Barnard, Francis D. ....	A	Jones, Sanford, First Lieut. ...	A
Barron, George .....	G	Lynch, Patrick .....	E
Briggs, Thomas .....	A	Lyon, Edgar .....	I
Carman, Henry .....	H	McIntyre, John .....	G
Carney, John .....	A	McMullen, John .....	D
Carney, Nelson H. ....	A	Miller, Jacob .....	F
Case, Charles .....	—	Moore, George L. ....	—
Clark, Joseph E. ....	G	Moore, William H. ....	A
Cline, George .....	A	Morehouse, Robert .....	D
**Cline, George, Jr. ....	F	Mulheron, Peter .....	E
Coyne, Thomas .....	—	*Neff, Charles J. ....	G
Cross, George L. ....	I	Norton, Edward L. ....	H
**Cruver, John M. ....	G	Odell, John A. ....	A
Davis, Charles .....	—	**Peck, Carroll M. ....	H
*Duley, John W. ....	B	Peterson, Peter .....	A
Dunn, Payson .....	F	Powers, Clarence L. ....	G
Everly, John .....	—	*Reiner, Johannes .....	A
Gardner, Eugene .....	C	Rosenkrantz, Anson C. ....	A
Gleason, Michael, Jr. ....	B	Roundy, Daniel C., Surgeon.....	
Harrison, John L. ....	C	Roundy, Porter W., Hosp. Steward	
Herber, Ferdinand .....	A	Rowe, George A. ....	H

Sargent, Edward N. . . . .	I	Weed, Edward Z . . . . .	A
Seward, Joel . . . . .	E	*Wells, William . . . . .	G
*Sprague, Henry R . . . . .	G	**Wheeler, Benjamin F . . . . .	A
Thon, Jacob . . . . .	I	Whitford, John F . . . . .	C
Tupper, Oramel E . . . . .	A		

## THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Booth, Stephen M . . . . .	E	Jefferson, James . . . . .	K
Brennan, James . . . . .	F	Mooney, Patrick . . . . .	I
Byrum, Carlos C . . . . .	G	Olmstead, Ephraim . . . . .	H
Churchill, Christopher . . . . .	E	Parkins, John W . . . . .	K
Conklin, Daniel . . . . .	II	*Pells, David . . . . .	K
Cook, William H . . . . .	K	Prouty, Albert S . . . . .	K
Duncan, John R . . . . .	F	Ryan, Michael . . . . .	G
Ellis, Henry C . . . . .	F	Stevens, Jacob C. . . . .	K
Godfrey, John D . . . . .	D	White, John . . . . .	G
Haskins, Daniel S . . . . .	K		

## THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Bartholomew, William . . . . .	I	Hollenbeck, John M . . . . .	I
Beckwith, Alanson . . . . .	I	Howard, Willis B . . . . .	B
Chamberlin, Everett, Captain . . . . .	I	Janes, Mortimer A . . . . .	I
Chamberlin, Sidney . . . . .	I	McKinney, Jeremiah . . . . .	I
Estabrook, Edwin C . . . . .	I	Mitchell, Isaac . . . . .	I
Gooled, Fritz . . . . .	I	Thayer, Lyman B . . . . .	I
Gunnison, Samuel . . . . .	I	Zinn, William . . . . .	I

## FORTIETH INFANTRY.

Allen, S. Merritt . . . . .	B	Bennett, Sanford Fillmore, 2d Lieutenant . . . . .	F
Allton, Andrew . . . . .	D	Billings, Henry M . . . . .	F
Andrews, Edward . . . . .	I	Birge, Charles . . . . .	D
Bailey, Willard C . . . . .	F	Black, Charles L . . . . .	I
Baldwin, John . . . . .	F	Blair, Albert . . . . .	B
Ball, Rufus R . . . . .	C	Blanchard, Charles C., Hosp. Stew'd.	
Barker, Charles W . . . . .	F	Blanchard, Orrin W., Surgeon.	
Beckley, Edwin R . . . . .	F	Brennan, William . . . . .	I
Bennett, Jay W . . . . .	F		

Brett, James Elverton . . . . .	E	Hauser, John H., Capt . . . . .	E
Burdick, Matthew . . . . .	F	Hauser, Robert B . . . . .	E
Burt, Roswell . . . . .	F	Hodges, George W . . . . .	F
Campbell, John . . . . .	F	Hodgkinson, Charles J . . . . .	F
Carswell, Orland . . . . .	F	Holden, William J . . . . .	C
Case, Adelbert . . . . .	C	Hollister, Harrison F . . . . .	F
Cheney, Augustus J., Captain . . . . .	F	Hollister, Kinner N., Captain . . . . .	I
Clapper, Frank . . . . .	F	Hull, Clarence E . . . . .	D
Clark, Dan W . . . . .	F	Hutton, John, Jr . . . . .	F
Clark, Daniel . . . . .	F	Hutton, William . . . . .	F
Clark, Horace L . . . . .	F	Hutchins, Fred W . . . . .	F
Clarke, James Dallas . . . . .	F	Jeffers, Thompson . . . . .	F
Clute, James W . . . . .	F	Jefford, Thomas Jr . . . . .	I
Colburn, Mahlon . . . . .	F	Jones, William . . . . .	B
Corey, Barnabas M . . . . .	F	Kaye, Adin . . . . .	F
Cotton, Russell . . . . .	F	Kelsey, Benjamin . . . . .	F
Crandall, Albert . . . . .	F	Kennedy, John . . . . .	F
Crandall, Paul B . . . . .	F	Kent, Isaac . . . . .	F
Cravath, Pitt . . . . .	D	Kingman, Arthur L . . . . .	K
Curtis, Hiram H . . . . .	B	Kinne, George . . . . .	F
Cutler, Charles W . . . . .	F	Kinney, Horace B . . . . .	F
Davis, Levi . . . . .	F	Kishner, John Charles . . . . .	F
Densmore, George . . . . .	F	Larson, James . . . . .	F
Dunham, Ephraim . . . . .	F	Lasher, Peter B . . . . .	I
Eaton, Orrin C . . . . .	E	Latta, William B . . . . .	B
Elmer, Philander D . . . . .	F	Lauderdale, James E . . . . .	C
Faber, Jacob . . . . .	I	Lomas, Joseph . . . . .	F
Ferris, Isaac Lewis . . . . .	D	Losee, Gilbert C . . . . .	F
Field, Alden . . . . .	F	McCannon, John . . . . .	F
Fitzgerald, Richard . . . . .	F	McCracken, Frank L . . . . .	C
Flanders, Philip W . . . . .	F	McDonnell, John . . . . .	F
Flint, Myron L . . . . .	F	McGraw, John W . . . . .	F
Gibbs, Cyrus C . . . . .	C	McKinley, John . . . . .	C
*Gilbert, Charles H., 1st Lieut . . . . .	F	Mallory, Henry Levi . . . . .	F
Gillson, Erastus . . . . .	I	Marriott, Henry H . . . . .	F
Gleason, James . . . . .	I	Merwin, James H . . . . .	F
Graves, Dennison A . . . . .	D	Miner, Rufus H . . . . .	D
Hanna, William S . . . . .	F	*Moody, David N . . . . .	F
Hatch, Nathan R . . . . .	F	Moore, William H . . . . .	F

Morefield, Thomas William . . . . .	F	Sanborn, William Howard . . . . .	F
Mosher, Jacob R . . . . .	F	Shader, John E . . . . .	F
O'Brien, John . . . . .	K	Sheldon, William E . . . . .	B
Ottman, Philip M . . . . .	F	Simmons, William H . . . . .	F
Palmer, Norman P . . . . .	F	*Small, Henry J . . . . .	F
Phelps, Jonah . . . . .	F	Spooner, Henry Fish, 2d Lieut. . .	F
Pillsbury, Marcus A. . . . .	C	Swinney, Edwin . . . . .	F
Potter, Lorenzo . . . . .	F	Taintor, Benjamin C . . . . .	F
Potter, Monroe . . . . .	F	Taylor, Luke . . . . .	F
Randall, Jonathan L . . . . .	F	Taylor, William R . . . . .	C
Ray, W. Augustus, Colonel.		Truax, Henry F . . . . .	F
Read, Edward P . . . . .	F	Trumbull, Russell S . . . . .	F
Reap, Henry . . . . .	I	Utter, George S . . . . .	D
Redfield, William H . . . . .	F	Vincent, Oscar F . . . . .	F
Redford, Farrington . . . . .	F	Watson, Van Ness C . . . . .	F
Reeder, Stephen . . . . .	F	Weaver, Franklin C . . . . .	F
Rockwell, Aldis L . . . . .	D	Westgate, William R . . . . .	B
Rollow, Charles . . . . .	D	Wheeler, Charles F . . . . .	F
Rolo, Daniel H . . . . .	F	York, Dennison . . . . .	C

## FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Adams, Luther H . . . . .	F	Delap, Ira . . . . .	F
Alexander, George W . . . . .	G	Dunham, James L. . . . .	F
Baker, H. John . . . . .	B	Durston, Edward W. . . . .	G
Baker, Zerah T . . . . .	G	Ferris, William T . . . . .	H
Ball, John . . . . .	F	Gardner, William D. S. . . . .	C
Benedict, Andrew G. . . . .	F	Goodrich, Harvey C. . . . .	F
Berg, Hezekiah . . . . .	K	Greenman, Jacob F . . . . .	F
Bonney, Archibald . . . . .	F	Halverson, Halver . . . . .	D
Brown, Richard K . . . . .	C	Harris, Benjamin F . . . . .	G
Bryant, Lewis N . . . . .	F	Harris, James . . . . .	F
Burke, William . . . . .	B	Henshaw, Charles H . . . . .	F
Clark, Myron J . . . . .	G	Hicks, Richard S . . . . .	G
*Coan, William . . . . .	I	Hitch, Edward . . . . .	G
Colton, Ebenezer . . . . .	F	*Hollenbeck, Robert . . . . .	G
Cutler, John H . . . . .	G	Jackson, Edson B . . . . .	B
Dalrymple, Hamilton S . . . . .	F	Kenyon, Monroe . . . . .	F
De Buse, William . . . . .	G	Lawton, James H. . . . .	G

Lawton, Samuel . . . . .	G	Roach, Thomas . . . . .	G
Lloyd, John . . . . .	F	Rounds, George W . . . . .	G
Lyman, Walter . . . . .	C	Sawyer, Adna . . . . .	F
McCart, Freeman . . . . .	F	See, Alexander . . . . .	H
Morter, George . . . . .	C	Smith, Everett H . . . . .	G
Oleson, Jacob . . . . .	D	Soule, Robert . . . . .	F
Osborn, William . . . . .	G	Starkson, John . . . . .	C
*Parker, Ellis J . . . . .	K	Sweet, Enoch . . . . .	F
Parks, Jonathan B . . . . .	F	Thomas, James . . . . .	K
Parks, William A . . . . .	F	Tierney, George . . . . .	B
Pette, Ambrose . . . . .	F	Watson, John . . . . .	G
Rand, Edmund . . . . .	G	Welch, Leander . . . . .	F
Rommel, Charles . . . . .	F	Welch, Seymour . . . . .	F
Renshaw, Andrew J . . . . .	D	Whitney, Alva L . . . . .	K
Rice, Lafayette M . . . . .	K	Zelie, Myron . . . . .	G

## FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Abernethy, Alexander . . . . .	C	Groner, Michael . . . . .	C
Assenmacher, John . . . . .	D	Harris, Henry . . . . .	F
Assenmacher, Peter . . . . .	D	*Hatch, Nathan H . . . . .	A
Birkenmeyer, Joseph . . . . .	A	Hazen, Amos . . . . .	C
Brandt, James H . . . . .	C	Holcomb, Jeremiah . . . . .	A
Brandt, Samuel . . . . .	C	Joslin, Albert . . . . .	F
Brownell, Horace P . . . . .	A	Kellogg, Amos . . . . .	C
Brownell, Otis . . . . .	I	Kellogg, Charles . . . . .	C
Collins, Henry . . . . .	F	King (or Kling), William . . . . .	C
Durfuse, George . . . . .	K	Loomis, Benjamin L . . . . .	C
Durfuse, John . . . . .	K	Loomis, Joseph . . . . .	C
Eck, Frederick . . . . .	K	Loomis, Oscar M . . . . .	C
Englerth, Adam . . . . .	K	McKee, Abraham . . . . .	G
Eugene, John B., Quartermaster.		Nau, Jacob . . . . .	G
*Eyre, George M . . . . .	I	*Nye, Austin . . . . .	C
Fitzgerald, Jonathan . . . . .	C	Osborne, Robert . . . . .	I
Freeman, John H . . . . .	C	Osborne, Thomas B . . . . .	A
Garvin, Eber N . . . . .	C	Owen, William T . . . . .	F
Gillett, Robert A . . . . .	K	Peer, Miller . . . . .	C
Goodale, Charles J . . . . .	A	Peinck, Edward . . . . .	F
Gregory, Uriah . . . . .	F	Pooler, Sumner . . . . .	C

Raftry, Thomas . . . . .	K	Stanton, Leroy . . . . .	A
Rasmussen, John . . . . .	A	*Tenney, Nelson M . . . . .	I
Ries, Charles . . . . .	I	Thomas, Charles E . . . . .	A
Russell, Thomas O., 2d Lieut..	H	Trumbull, David . . . . .	D
Satorius, Matthias . . . . .	K	Tuohey, John . . . . .	K
Seibert, George . . . . .	K	Walsh, Thomas . . . . .	I
Shaw, William F . . . . .	—	Wentz, Andrew . . . . .	F
Snider, David D . . . . .	C	West, James . . . . .	I
Snow, Willis S. . . . .	F	Wilson, John S . . . . .	F
*Spencer, Archibald . . . . .	I		

## FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Ables, Cornelius . . . . .	G	Lad, Knud O . . . . .	—
Flitercroft, Lorenzo D . . . . .	D	*Lederer, Joseph . . . . .	G
Giesme, Ole J . . . . .	—	McGarry, Thomas . . . . .	E
Hauf, Simon . . . . .	G	Miller, Charles Henry . . . . .	G
Kling, William . . . . .	B	Perry, William N., 1st Lieut. . . . .	F
Krouse, John . . . . .	B	Roach, John M . . . . .	E

## FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Bruestel, Joseph . . . . .	F	Herzog, Henry . . . . .	E
Dewirth, William . . . . .	C	Kunde, Albert . . . . .	E
Ewig, Anton . . . . .	E	Meisner, Frederick . . . . .	F
Geile, Gerrit . . . . .	C	Roth, Jacob . . . . .	C
Gessner, George . . . . .	E	Schelinski, Martin . . . . .	E
Groh, John . . . . .	E	Wesche, Christian . . . . .	—
Hass, August . . . . .	E	Wirson, John . . . . .	E

## FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Anderson, Augustus . . . . .	E	Elvidge, Mark . . . . .	K
Briggs, Joseph . . . . .	F	Erickson, Nelson . . . . .	E
Broker, Theodore . . . . .	E	Hanson, Johannes . . . . .	E
Burton, Edward . . . . .	E	Heath, Cyrus D. . . . .	E
Carpenter, Silas D . . . . .	E	Henry, George N . . . . .	E
Coup, William C . . . . .	K	Henry, William L . . . . .	E
*Draper, Merrill . . . . .	E	Hinkley, Albert . . . . .	E



Hotchkiss, Moses . . . . .	E	Reeves, Julius . . . . .	E
Laveson, Lafe . . . . .	E	Snyder, James R . . . . .	E
Logan, William A . . . . .	E	Stout, James M . . . . .	E
Morris, Timothy . . . . .	F	Thayer, Ruel . . . . .	E
Nelson, Gilbert . . . . .	E	Wall, Thomas . . . . .	E
O'Brien, Michael . . . . .	E	Way, Hiram . . . . .	E
Oleson, Lewis . . . . .	E	Wilkinson, George . . . . .	E
Oleson, Ole . . . . .	E	Williams, Albert . . . . .	E
Parsons, Frederick O . . . . .	E	Yeaman, Wishart . . . . .	E
Pattee, Gad H . . . . .	E		

## FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Appleyard, Thomas . . . . .	B	Hayden, James . . . . .	H
Bath, Irving, Hosp. Steward.		Heald, William . . . . .	F
Bissell, Charles . . . . .	—	Hoffer, Charles . . . . .	F
Brennan, William . . . . .	E	Hotton, James . . . . .	B
Broderick, Luke . . . . .	F	Ingham, Thomas . . . . .	B
Butz, Albert . . . . .	E	Kampstra, Albert . . . . .	F
Closson, Henry G. . . . .	G	Lombard, Avinzo . . . . .	F
Coleman, John L . . . . .	B	Lombard, Jefferson G . . . . .	F
Conklin, Charles W., 1st Lieut..	B	McCarty, Patrick . . . . .	F
Conlin, Matthew . . . . .	H	McClymont, James . . . . .	B
Cooley, Rufus, Jr., Chaplain.		McDonald, Lemuel . . . . .	F
Copeland, William . . . . .	B	Magill, Alonzo . . . . .	B
Coulthard, William . . . . .	B	Magill, Henry H . . . . .	B
Doane, Leland . . . . .	B	Marsielje, Isaac . . . . .	F
Doane, Sanford . . . . .	B	Mericle, Abram . . . . .	H
Dousman, John P . . . . .	F	Merrill, James H . . . . .	B
Enright, John . . . . .	B	Mitchell, Edward . . . . .	B
Estabrook, Edwin C . . . . .	B	Murphy, William . . . . .	B
French, Charles B . . . . .	F	Nelson, Gustav . . . . .	D
Gleason, James . . . . .	E	Noblet, Alexander . . . . .	B
Hamilton, Edgar C . . . . .	E	Noblet, John . . . . .	B
Hamm, John . . . . .	B	Noblet, Peter A . . . . .	B
Hammer, Carl . . . . .	B	O'Brien, John . . . . .	B
Hargrave, Faithful . . . . .	B	O'Brien, Thomas . . . . .	H
Harrington, Coleman . . . . .	B	O'Brien, William . . . . .	E
Harrington, George E . . . . .	G	Olson, John . . . . .	D

Olson, Martin . . . . .	D	Stradtman, Christian . . . . .	F
Owens, Michael . . . . .	B	Thayer, Edgar . . . . .	B
Pearl, Edward S . . . . .	F	Thornton, Mathias . . . . .	F
Randall, John J . . . . .	B	Toole, John . . . . .	—
Redmond, John . . . . .	—	Trainer, William . . . . .	B
Richmond, Thompson P . . . . .	F	Vandewege, Martin . . . . .	F
Ritchie, Patrick . . . . .	B	Ward, George . . . . .	B
Rockwell, Henry . . . . .	—	Watkins, George C . . . . .	B
Sheridan, Patrick . . . . .	B	Wood, John R . . . . .	B
Stillman, James . . . . .	H		

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Armstrong, William . . . . .	B	Jones, Charles . . . . .	B
Barhydt, Horton . . . . .	I	Kaiser, Ehrhardt . . . . .	D
Beckwith, Samuel . . . . .	F	Kaiser, Frederick . . . . .	D
Brockel, Nicholas . . . . .	B	Loefert, Gottfried . . . . .	F
Buell, Leroy N., Serg't Major.		Martyn, James L . . . . .	F
Carver, Aaron, 1st Lieut. . . . .	K	Mueller, Fritz . . . . .	F
Chappell, Henry . . . . .	B	Rogers, William . . . . .	F
Christianson, Brandell . . . . .	B	Sanders, Henry . . . . .	F
Estey, Marquis E . . . . .	F	Schiesser, Paul . . . . .	B
French, George H . . . . .	A	Schofield, James . . . . .	A
Gould, Charles L . . . . .	F	Smith, Christian . . . . .	F
Graham, Charles L . . . . .	A	Tess, William . . . . .	F
Hampson, Charles . . . . .	F	Tupper, Henry N . . . . .	F
Harris, Charles . . . . .	F	Van Horn, James H . . . . .	B
Heath, Jeremiah . . . . .	A	Walbert, William . . . . .	B
Heath, Marion . . . . .	A		

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Andrus, Arthur D . . . . .	K	Bieneman, Joseph . . . . .	C
Andrus, Francis L . . . . .	K	Blanchard, Charles C., Hosp Stew.	
Balcom, William A . . . . .	K	Blanchard, Orrin W., Surgeon.	
Barber, George W . . . . .	K	Blunt, Francis . . . . .	K
Barker, Alexander . . . . .	K	Booker, George . . . . .	D
Begley, James T . . . . .	<b>K</b>	Brewer, George W. . . . .	<b>K</b>
Bennett, David M . . . . .	D	Brown, Charles H . . . . .	K

Brown, Joseph H. ....	D	*Humphrey, West B. ....	K
Buckles, Robert . . . . .	D	Huntress, Hiram B., 1st Lieut. .	G
Buening, Ludwig . . . . .	H	Isham, Francis Devillo . . . . .	K
Burt, Linus D. . . . .	K	Jacobs, Elder F . . . . .	K
Byard, John . . . . .	K	Johnson, Andrew . . . . .	K
Campbell, Patrick . . . . .	F	Jones, Franklin . . . . .	K
Campbell, Robert . . . . .	K	Jones, Frederick E . . . . .	K
Carlin, Patrick . . . . .	K	Kelley, Francis . . . . .	C
Chadwick, William . . . . .	K	Kingman, Arthur L . . . . .	K
Chapman, Joseph . . . . .	C	Kishner, George . . . . .	K
Cheney, Augustus J., Major.		Knapp, Henry D . . . . .	K
Clark, Benajah . . . . .	D	Larson, James . . . . .	K
Dalrymple, Hilar H. . . . .	K	Lewis, Oliver . . . . .	K
Davis, John A . . . . .	K	Lloyd, John . . . . .	G
Davis, John C . . . . .	K	McClellan, Charles . . . . .	C
Delap, Henry . . . . .	K	Maher, Michael . . . . .	C
Derby, George W . . . . .	K	Mervin, James H . . . . .	C
Dickens, Edwin G . . . . .	K	Moody, William . . . . .	K
Dickens, Thomas S . . . . .	K	Moon, Joseph . . . . .	K
Dodge, Otis . . . . .	K	Morgan, Franklin D . . . . .	K
Edgerly, William M. . . . .	D	Morgan, Solomon P . . . . .	K
Ewen, Wallace D . . . . .	K	Nicol, William . . . . .	K
Fairchild, David . . . . .	K	O'Hara, David . . . . .	C
Finch, Abraham . . . . .	K	Oleson, Halver . . . . .	K
Finch, Charles . . . . .	K	Parshall, Jonas . . . . .	K
Fuller, Thomas, Jr. . . . .	K	*Patrick, Levi . . . . .	K
Gaffy, Daniel . . . . .	F	Paul, Oscar S . . . . .	K
Gleason, Jacob L . . . . .	F	Paul, Sylvester . . . . .	K
Gunderson, Oliver . . . . .	C	Payne, Charles . . . . .	H
Hadley, Luther . . . . .	K	Pemberton, John . . . . .	K
Harding, Abel G . . . . .	K	Phillips, David T . . . . .	K
Harding, Henry N . . . . .	K	Phillips, William . . . . .	K
Hare, Albert J. . . . .	C	Pratt, George W . . . . .	K
Hauser, John H., Captain . . . . .	D	Randall, Rozell . . . . .	K
Hauser, Robert B . . . . .	D	Redman, Timothy . . . . .	K
Hicks, John . . . . .	K	Riley, Hugh . . . . .	C
Hofstatter, George F . . . . .	K	Roy, William H . . . . .	K
Hogan, Patrick . . . . .	K	Sanborn, David O . . . . .	K
Hogan, Pierce . . . . .	K	Sanford, Daniel K., 1st Lieut. .	G

Saxe, Louis . . . . .	K	Sturtevant, Charles A . . . . .	K
*Sheldon, Eugene A . . . . .	K	Summers, William . . . . .	K
Sheldon, Horace . . . . .	K	Topping, Josiah M . . . . .	H
Sheldon, William . . . . .	K	Tostevin, John . . . . .	K
Sholes, Elisha C . . . . .	D	*Tubbs, Hiram D . . . . .	K
Sinn, William . . . . .	B	Van De Bogart, George W. . . . .	K
Skinner, Austin F . . . . .	I	Vrooman, Daniel E . . . . .	K
Slack, George . . . . .	K	*Ward, Dustin . . . . .	K
Smith, John A., Captain . . . . .	K	Westinghouse, Julius . . . . .	K
Smith, Stephen H . . . . .	D	Whalen, Patrick H . . . . .	K
Southwick, Henry . . . . .	K	Wharry, Robert . . . . .	K
Southwick, James . . . . .	K	Williams, Ole . . . . .	K
Stone, Henry A . . . . .	K	Wilson, James . . . . .	K
Stork, Nelson . . . . .	K	Wilson, William . . . . .	K
Stout, Nelson . . . . .	K	Wright, James A . . . . .	K
Stout, Zebedee M . . . . .	K		

## FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

Noyes, William . . . . .	E	Townley, Barney . . . . .	D
Smith, William E . . . . .	E		

## FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Coleman, John . . . . .	E	Knight, Charles . . . . .	E
Concklin, Thomas H . . . . .	K	Maxwell, George W . . . . .	B
Gregory, David . . . . .	H	Orr, William . . . . .	E
Healey, Hugh . . . . .	F	Parker, Samuel . . . . .	A
Horn, John A . . . . .	A	Ryan, Thomas F . . . . .	H
Johnson, Samuel . . . . .	E	Thom, William . . . . .	H
Johnson, William . . . . .	E	Wolf, Samuel . . . . .	A

## FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Bennett, David M., 1st Lieut. . . . .	A	Keeler, Norman A., Adjutant.	
Graham, Charles C., Q. M.		Lucenski, Nicholas . . . . .	D
Hilmer, Frederick . . . . .	D	Winter, Simon . . . . .	D
Jost, Paul P. . . . .	D		

## U. S. ARMY.

Armington, George W....4th Inf.	Moore, William.....4th Inf.
Brockway, Stephen.....13th Inf.	Munn, Ransom.....13th Inf.
Brown, Frederick M..1st Vol. Eng.	Olson, Andrew P.....4th Inf.
Doane, George.....4th Inf.	Reynolds, Martin.....4th Inf.
Drake, James.....4th Inf.	Roberts, Joseph.....4th Inf.
Drake, John . . . . .4th Inf.	Rowland, Howard R.....4th Inf.
Fairbanks, Carroll, 1st Sharp Shoot- ers.	Ryan, Michael.....13th Inf.
Foster, Henry.....4th Cav.	Schultz, Frederick.....13th Inf.
Gercke, Charles..Hospital Steward	Springer, James . . . . .13th Inf.
Johnson, John, 1st Sharp Shooters.	Thomas, Henry C.....4th Inf.
Kelley, Patrick.....4th Inf.	Tillotson, John S., G, 1st Sh'p Sh't's
May, Eli..Hancock's Corps, K 2d	Tyler, John D., G, 1st Sh'p Sh't's
Mellon, John.....4th Inf.	*Tyler, Loren K., G, 1st Sh'p Sh't's
Mitchell, Michael..A, 1st Vol. Eng.	Van Dyke, Abner, Hancock Corps,
	White, John.....13th Inf.

## ENLISTED FROM OTHER STATES.

Allen, Augustus C. ....7th Ill. Inf.	Hope, John P.....C, 90th Ill. Inf.
Beckwith, Albert C. . . 1st Ia. Bat.	How, William.....—13th Ill. —
Brown, Charles....A, 36th Ill. Inf	Labo, Abraham....H, 72d Ill. Inf.
Chester, Robert....— — Ill. Cav.	Moore, Jabez H., Lieut.....
Cowley, James....C, 90th Ill. Inf.	.....B, 1st Ill. Lt. Art.
Durkee, Harris R....C, 9th Ill. Cav.	.....L, 2d Ill. Lt. Art.
Farr, Edward D....— 72d Ill. Inf.	Perry, Charles A. ....I, 42d Ill. Inf.
Fitzgibbon, Edward.C, 90th Ill. Inf.	Sloan, Patrick.....C, 90th Ill. Inf.
Fitzgibbon, James.C, 90th Ill. Inf.	Sullivan, John....—, 36th Ill. Inf
Gross, Daniel.....C, 9th Ill Cav.	Whelan, John.....—, 23d Ill. Inf.
Holland, John H..H, 95th, Ill. Inf.	

## U. S. NAVY.

Omer A. Baggs	Charles L. Hicks.
Calvin Barnes.	

## U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

John Cosley.....29th Inf.	Charles Hunt.....Unassigned
John Gillman.....29th Inf.	Derry McDonald .....Unassigned

William Mason . . . . .	Unassigned	Robert Sercer . . . . .	29th Inf.
James Owens . . . . .	Unassigned	Andrew Smith . . . . .	Unassigned
Henry E. Randolph . . . . .	Unassigned	Abraham Tillman . . . . .	Unassigned

## SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

For the war with Spain in 1898, four regiments of National Guard were taken from Wisconsin for service in the field. The company at Whitewater, then and now Company C, First Infantry, was filled by recruiting, assembled at Camp Harvey and ordered southward. Its officers were Capt. Leverette H. Persons, First Lieut. William H. Hahn, Second Lieut. Edward T. Weyher, and of its enlisted men, sixty-two were of this county. Besides these, nine men enlisted in other companies of the same regiment, and sixteen served in Company A, Fourth Infantry. None of these men reached Cuba, but four died in service, namely: Bloxham, September 8, 1898; Miller, August 3; Southwick, September 4; Whaley, September 6, the first three at Jacksonville, the last-named at Second Division Hospital. The enlisted men were:

## FIRST INFANTRY.

Ames, William M . . . . .	B	Heffren, Charles G., Corp . . . . .	C
Ankomeus, Charles H. . . . .	C	Henry, Herbert A . . . . .	C
Balsley, Dottie . . . . .	C	Higley, Arthur G., Corp . . . . .	C
Barfell, Harvey . . . . .	C	Huntress, Joseph J . . . . .	C
Bloxham, Alfred W . . . . .	C	Ingalls, John P . . . . .	F
Boswell, Carlton M . . . . .	C	Johnson, Charles E., Serg't . . . . .	C
Brunet, Abelardo . . . . .	H	Johnson, Olaf, Serg't . . . . .	C
Buckley, Henry . . . . .	C	Kamm, Ernest . . . . .	C
Cadman, Henry J . . . . .	C	Koelzer, William L. . . . .	C
Charles, George R., Corp . . . . .	C	Lilienthal, Emil A . . . . .	C
Coleman, Abner . . . . .	C	Ludtke, Willie A . . . . .	C
Conroy, Martin, Jr. . . . .	C	Lyon, George W., Corp . . . . .	C
Cooley, Harry J . . . . .	C	McBride, Thomas . . . . .	C
Crandall, Bowen . . . . .	C	McLaren, Paul, Corp . . . . .	C
Cutter, Elmer A., 1st Sergt. . . . .	C	Marsh, Fitch G . . . . .	C
Dertlick, Julius M . . . . .	F	Marskie, Philip H . . . . .	C
Devine, William J . . . . .	C	Miller, Louis R . . . . .	C
Everson, Edward O . . . . .	C	Murphy, Henry Francis, Corp . . . . .	C
George, Willie R . . . . .	C	Odell, Charles E . . . . .	C
Hahn, Arthur H. J . . . . .	C	Odenwalder, William C . . . . .	C
Hall, John W., Corp . . . . .	C	Page, Benjamin H . . . . .	C



Poole, James E . . . . .	C	Spracklin, Charles A. H., Quar-	
Poole, Thomas . . . . .	C	termaster Sergeant . . . . .	C
Protheroe, Lewis . . . . .	C	Stolf, Charles . . . . .	B
Reichel, John . . . . .	A	Thorne, Edward J . . . . .	C
Remy, Francis G . . . . .	E	Tibbets, Clark . . . . .	C
Rosman, Rolf P. M., Serg't..	C	Trolle, Sophus . . . . .	A
Schneider, William H . . . . .	C	Wegner, Henry A . . . . .	C
Shimmins, Harry W . . . . .	C	Whaley, Ray . . . . .	B
Smith, Quincy K . . . . .	C	Wing, William G. N . . . . .	C
Southwick, Herman E . . . . .	C	Wolf, Christjohn . . . . .	C
		Wrigglesworth, James . . . . .	C

## COMPANY A, FOURTH INFANTRY.

Burns, John.	Lannon, Philip.
Concklin, Henry W., Corp.	McDonough, Peter J.
DeProux, Thaddeus S.	Montague, Myron G., Corp.
Dingman, Romie, Corp.	Riordan, James T., Corp.
Eddy, Elwin L., Sergt.	Tearney, Thomas J., First Serg't.
Fowlston, William G., Corp.	Thornton, Clarence E.
Gillard, John B., Corp.	Tuke, Reinold H.
Kelly, James H.	Willett, Walter F.

Of these men, Trolle enlisted from Darien; Lyon, Odell, Protheroe, Shimmins, Smith, Southwick, Wolf, Wrigglesworth, from Delavan; Concklin, DeProux, Eddy, Gillard, Kelly, McDonough, Riordan, Tearney, Thornton, Tuke, Willett, from East Troy; Fowlston, Huntress, Lannon, from Elkhorn; Cooley, Whaley, from Heart Prairie; Brunet from Lake Geneva; Ingalls, from Linn; Ames, from Springfield; Derthick, from Spring Prairie; Burns, Dingman, Montague, from Troy Center. Sergeant Tearney had served in Company F, Fifteenth United States Infantry, and Troop D, Seventh United States Cavalry, five years in all. He was mustered out as a quartermaster sergeant. All the other men were credited to Whitewater, forty-nine, including officers.

One more service humbly but honorably useful, in behalf of law and order, was performed by young men of Delavan and Whitewater in 1886, when rioting at Milwaukee called thither Governor Rusk and several companies of the National Guard. Our boys were not assigned to Major Traeumer's firing line at Bayview, but threats to property in other parts of the city compelled some days of guard duty, and the promptly-arriving Walworthians served faithfully wherever they were placed.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### NOTEWORTHY INSTITUTIONS.

Three noteworthy institutions of wider than local interest are in the county, but neither founded nor sustained by the county or its citizens, namely: The Yerkes observatory, the State School for the Deaf and a State Normal School. The first is one of about two hundred and thirty observatories named, with their latitudes and longitudes, in each year's American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, and situated in nearly all the countries of the habitable or endurable earth. The second ranks among the highest in the states. The third is the second in order of establishment of eight such schools in the state.

#### YERKES OBSERVATORY.

A far-western institution of learning had ordered from Mantois, of Paris, two 42-inch glass disks to be combined and finished as an object glass by Alvan Clark & Sons, Cambridgeport, Mass., but found itself unable to go further in constructing and mounting a telescope. George E. Hale, of Kenwood Observatory (privately equipped), and the late President Harper, of the University of Chicago, thus found opportunity to buy these faultless disks and with them to build and mount the most powerful refracting telescope in the world. The means were soon supplied through the liberality of the late Charles T. Yerkes, and in 1892 contracts were made with the Clarks for finishing the lenses and with a Cleveland firm for the mounting of this "Dreadnaught" of immeasurable space. The planning and general direction of the work, as to buildings and instruments, was committed to Mr. Hale. From more than twenty places were offers of land for the purpose in hand. It was found requisite that the site chosen should be within one hundred miles of Chicago and readily accessible from city and university; that it should be sufficiently remote from the dust, smoke, glare of street lights, and jar of cities, and not too near the paths of earth-shaking freight trains. Too close neighborhood of many dwellings was also to be avoided. These conditions seemed best fulfilled by that part of section 1, town of Walworth, which looks southwardly across the western end of Geneva Lake. A tract of fifty-three acres was given by John Johnston, Jr., lying in the southwest quarter of the section.

In 1907 this area was increased to nearly seventy acres, which includes a part of the narrow strip of section 12 which lies between section 1 and the water's edge. The lake frontage is six hundred feet long, and a pier for steamers has been built there. The lake, at this end, is about one and a half miles wide, covering most of section 12 and about half of section 13, and the view from the observatory to the opposite shore is not in any way likely to become less fair or more shut in. The observatory stands within easy distance from the highway, one mile westward from Williams Bay, and from the highway leading southward to Fontana, about two miles away. By way of Fontana and Harvard to Chicago it is seventy-six miles. By way of Williams Bay and Lake Geneva it is about ninety-three miles. It is nearly equidistant from Lake Geneva, Delavan and Elkhorn, and its dome can be seen from the southwestern quarter of the last-named city. Its latitude is  $42^{\circ} 34' 12.64''$ ; its longitude 5h. 54 m. 13.64 sec. or  $88^{\circ} 33' 18.6''$  from Greenwich observatory. The site of the building is one thousand and fifty feet above sea level and about one hundred and ninety feet above the level of Geneva Lake.

Mr. Hale visited the greater observatories of both hemispheres before determining his own plans and derived some especially useful suggestions from the buildings and equipments at Mount Hamilton and at Potsdam, Prussia. The form of the building is cross-shaped, with head to eastward, its longer dimension three hundred and twenty-six feet, ending, westward, in the great dome, ninety-two feet in diameter. The centers of the smaller domes, at the arm-ends, are one hundred and forty-four feet apart. The style is described as Romanesque. The outer walls are of brown Roman brick and terra cotta. The equipment is adapted to a wide range of astrophysical work, perhaps the whole range of astronomical investigation. Besides the great telescope of forty-inch aperture, there is one of **twenty-four** inch and one of twelve-inch aperture; there is, apparently, a full furnishing of apparatus for photographic, spectroscopic, spectroheliographic and whatever other processes men of this century may use for their prying into the visible and invisible contents of "nature's infinite book of secrecy." The cost of ground, buildings and apparatus is estimated at four hundred thousand dollars.

The first successful measurements of star heat were made at this institution in the summers of 1898 and 1900, and a long and valuable record is already made of photographic observations of sun and stars. Results of these and other investigations are published in book form and as contributions to scientific journals. Among these publications are "The Study of Stellar Evolution," by Prof. Hale; "Researches in Stellar Photometry," by Prof.

Parkhurst; "The Rotation Period of the Sun," by Profs. Hale and Fox; and two volumes entitled "Publications of the Yerkes Observatory"; Vol. 1, pp. 296, "A General Catalogue of One Thousand Two Hundred and Ninety Double Stars Discovered from 1871 to 1890," by Prof. Burnham; Vol. 2, pp. 413, papers by Profs. Barnard, Burnham, Frost, Hale, Parkhurst and others. The observatory contains more than three thousand volumes and about the same number of pamphlets, and receives eighty scientific magazines and journals.

No time is found available for permitting visitors to look through the telescopes, but two or three hours are given each Saturday to visitors for seeing, under the instruction of a staff member, the instruments and their working. Each year several thousand visitors are received and go away wondering. The observatory staff is composed of the following named persons:

Edwin B. Frost, professor of astrophysics and director.  
Sherburne W. Burnham, professor of practical astronomy.  
Edward E. Barnard, professor of practical astronomy.  
John A. Parkhurst, instructor in practical astronomy.  
Storrs B. Barrett, secretary and librarian.  
Philip Fox, instructor in astrophysics.  
Oliver J. Lee, computer.  
Mary R. Calvert, computer.  
Mary F. Wentworth, stenographer.  
Frank R. Sullivan, engineer in charge of forty-inch telescope.  
Oscar E. Romare, instrument maker.  
Henry J. Foote, carpenter.  
Wilfred Beguelin, lantern slides.  
Diedrich J. Oetjen, day engineer.  
Louis F. Clay, night engineer.

Astronomers from other institutions often pass the summer there, as volunteer assistants in research.

#### STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

In 1843 Increase A. Lapham, of Milwaukee, whose various services to science are not yet ungratefully forgotten, wrote to Moses McCure Strong, then president of the Territorial Council, asking him to lay before that body for its consideration and favorable action a draft of resolutions which, in effect, petitioned Congress for an appropriation of public land in aid of in-

stitutions for the instruction of deaf and blind children, and for the care of the insane. The Legislature duly memorialized Congress, but without result.

Ebenezer Chesebro, an early settler of the town of Darien, had a daughter who was born deaf and thus "wisdom at one entrance quite shut out." Ariadne had received some instruction at a New York school for the deaf. Her father, in 1850, induced Miss Wealthy Hawes, then of Magnolia, in Rock county, to come to his house and continue the girl's education. A neighbor's son, James A. Dudley, then aged twelve years, found here, for him, a golden opportunity. These two continued their study, the next year, under John A. Mills, a graduate of the New York institution. Four years later these two pioneer teachers became man and wife, and both were employed at the state school, he as teacher, she as assistant matron. The little class at Mr. Chesebro's house increased to eight pupils, but was soon suspended for want of funds. The six later pupils were Clarissa B. Kingman, of Darien, Washington Farrer, of Summerville, Rock county, with Abraham, Betsey, Charles and Helen Hewes, of Eagle. Mr. Chesebro's feeling was too deep and strong and his mind too beneficently active to let the school drop and become one more matter for sterile regret. About one hundred citizens of the county joined him in a petition to the Legislature of 1852 for the establishment of at least one school in Wisconsin for instruction of deaf children. Thanks to the merit of the proposition in itself and to Assemblyman Barlow's effective presentation of its justice and expediency, Governor Farwell's signature, April 19, 1852, made the bill to incorporate the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb a law. The site was to be at or near the village of Delavan. Nine trustees were appointed, one-third of the board renewable each year. This number was reduced about 1870 to five, and in 1881 the board was abolished, its functions having been transferred to the state board of supervision. This body succeeded the older board of state charities and reform and is now known as the state board of control. For a few years the trustees were chosen from the county; but, with increase of the school's importance to the state came representation of other parts of the state. The trustees resident of the county were:

William Cheney Allen.....	Delavan.....	1852-62, 63-71
James Aram.....	Delavan.....	1872-75
Joseph Baker.....	Sharon.....	1857-58
Alanson Hamilton Barnes.....	Delavan.....	1861-73
Chauncey Betts.....	Delavan.....	1854-65



Dr. Orrin Willard Blanchard.....	Delavar . . . . .	1854-57
Ebenezer Chesebro . . . . .	Darien . . . . .	1852-54
Edward P. Conrick . . . . .	Delavan . . . . .	1858-61
Nicholas Montgomery Harrington....	Delavan . . . . .	1854-70
Dr. Henderson Hunt . . . . .	Delavan . . . . .	1852-58
William Willard Isham . . . . .	Delavan . . . . .	1857-69, 75-76
Samuel Rees LaBar . . . . .	Delavan . . . . .	1876-81
Rev. Phipps Waldo Lake.....	Walworth . . . . .	1852-56
Hollis Latham . . . . .	Elkhorn . . . . .	1858-81
Chester Deming Long . . . . .	Darien . . . . .	1860-72
Dr. Thomas M. Martin.....	Delavan . . . . .	1862-65
James Alexander Maxwell.....	Walworth . . . . .	1852-54
Dr. Clarkson Miller . . . . .	Lake Geneva . . . . .	1858-61
Dr. Jesse Carr Mills.....	Elkhorn . . . . .	1852-56
Joseph D. Monell, Jr . . . . .	Delavan . . . . .	1854-58
Timothy Mower . . . . .	East Troy . . . . .	1858-63
Franklin Kelsey Phoenix . . . . .	Delavan . . . . .	1852-54
Albert Salisbury . . . . .	Whitewater . . . . .	1880-81
Wyman Spooner . . . . .	Elkhorn . . . . .	1852-53
Salmon Thomas . . . . .	Darien . . . . .	1853-58
George G. Williams . . . . .	Whitewater . . . . .	1852-54

## NON-RESIDENT TRUSTEES.

Winchell D. Bacon.....	Waukesha . . . . .	1869-72
Henry L. Blood.....	Appleton . . . . .	1868-78
Rev. Aaron L. Chapin.....	Beloit (College) . . . . .	1870-76
Dustin G. Cheever . . . . .	Clinton . . . . .	1875-81
Samuel Collins . . . . .	Yorkville . . . . .	1859-60
Martin Field . . . . .	Mukwonago . . . . .	1859-62
Joseph Hamilton . . . . .	Milwaukee . . . . .	1875-78
Edward D. Holton . . . . .	Milwaukee . . . . .	1879-81
Harrison Reed . . . . .	Oshkosh . . . . .	1856-58
Albert Salisbury . . . . .	Whitewater . . . . .	1879-81
Moses McCure Strong . . . . .	Mineral Point . . . . .	1856-58
John E. Thomas . . . . .	Sheboygan Falls . . . . .	1874-77
Dr. J. B. Whiting . . . . .	Janesville . . . . .	1869-72

Some of these trustees of the county and of the state at large, at their official visits, found more or less personal interest in the pupils, making



them feel that the state, while performing its duty in instructing them, had also parental care for each one's comfort and happiness. President Chapin addressed them in their signs, wisely and profitably; and left them with a truer understanding of their relations with that larger world from which they had seemed so harshly cut off.

The state's appropriations in 1852 were one thousand dollars for building and five hundred dollars for a year's conduct of the school. Dr. Joseph R. Bradway, of Delavan, was appointed principal and John A. Mills teacher. Franklin K. Phoenix, the only son of the founder of Delavan, himself a youthful pioneer, gave nearly twelve acres of the highland beyond the outlet of Delavan Lake, now the west end of the city, lying north of the Janesville road, an extension of Walworth avenue. About twenty-three acres were bought a few years later. The first building was of brick, two stories high, and was part of a larger plan. It gave room for thirty-five pupils. When finished, in 1857, the main building was of three stories, its cost about thirty thousand dollars. To this a sufficient workshop and a barn were added at some further cost. On the morning of September 16, 1879, the main building was burned to the ground. For several months thereafter temporary quarters for the children were found in the remaining buildings and in one of the churches of Delavan. A change of site was proposed and urged by a few newspapers at Milwaukee and elsewhere—each as in duty and honor bound preferring its own city as the heaven-appointed though thus far man-neglected home for the wards of the state. There was probably but one judgment or feeling among the men and women of Walworth and this was promptly and fairly well expressed two days after the fire by the newspaper at Elkhorn in the following editorial comment:

"It is believed and hoped that the location of the school will not be changed from Delavan, but that the new building will be located on the site of the old one. The school has passed through many ordeals, recently, but it was prosperous in a high degree when this calamity came upon it, and it is hoped that every citizen of Walworth county will feel an anxiety to have it re-established on its old foundations and under present management."

At the legislative session of 1880 Assemblyman Barnes (a well-chosen member for the task in hand) looked effectively to the greater good of the institute and to the smaller interest of Delavan, and the sum of seventy thousand dollars was appropriated for re-building. Thus, one more phoenix arose from its own ashes with youth and vigor renewed. (Had the institute been burned and re-built elsewhere than at Delavan the cruelly over-worked Arabian bird need not have done service here.) Besides the administration

(main) building, a school house, chapel, dining hall and dormitory were provided for the growing needs. The establishment is sufficient for the full care of two hundred and fifty pupils. The yearly expense is from fifty thousand to sixty thousand dollars. The total expense since 1852 has been about two million one hundred thousand dollars.

A statute of 1858 required payment of seventy-five dollars for each pupil, but it so operated to restrict materially the usefulness of the school that it was soon repealed. A similar ill-advised statute was enacted in 1867, and this, too, was soon repealed. The Civil war seriously affected legislative liberality, and the teachers were the most direct sufferers. In June, 1861, a class of five pupils was graduated with the full formalities or ceremonies of such occasions at other institutions. Miss Emily Eddy, the first woman employed as teacher, in 1868 began her experiments in speech-teaching. As early as 1861 she had observed some, to her, suggestive facts as to pupils who, from disease or accident, had become deaf, and she patiently and ingeniously evolved methods of her own by which to teach these children to speak with their lips and to hear with their eyes. In 1868 Miss Harriet B. Rogers, a teacher of this art in a Massachusetts institution, visited the school at Delavan. From her Miss Eddy received that summer a short course of instruction by which she so profited that hundreds of pupils have since found reason to remember these two women with more than common gratitude. At a later time Miss Eddy brought some improvement of teacher-method from the institution at Jacksonville, Illinois. It is said that Wisconsin and Illinois were earliest of the states of the old Northwest to adopt this branch of mute-instruction.

The school year of forty weeks begins the first Wednesday of September. To the usual instruction in writing, reading, composition, arithmetic, geography, natural science and drawing, with oral speech and lip-reading to semi-mutes and capable congenital mutes, is added manual training. Cabinet making began in 1860, shoe-making in 1867, printing in 1878 and baking in 1881. Girls are also taught housekeeping, baking and sewing. About 1879 began the publication of the *Deaf-Mute Press*, a home organ of the teachers and pupils. About 1882 its name was changed to *Deaf-Mute Times*, and about 1896 it became the *Wisconsin Times*. Its editorial work has always been from fair to excellent, and its mechanical appearance creditable to foreman and printers. In 1906 Prof. Warren Robinson took a bolder step, and put forth the *American Industrial Journal*, an illustrated five-times-a-year magazine, "in the interest of the industrial departments of schools for the deaf and the deaf themselves throughout the world."

This is said to be the only such publication in the world. Its number for December, 1910, indicates its temporary, if not permanent discontinuance for want of sufficient support. The editor, who speaks, but does not hear, has acquired a mastery of the art of expression in pure, plain English words and clearly-formed sentences, seldom met in modern newspaper work, and at least one of his contributors has profited similarly from judicious teaching.

Miss Anna Johnson, a blind mute (one of three at this school), now about twenty-four years old, tells in simple, faultless phrases some of the incidents of her silent, darkened life. The short story is interesting and sufficiently moving, though in nowise an appeal for sympathy, and its style is, for its purpose admirable. A school which does such work as this well deserves the state's support and encouragement, even if its opportunities for such work were still less frequent. Miss Johnson's case is not that of Laura Bridgman, nor of Helen Keller, since she lost her sight at twelve and her hearing at fourteen. "For three years I lived in darkness and it was very much like a prison; for no one seemed to recognize me, and as I could not see or hear enough to help myself, everything around me was silent." In 1904 she was sent to the school at Delavan, but sickness so far interrupted that but four years have been profitable for instruction. She had learned at home to sew and knit, and has since learned to use the Braille writer (for the use of blind persons), and now finds it easy to use the Remington and other typewriters, and also the Singer sewing machine, with its various attachments—threading her needles and regulating her work with ease. She has read many books for the blind, but most enjoys the "Life of Helen Keller." A few of her own words may show this young woman's unconquerable spirit:

"To be deprived of sight and hearing is not so great a misfortune to those who are so afflicted as it may seem. A blind-deaf person can be just as happy as one who has his perfect sight and hearing. \* \* \* No one can imagine how happy I have been since I learned to sew. I can sit alone in the dark or light with my sewing and be as happy as any queen. How many happy thoughts I have now when I am making something for a friend or for my sisters or mother. \* \* \* When I can be among the flowers and trees I am perfectly happy. \* \* \* There is always something which can amuse a blind-deaf person and add much to make his life like that of a person with sight,"—and more in like cheery strain.

The average attendance at the school is now about two hundred pupils. The whole number, since 1852, is about eighteen hundred. Until 1880 the head of the school was designated as the principal. Since that year he is

known as superintendent. The following official list shows several long periods of service there.

#### PRINCIPALS.

Dr. Joseph R. Bradway....	1852- 3	Dr. Henry W. Milligan...	1865-68
Rev. Lucius Foote.....	1853- 4	Edward Collins Stone....	1868-71
Horatio Nelson Hubbell (acting)	1854	George Ludington Weed..	1871-75
Louis Henry Jenkins.....	1854- 6	William Henry DeMotte..	1875-80
John Scott Officer.....	1856-65		

#### SUPERINTENDENTS.

John W. Swiler.....	1880	Elmer Warren Walker.....	1903
Charles P. Cary.....	1901		

No subordinate at this school may hope to reach its superintendency. Time has shown the usefulness of this limit to promotion. But from its teachers have been drawn chief officers for similar schools of other states.

#### STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The board of regents in May, 1866, chose a site at Whitewater for the second of the state normal schools, this, after having exacted from the village a bonus of twenty-five thousand dollars. Two members of the building committee were Newton M. Littlejohn and Samuel A. White, the first then a state senator and the other a regent. The school was opened and dedicated April 21, 1868, and enlarged in 1876, 1881 and 1897. The area of its ground is ten acres, rising eight hundred and seventy-six feet above sea level and sixty-six feet above the ground at the railway station. It has been planted with more than a hundred species and varieties of trees and shrubs, largely under direction of the late President Salisbury. Thus Normal Hill, as seen from its foot and from afar, has become as fair to look upon as a vice-regal country seat.

This institution, one of eight such parts of the system of public instruction, has, like them, the full equipment of similar schools in other states. It employs twenty-six teachers including those in the training schools. Its valuable library has more than fifteen thousand volumes. Since 1870 the school has graduated one thousand six hundred and twenty pupils, of whom about ninety-seven per cent. have since done teachers' work.

The men whose influence upon their fellow citizens secured this school for their village builded no better than they knew, for they acted in the full

light of observation, experience, sound judgment, and true public spirit, and thus kept step in the march of American civilization. Greater benefit has thus come to Whitewater than the profits to retail dealers and boarding-house keepers. The whole county, too, and the adjacent towns in Jefferson and Rock have some appreciable share in this greater gain, as many a poor man and his child well knows.

The presidents of the school have been: Oliver Arey, 1868-77; William F. Phelps, 1877-9; John William Stearns, 1879 to January, 1885; Theron B. Pray, January to June, 1885; Albert Salisbury, July, 1885, to his last sickness and death in 1911.

Mr. Arey died at Brooklyn, N. Y., December 13, 1907. Mr. Stearns passed to a chair in the State University, that of theory and art of teaching.

Albert Salisbury was born at Lima, Rock county, January 24, 1843; died at Milwaukee June 2, 1911. His early life throws some light on his later career. He was bred to farm work; served in war time in a regiment that never rested; finished his college course at Milton in 1870; conducted teachers' institutes from 1873; superintended and inspected schools in the Cotton states, for the American Missionary Association from 1882; and began his presidency at Whitewater in 1885. All that he was by natural endowment and by acquisition, the total sum of which was enough to warrant at least a moderately high-aiming ambition, he gave wholly to the plain duty before him. Most of the graduates of Whitewater passed under his mastership and guidance, and to most of them those brief years were the most profit-bearing of their lives. He had much of that collateral knowledge which gives its own value to every man's work, but he cared more to know a few things and understand them thoroughly and comprehensively. He could admire a superficially brilliant man without envying him. In or out of school, honest endeavor and modest worth were unlikely to escape his notice and surely enlisted his sympathy. He took ground early, with tongue and pen, for free text books for township high schools, for free carriage of pupils to and from their district schools, for everything that in theory was desirable and by wisely considered and carefully conducted experiment had been shown elsewhere practical and beneficial. His feeling was deeply moved in behalf of children whom poverty deprives of their share in public instruction, and he talked often and well of the state's duty to see that their right be not taken from them without their fault. To have known him as a friend was a goodly thing and is now a pleasant memory. To have known him as a teacher was great good fortune. He helped to make history for the county. He has become rightly a part of the county's history.



## MILITARY ACADEMY.

A fourth institution, of great importance to American parents and sons, but not of Walworth's creation or maintenance, is likely to come within a year or two. It is proposed to transfer the Northwestern Military Academy from Highland Park, Illinois, to the shore of Geneva lake, at the place long known as Kaye's Park, in the town of Linn. The managers have secured the option of buying forty acres of land, having one thousand feet of lake frontage. This situation is very convenient for such instruction in naval exercises as is useful for soldiers; and, if found expedient, for a department of the more general naval instruction. The Legislature of 1911, by appropriate enactment, authorized prohibition of the sale of intoxicant beverages within a circle of five miles radius, measured from this site as its center.

The object of this institution is not only to train citizen-soldiers, but also to form Christian character and develop manliness; and to such ends the discipline and instruction are directed. Major R. Davidson, commandant, with his officers and one hundred or more of his pupils, came to this place on Memorial Sunday, 1911. He had invited attendance from all the neighboring posts of the Grand Army of the Republic to take part in the program of prayer, band music, singing and speaking, and he gave these survivors of a half century the place of honor in the order of marching. Colonel Jerome A. Watrous, a soldier of two wars, and Major Davidson explained the general purpose of the school, and the cadets closed the day, at retreat call, with a few evolutions on the parade ground. All this will become familiar here for the needful work of building is (in 1912) about to begin.



## CHAPTER XIV.

### WALWORTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Within less than fifteen years after the end of the Pottawattomie occupation, a few men of mind and will and of some weight in the affairs of their towns, mainly farmers of the Troys and adjoining towns, combined to form, or develop, a county agricultural society, and thence a yearly county fair. Most of these men lived long enough—and worked as long as they lived—to see the infant enterprise of 1850 move in orderly progress, without halt or backward step, to the foremost place among similar societies of the state. Of these men the names of Homer and Seymour Brooks, Jacob and William Burgit, Simon Buel Edwards and Emery Thayer, of East Troy; John Fearnley, Albon Mann Perry and Augustus Smith, of Troy; Sherman Morgan Rockwood, Jesse Pike West and Stephen Gano West, Sr., of Lafayette; Perry Green Harrington, of Sugar Creek, and Edward Elderkin, of Elkhorn, are preserved. No other record is found of work done previous to the fair and cattle show opened at East Troy October 16, 1850. The day was showery, but the attendance was encouraging. The plowing matches were postponed to the 25th. Thirty-five first premiums, seventeen second premiums, and three third premiums were awarded. Of these, nineteen first premiums went to citizens of East Troy: William Bates, James Booker, Josiah F. Brooks (3), Homer Brooks (2), Jacob Burgit, S. Buel Edwards, Charles Hillard, Cephas Hurlburt, Mrs. John A. Larkin, S. McNair, Michael O'Regan, Joel Pond, Elijah Pound, Walter A. Taylor, Emery Thayer (2). To men of Troy, five first premiums: Hiram Brewster, William Lumb, John J. Olds, Paris Pettit, Augustus Smith. Other first premiums were awarded to Franklin Kelsey Phoenix, of Delavan; Charles W. Smedley, of Hudson; William Child, of Lafayette; James Lauderdale, of Lagrange. Mr. Phoenix displayed twenty-five varieties of apples and a noteworthy entry of garden stuff. Josiah F. Brooks sold two bulls, brought from New York, one at two hundred and ten dollars, the other at one hundred and fifty dollars.

The officers of this fair were Augustus Smith, president, and Seymour Brooks, secretary. Before dispersing, the members chose officers and managers for the coming year. In April, 1851, a meeting was held at Elkhorn, and the whole county was brought explicitly within range of the society's

activities. A premium list was made, and the fair appointed at Elkhorn, October 14th and 15th. The society met in the evening of the 15th for adoption of a constitution and election of officers and three managers, all to act as an executive committee. Article eight, of the constitution, fixed the place of holding the fair at Elkhorn. But in 1853 it was held at Delavan. Article nine prescribed the first evening of each fair as the time for electing officers. In 1852 the number of managers became five.

August 19, 1853, Samuel Pratt resigned as manager and Colonel Elderkin was chosen in his stead. Mr. Hollinshead moved, and it was ordered, to hold the fair at Delavan, September 23d and 24th. A committee of arrangements for this purpose was appointed, all of Delavan town and village: Aaron H. Taggart, Ira P. Larnard, Charles T. Smith, William Hollinshead, Jonathan Williams, Cyrus Brainard. David Williams was made marshal, with Dr. Norman L. Gaston and Nicholas M. Harrington as assistants. September 23d, election of officers. Ordered that executive committee procure one or more competent persons to address the people on one of the fair days.

September 27, 1855, the constitution was so amended as to require nine managers, besides the four principal officers. September 11, 1856, Hon. James R. Doolittle, of Racine, delivered the annual address.

September 25, 1857, the members of the society met in accordance with article nine, of its constitution, and passed the following resolution: "That the election of officers of this society be postponed till the first Wednesday in January, 1858, and at that time said election shall be held in the court house at Elkhorn."

January 6, 1858, Treasurer Hodges reported as the receipts of the fair of 1857 the sum of eight hundred thirty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents. The amount on hand after paying premiums was two hundred and fifty-seven dollars. Land had been bought of Colonel Elderkin in 1855 for a permanent fair ground on a time contract running ten years, with interest at ten per cent. This meeting ordered payment of two hundred and fifty dollars on this contract. Colonel Elderkin was directed to go to Madison to collect for the society the state's yearly appropriation of one hundred dollars in aid of county fairs, then amounting to two hundred dollars. If allowed and paid, the sum was to be applied to payment for land. If not collected, he was to draw a suitable memorial, asking the Legislature for relief. Wyman Spooner, Horatio S. Winsor and Edward Elderkin were appointed to examine constitution and records to find if the society was so organized as to enable it to hold real estate, and they were directed to report at the next meeting. Mr. Elderkin, then one of the secretaries, was ordered to buy a record book

and transcribe therein the constitution, by-laws, and the whole record of the society's proceedings. The acts of the annual meetings of the society and of its several executive committees for sixty years, as recorded, have not yet filled the book thus begun by Colonel Elderkin, though it is not an unusually large one of its kind. Its contents hardly present more than a fairly traceable outline of the society's history and rate of growth.

This is in part explained by the fact that in this, as in many organizations for other purposes, it has been found convenient to add many executive functions to the secretary's duty as a recorder of proceedings in session of society and committee. For many years following 1865 this so variously useful officer has seemed to persons outside of the management to combine in himself the executive, legislative and judicial power of the society. The later creation of minor superintendencies has not made the secretary's duties much less diversified. For many years the officers were paid little or nothing above their expenses. The secretary now receives \$400, the treasurer \$250, the president \$100 (by act of the session of 1911), the superintendent of privileges \$75, the marshal \$40. Members of executive committee are paid for one day's service, two dollars each. The working force, other than those just mentioned, at the last fair was 160 persons: Under the superintendent of the ground, 12; police, 29; treasurer's office, 18; secretary's office, 8; at gates and amphitheater, 23; in floral hall, 22; in speed department, 14; judges for premium awards, 34. Their total pay, \$1,355.71. Since the fair of 1909 there was paid to laborers and repairers employed in care of the ground, in the course of one year, \$629.10; for permanent improvements, \$773.57; for insurance, \$233.75. The total receipt for 1910 was \$19,147.73, of which sum \$293.79 was the balance on hand from 1909, and \$2,200 was received from the state treasury pursuant to provisions of statute in aid of county fairs. In January, 1911, the unpaid liabilities amounted to \$65.62. These paid, and the state's aid received (usually in February), the society sets out for the year with \$3,404.40. The sum of trotting purses paid was \$4,760; sum of premiums paid, \$4,072.75.

The fair of 1851 was held along Church street, south of the park, southwestern part of the village. One or more fairs were held on the park. In 1855 the society began to buy land for a permanent fair ground. The place chosen was (and is) well within the village limits, in one of the Elderkin additions, a few rods from the point at which the Spring Prairie road meets Court street. The certainty that the railway, then building from Racine toward Sunset, would reach Elkhorn within the next year had some effect on Colonel Elderkin's mind as to the coming values of village real estate, though

he stopped a little short of extravagance in his valuation of the six acres sold to the society. He let it go at one hundred dollars per acre, giving ten years for payment, and accepting ten per cent interest. The society now owns and occupies a fraction more than thirty-nine acres. About fifty or sixty rods further northeastward the branch railway to Eagle, curving along the eastern side of the ground, crosses the highway at an acute angle. It seems the society's manifest destiny to acquire this triangular space—about six and one-half acres—within a few months or years. By two extensions southward the old village cemetery, having been vacated by special statute, was added, giving a Court street frontage of twenty-two rods. A few groups of second-growth oaks and other trees give a parklike effect to this part of the ground, and a few lawn seats make it at present an attractive resting place for tired visitors.

During the four days of the fair the railway supplies special trains, and the attendance, gathering from distant counties of Wisconsin and Illinois, has been computed variously at from twenty thousand to thirty thousand. When the fair week falls in dry weather, as it usually does, the dust-laden air along the several highways of the county, to one who has seen this sign of great armies in motion, is a reminder of the summer campaigns of the Civil war. For most of the morning hours the procession of vehicles headed for the white city inclines one to wonder if anybody stays at home in this holiday week.

In 1879 Henry G. Hollister, vice-president for the previous year, was chosen president of the society, and, thereafter, with two exceptions, such order of succession has been the usage. The vice-presidents thus declining or passed over were Benjamin T. Fowler in 1884 and Hiram S. Bell in 1894. Ebenezer Davidson has, since 1879, twice reached the presidency by way of the present order of promotion.

#### PRESIDENTS.

Aldrich, William H., Spring Prairie	1900
Allen, Dwight Sidney, Linn	1888
Allen, George R., Bloomfield	1885
Allyn, Alexander H., Delavan	1886
Babcock, Walter E., Spring Prairie	1909
Blakely, William, Darien	1884
Brewster, John M., Troy	1896
Briggs, Herman A., Delavan	1891
Brooks, Seymour, East Troy	1861

Buell, Sidney, Linn	1878
Clough, Darwin P., Darien	1905
Cross, Hiram, Lagrange	1854
*Davidson, Ebenezer, Lake Geneva	1893, 191
Downs, Lemuel, Delavan	1897
Dunlap, Charles, Geneva	1869, 1870
Dunlap, William Penn, Geneva	1903
Edgerton, Stephen R., Lafayette	1887
Edwards, Simon Buell, East Troy	1874
Flack, David Lytle, Geneva	1873
Foster, Asa, Sugar Creek	1877
Fulton, John L., Whitewater	1907
Gibbs, Charles R., Whitewater	1880
Grier, James M., Bloomfield	1890
Grier, Thomas H., Bloomfield	1904
*Hare, Ambrose B., Richmond	1910
Harrington, Perry Green, Sugar Creek	1871, 1872
Hollinshead, William, Delavan	1863, 1864, 1865
Hollister, Henry George, Delavan	1879
Jeffers, John, Sharon	1876
Johnson, John B., Darien	1898
*Knilians, William Allen, Richmond	1882
Lawson, Frank E., Walworth	1908
Lean, Robert J., Lagrange	1892
Manor, Newell B., Bloomfield	1902
Martin, Charles, Spring Prairie	1875
*Meadows, John Greenwood, Lyons	1895
Meadows, William, Lyons	1891
Mills, Dr. Jesse Carr, Lafayette	1853
Morse, Frederick A., Whitewater	1899
Mulaney, Charles A., East Troy	1906
Nichols, Levi A., Linn	1901
Pratt, Orris, Spring Prairie	1883
Preston, Otis, Elkhorn	1855, '58-'60, '62
Reynolds, James E., Troy	1889
Seymour, Robert Thompson, Lafayette	1856
Smith, Augustus, Troy	1850
Starin, Henry J., Whitewater	1852
Stewart, William H., Richmond	1894



Wales, Charles, Geneva	1867, 1868
Williams, David, Geneva	1851
Wiswell, Charles Harriman, Sugar Creek	1912
*Wylie, George Washington, Lafayette	1866

## VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Bell, Hiram Sears, Walworth	1894
Brooks, Seymour, East Troy	1856
Buell, Sidney, Linn	1866
Cheney, Rufus Jr., Whitewater	1859, 1860
Derthick, Walter George, Lafayette	1877
Edwards, Simon Buel, East Troy	1854, '55, '57, '73
Flack, David Lytle, Geneva	1871
Fowler, Benjamin T., Lagrange	1884
Harriman, Rufus Dudley, Lafayette	1875
Hendrix, Wellington, Lafayette	1869
Hill, Thomas Worden, Lyons	1867, 1868
Hollinshead, William, Delavan	1852, 1862
*Hollister, Uriah Schutt, Darien	1874
Martin, Charles, Spring Prairie	1870, 1872
Morrison, William Henry, Troy	1876
Potter, Robert Knight, Lafayette	1850
Smith, Augustus, Troy	1851
Starin, Henry J., Whitewater	1855
Voss, John Augustus	1912
Wales, Charles, Geneva	1863, 1864, 1865
Williams, John, Darien	1853
Wiswell, Charles Harriman, Sugar Creek	1911
*Wylie, George Washington, Lafayette	1861

## SECRETARIES.

Brooks, Seymour, East Troy	1850, 1851
Elderkin, Edward, Elkhorn	1850, '51, '54-'65
Williams, David, Geneva	1852
Latham, Hollis, Elkhorn	1852-'54, '56, '61-'68
Golder, Peter, Elkhorn	1853
Winsor, Horatio Sales, Elkhorn	1855



Carpenter, Seth L., Elkhorn-----	1858
Frost, Eli Kimball, Sugar Creek-----	1859
Martin, Charles, Spring Prairie-----	1860
West, Stephen Gano, Elkhorn-----	1869-1878
Morrison, William Henry, Troy-----	1878-1884
*Allen, Levi E., Elkhorn (from Sharon)-----	1885-1890
*Stratton, William James, Elkhorn-----	1891, 1892
Mitchell, Samuel, Elkhorn-----	1893-1896, 1903, 1904
Harrington, George L., Lafayette-----	1897-1902
Norris, Harley Cornelius, Elkhorn-----	1905-1908
Porter, Francis Maxwell, Elkhorn-----	1909-1912

Until 1866 it was usual to elect two secretaries sometimes, assigning one to the duty of recording and the other to the division of correspondence. After Mr. Carpenter—a young lawyer who lived a few months at Elkhorn—Mr. Latham served as corresponding secretary until 1866, when the two secretaryships were united in one officer.

#### TREASURERS.

Rockwood, Sherman Morgan, Lafayette-----	1850
Hodges, Edwin, Elkhorn-----	1851, 1854, 1856-1860
Golder, Peter, Elkhorn-----	1852
Hollinshead, William, Delavan-----	1853
Mallory, Samuel, Elkhorn-----	1855
Brett, John Flavel, Elkhorn-----	1861-1866
Rockwell, Le Grand, Elkhorn-----	1867-1869
Latham, Hollis, Elkhorn-----	1870-1883
Lyon, Wilson David, Elkhorn-----	1884
Latham, Le Grand, Elkhorn-----	1885-1897
*Brett, James Elverton, Lyons-----	1898-1911

John F. and James E. Brett were respectively father and son, as were also Hollis and LeGrand Latham.

Names marked with a \* are of soldiers of the Civil war.

## CHAPTER XV.

### RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Clergymen and pious men with gift of tongue and not unused to leadership in prayer meeting were among the early settlers of Delavan, Lafayette, Spring Prairie and Walworth, and perhaps other towns, and were not long wanting in any town. It has been learned how Colonel Phoenix came by his military title. His religious activity was even then as manifest as his energy in founding a city. He prayed, exhorted and preached at Delavan and Spring Prairie and, not unlikely, at Elkhorn and other points. Mr. Dwinell was nearly as early and quite as zealous in this field of labor, though he, too, had his load of secular cares as farmer and town officer. Their fellow pioneers, though not all of them professors of religious faith, were not generally unwilling to hear instruction and exhortation; and these preachers of good tidings for a time carried their messages through a nearly roadless country, crossed by many bridgeless streams, with the steadfast resolution and, if needful, high hardihood of the pioneer clergy everywhere and always.

Churches were not an immediate need. Men and women met for religious communion in many small assemblies at the larger cabins, and when school houses appeared these were made doubly useful. In pleasant weather no finer temples than the oaken groves—nowhere distant nor liable to be overcrowded—were needed for the larger gatherings. The short pioneer period, "the first low wash of waves where soon would roll a human sea," was followed by immigration at such increasing rate that co-operative effort was made as available for church building as for more mundane enterprises. After 1843 the county board authorized the sheriffs to let the court house for Sunday use of infant religious societies at a nominal rental rate, which was later but little reduced by imposing only the cost of heating and sweeping. Not the churchless sects at the county seat only, but all within convenient riding or driving distance of the center stake might avail themselves of this liberal disposition of the supervisors—if such sects could agree upon a scheme of days and hours for their several services.

Baptist societies were formed at the villages of Delavan in 1839, Spring Prairie in 1841, East Troy and Millard in 1842, at Walworth in 1844, East Delavan and Geneva in 1845. From these were formed the Walworth Bap-

tist Association in 1846, now the oldest of the county associations, which are constituents of the almost venerable Wisconsin Baptist convention, the first session of which latter body was held at East Troy in July, 1846. A session of the convention was also held at that place in 1856, and at Delavan in 1870, 1883, 1891 and 1909. Increased population in the several towns soon enabled each local society to build itself a church, and these primitive meeting places were most of them followed by a succession of better buildings, each showing some advance in the means, liberality, and architectural taste of its builders. In order of membership the Baptist churches in 1909 were Delavan, 391; Elkhorn, 189; Walworth, 135; Lake Geneva, 100; Millard, 90; East Delavan, 55; Darien, 37; Spring Prairie, 25. In order of value of church property; Delavan, \$35,000; Elkhorn, \$21,500; Lake Geneva, \$19,000; Walworth, \$4,900; Millard, \$4,500; East Delavan, \$4,200; Darien, \$3,100; Spring Prairie, \$1,500. This denomination is the only one which has a county association.

Of the several denominations now having society or parish organizations within the county, the Baptist, Congregationalist, Methodist and Episcopalian were earliest on the ground; and the first of these was and is numerically strongest. But Catholic missionaries had been long first in Wisconsin, and among these the Fathers LeJeune, Brebeuf, LeMercier, Vimont, Lalemant, Raguneau, de Quens, and Dablon, in their now invaluable "Relations," laid the foundations of Wisconsin history. These and other patiently heroic men also laid the foundations of an archiepiscopal province and its three dioceses. It is not unlikely that Fathers Marquette and Allouez had crossed this county and had lingered by its lakes long before Bigfoot lorded it at Fontana.

It is certain that the settlements of 1836-7 were not long unnoticed nor neglected by the Episcopal bishop at Milwaukee, and the infant parishes at Delavan, Elkhorn, etc., soon knew Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper's face and voice. Parishes were organized where and when practicable, and these have prospered steadily and, in total effect, mightily. There are now large and handsome churches at Delavan, Elkhorn, Lake Geneva and Whitewater, and chapels or missions at other points.

The Congregational church was planted early and has grown with the county. Its now most active societies are at Delavan, East Troy, Elkhorn, Geneva Junction, Lafayette, Lake Geneva and Whitewater.

A few Presbyterian societies were formed, but nearly all were soon absorbed by its ancient rival, the Congregational church. The Presbyterian church at Lake Geneva had a long and generally prosperous life, but in 1883 its members voted for Congregational organization.

The Methodists, never far or long behind the founders of new communities, sowed on fertile ground and now stand beneath a broadly sheltering tree. They have absorbed the allied sects, which a while flourished in Walworth as everywhere else in America. Wesleyans struggled a few years for separate existence, and then yielded to the inevitable. The churches of this denomination show the usual increase of wealth among its members, with incidental growth in architectural taste.

English-speaking Catholics have been for more than three centuries acquainted with poverty as to their parishes, and too often with worse than poverty as to themselves; and none have shown forth better than they the sweet usefulness of adversity. For several years Catholics of English and other tongues were so few and so dispersed that the county seemed over-long but a field for painful mission labor. Theirs is the good that comes from waiting without resting, for time has been kind to them. They have emerged from the wilderness and one looking upon their churches at Delavan, East Troy, Elkhorn, Lake Geneva, Lyons and Whitewater might feel moved to adapt the Davidian verse: "Pray ye for the things that are for the peace of Jerusalem; and abundance for them that love thee."

Seventh-day Baptists have long maintained themselves, as in a stronghold, at Walworth.

The Lutheran church is firmly fixed and its societies are well distributed through the county, at Darien, East Troy, Elkhorn (two), Lake Geneva (two), Lyons, Richmond, Sharon, Sugar Creek, Whitewater (two).

The ideas or opinions of Universalism have been and are yet, perhaps, as widely held in this county as elsewhere, but its denominational activity has thus far shown fewer results than that of some numerically smaller religious divisions. Its adherents have sometimes made temporary alliance with Unitarianism and other forms of liberal theology. Its few churches are not always open, nor does its printed teaching circulate among its readers as of old.

Spiritualism, or "spiritism," as scoffers have named it, traveled as fast as the mails of the time from its birthplace at the home of the Fox girls, not far from the depository of Joseph Smith's golden plates. Walworth was thus but few days behind Cattaraugus in receiving tidings from the unseen world of the unstable but far from unfruitful air. Intelligent and worthy men and women were not wanting among converts, and "mediums" of various gifts of perception and power of interpretation were at once developed. Believers met at household "seances" and met in general conventions, newspapers and books were read and studied, and at Whitewater a temple was built. Its doctrines and practices are not yet obsolete, though it has here less of the aspect of an organized sect.

At Joseph Smith's death a rag of his mantle was wafted to Spring Prairie and lodged upon James Jesse Strang's shoulders, thus to endue him with gifts of prophecy and leadership. The city and temple of Voree rose, obedient to revelation, in 1845 and, obedient to counter revelation, was abandoned in 1847 to rats and weasels, and the temple rafters were suffered to fall down on a cow. A few persons may have returned from Beaver Island in 1856, but not to restore "the fair city of Voree." A few followers of the younger Joseph Smith came from the desolation of Nauvoo, in 1845, to the vicinity of East Delavan, where they built a church of Latter-day Saints and lived without offense to their neighbors. The society still exists, somewhat dwindled in number and with less regular service at their church.

Mrs. Eddy's doctrines have pervaded rather than divided the churches of the old Protestant orthodoxies. Her followers are not easily to be estimated as to their number, but their influence is manifest. They are diffused throughout the county and appear to be still increasing at some fair rate. Their progress is more like the silently powerful natural forces than like the swiftly rushing whirlwind or the upheaving and rending earthquake.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The liberal policy of the federal government had set apart section sixteen of each township of the national domain as an aid to new states in the establishment of common schools; but, in earlier years of the county a square mile of public land, at its best, was not a rich endowment. Some notion may be formed of its value to the school fund from a report in 1848 of a committee of the county board as to the condition of school, seminary and university lands within the county. Of section 25 (a seminary section) of Sugar Creek it was noted that the timber had been cut away unlawfully and that the value of the land was thus reduced by one-half. But this may have been the only instance of such spoliation of the rights of children.

Before the full organization of towns the schools received some attention of the county commissioners. One of their first duties was to set off school districts, referring boundaries to range, township and section lines. Private enterprise had taken the first practical steps, for American matrons and maidens could not and would not suffer the young children to lose more than one school year in the transit from a land of schools to the late home of the Pottawattomies. So, as volunteer teachers, they brought together their pupils by twos and threes and sometimes sixes at some consenting neighbor's house and at once laid bases for the better order of things about to follow; while



men met, debated, resolved, amended, referred, reported, voted and after much such like ado, acted.

Judge Gale observed that however men differed on most things of township concern, they were at one as to the instant need of schools. The commissioners, in 1839, appointed town school inspectors: For Darien, Nicholas S. Comstock, Loren K. Jones, Amos Older, Lyman H. Seaver, Jacob Lee; for Delavan, Charles S. Bailey, Milo Kelsey, Alvin B. Parsons, Henry Phoenix, Salmon Thomas; for Elkhorn (old town), Jared B. Cornish, George Esterly, Volney A. McCracken, Zerah Mead, Jeduthun Spooner; for Geneva, Charles M. Baker, Andrew Ferguson, Charles M. Goodsell, Samuel Hall, Russell H. Mallory; for Spring Prairie, William Arms, Richard Chenery, Solomon A. Dwinnell, Ansel A. Hemenway, Jesse C. Mills; for Walworth, William Bell, Phipps W. Lake, James A. Maxwell, William Rumsey, H. Smith Young. Better men than these, taken all together, could hardly be named for such service in 1911.

A meeting of school commissioners (or inspectors) and other citizens, was held at Elkhorn, December 1, 1842, at which George Gale, Moses Bartlett, Edward Elderkin, Solomon A. Dwinnell and Orra Martin were appointed to draft suitable resolutions and were directed to report at an adjourned meeting, which was to reassemble December 24th. Their work was duly submitted and adopted:

"Resolved, That nine-tenths of American youth lay the foundation of their education in common schools, and their after success depends on the prosperity of these institutions.

"That a well organized system of common schools is indicative of an intelligent and enlightened community.

"That Wisconsin should not be behind old states in the great cause of education.

"That the following text-books are recommended: Reading, Leavitt's Easy Lessons; Porter's Rhetorical Reader; Goodrich's First to Fourth Reader; spelling, Webster's Elementary Spelling; geography, Peter Parley's and Olney's; grammar, Smith's, Kirkham's; arithmetic, Adams's, new edition; composition, Parker's Exercises.

"That we recommend to teachers of common schools a more general introduction and teaching of English composition."

It was further resolved to call a convention of the friends of education for the counties of Jefferson, Milwaukee, Racine, Rock and Walworth, to meet at East Troy, February 1, 1843, "to consider the best methods of advancing the interests of common school education in the territory." Gaylord



Graves presided at this convention, and Judge Gale, the secretary, says that the proceedings were spirited, and that among resolutions adopted was one recommending establishment "of a normal school for the education of teachers." The convention adjourned to Elkhorn, third Wednesday in May following; but it never met again. It might seem that a few warmly interested men of somewhat telescopic vision were permitted to think and talk for their less imaginative but very practical neighbors, but not to act for them in such wise as to raise the tax rate. August 7, 1841, the return to the county commissioners of delinquent tax was, for schools \$150.45, for roads \$193.63.

Until 1865 each town chose its school superintendent. This system was found inefficient, variable in method and operation, and behind the spirit of the age. The county superintendency promised better things, but its advantages did not at once follow its creation; though enlightened men, in touch with the State Teachers' Association and other widening and substance-giving influences, were chosen to lead order from chaos. Public opinion or sentiment on the subject of education is not formed by teachers alone. It has always been favorable, as an abstract proposition, to a system of state schools; but the advancing ideas of superintendents and teachers do not always work instant conviction in the minds of taxpayers,—at least, as to special new measures proposed. These may seem in the nature of doubtful experiments, liable to carry with them new or higher taxation, and therefore requiring looking before leaping. The nearness of one of the normal schools has been, on the whole, of incidental advantage in moving forward the public mind to larger liberality of thought and action. A large percentage of the pupilage at the Whitewater institution has been resident within the county, and many of those graduated have taught at least a year in home districts before finding other usefulness abroad. Thus, their parents and friends have been brought more or less into knowledge and not seldom into sympathy with the views of leaders in the movement toward school improvement. Able officers of the State University, the normal schools, the state superintendency, and the State Teachers' Association have been heard as lecturers and have had their legitimate influence. The taxpayer of this century, now better informed and larger minded, is often found upholding a school system unknown to his boyhood and which he had for a time distrusted and opposed.

The fully organized high schools of four little cities and as many incorporated villages have contributed to this evolution of better public sentiment. The more forward or more fortunate youths of the district schools, passing to and through the neighboring high school, have fairly measured their own benefit received from this upward step and have seen more clearly

to what practical ends the higher education may tend. The county high schools are steady feeders of the stream of young life toward the university, the colleges and the technical schools; and names of young Walworthians are found in every class list. So, in the slow march of years, the dream of the earlier educator is in course of fulfillment, and the system of public instruction has become nearly one and indivisible. The direct and now plainly seen result is to make the children of many races in Wisconsin homogeneous and truly American.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### ROADS AND ROAD-MAKING—RAILWAYS.

The earliest of all roads were the Indian trails. Of these the most important was that from Milwaukee to Galena, passing through the northern part of the county and having lateral branches from Whitewater to Fort Atkinson and elsewhere in the Bark River country. Mr. Cravath describes this as about fifteen inches wide and trodden in the spongier places to such depth as more to resemble a ditch than the "highway of a nation." A trail from Geneva lake passed by way of Lafayette and East Troy to Mukwonago lake, and this became part of the "army trail," used by federal troops in their marches between Fort Dearborn and the forts of the North and Northeast. Another trail from the foot of Geneva lake led to Godfrey's at the upper fork of the Fox, near Rochester, and thence to Racine, with a branch to Milwaukee. But these lateral trails varied more or less in their course, and were sometimes confusing to white travelers, so that fords were found with difficulty or missed wholly. Generally, the Indians found the most practicable routes from point to point, with short cuts and detours suited to conditions of weather and soil; but their roads, so cunningly surveyed, were not made with hands. Other trails led from lake to lake and from village or camp to hunting, fishing, and trapping places. Some of these routes, no doubt, gave partial direction to white men's first roads.

There was no distinct trail from Gardner's prairie to Turtle creek. Allen Perkins, returning in July, 1836, from his newly-made claim near Delavan, lost his way and was found twenty-four hours later by Colonel Phoenix—more skilled in the craft of woods and prairie—and guided to Gardner's. Thereupon the settlers turned out and dragged a tree over the whole route, so breaking down brush and weeds and scratching soft or loose earth as to make the way plain and nearly straight. The present highway from Delavan to Elkhorn, and the more southerly of two roads thence to Spring Prairie, coincide nearly with the route taken by Colonel Phoenix.

The territorial Legislature established a few routes from the lake shore to the valley of the Rock,—as, from Milwaukee and Racine to Janesville and from Kenosha to Beloit; but these were in no wise king's highways for smooth and rapid transit. They became, in a way, trunk roads, for the

county's system of highways. To define road districts and appoint viewers for roads ordered or authorized were among the earlier duties of the first governing board, the county commissioners. With the soon-following organization of the several towns their supervisors, under direction of the yearly town meetings, ordered the work of the plows and the shovels, stopping scrupulously at town lines. If this was not a good method, it was the only one practicable for more than sixty years.

Twenty years after the coming of Gardner, Meacham, Payne and Phoenix, the ways in spring and fall, and in open winters, were in many if not in most places just as bad as patient men could endure—and patient men were in the majority. For instances, the crossings of Sugar Creek valley and that of Duck Lake marsh were just a little better than the adjacent bogs. Perhaps, taken together, the roads leading out of Elkhorn were the worst within the knowledge of men. The road to Delavan was bad. The two roads into Sugar Creek were worse. The road leading due eastward toward Spring Prairie (Colonel Phoenix's trail) was worst. The town line roads northward and southward were pluperfectly worst. That which passes the fair ground into Lafayette and thence eastward was for two miles plusquamperfectly vile, and hence not to be described in fair terms.

Much has been told and written of privations undergone and difficulties met and overcome by the pioneers. It may be doubted if they and their children and grandchildren have endured anything much worse than their own roads; for these were a long-lasting and for long a hopeless affliction to men and their uncomplaining beasts. The men of Elkhorn and adjoining towns were not wanting in enlightened public spirit. They, as other men, were ruled by the circumstances of their time, which, neither for Walworth nor for the next county in any direction, were then favorable to boulevard-making.

There is gravel nearly everywhere in the county, but not everywhere of the fittest for road making. Some fortunate towns have it at the pathmaster's convenience, wherever he may work, while for other towns it must be hauled at greatly multiplied cost, or, an inferior compound of clay, sand and pebbles must be used. For the past twenty years the more general tendency has been to use the better material. For at least one-half of the year the greater part of the roads are lifted well out of the mud, and the fair-ground is no longer fronted by a "hole of sorrow."

But the good that sometimes comes to such as can wait seventy-five years seems now at hand. The county board of 1911, at its November session, acting under a statute of that year, elected as its first county board commissioner Herman J. Peters, of the town of Sharon (who is a son of the super-

visor for that town). The sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated for the work of 1912. This is the sum of fifteen appropriations made previously by as many towns, only Troy not in the list. The state levies a like sum, which when collected is returned to the county on conditions prescribed by statute. The towns retain the initiative, and may each do its road-work by its own officers and citizens. The work done in any year is limited to fifteen per cent. of the county's road mileage. To receive statutory aid the towns must conform to the general plans of the state road commission and admit the supervision of the county's officer. If this is done, the principal roads will become parts of a state system. In order to secure such a result, the adjoining counties interchange plans of each year's work to be done, so that road may meet road at the county lines.

In brief, state and county roads will have nine-foot roadbeds, of best material locally available, well rolled, with enough margin for meeting and passing vehicles, and will be built under competent direction. Cities and incorporated villages must pay state and county road taxes, but road-making stops at their limits. Hence, these municipalities will have such streets as they may care to make or may choose to endure.

#### RAILWAYS.

The Legislature of New York in 1826 incorporated the Mohawk & Hudson Railway Company with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, and this might be increased to a half million. Its line was from Albany to Schenectady, fourteen miles, and the road was built in 1830-1. In 1830 the Canajoharie & Catskill and the Delaware & Hudson companies were incorporated. About this time other companies were chartered, as, the Port Byron & Auburn, Hudson & Berkshire, Great Au Sable, Catskill & Ithaca, Salina & Port Watson, Canandaigua & Geneva, Ithaca & Owego railways. The counties in which lay these proposed lines supplied no small share of the first-comers to Walworth, many of whom may have been jolted over a few miles of strap-rail, at ten or twelve miles an hour, through forests and swamps primeval, in low-roofed compartment cars, behind locomotives of low horse-power, and at rates not fixed by statute.

The lakes were a natural highway from Buffalo to the line of ports placed at the mouth of rivers and creeks from Green bay to Kenosha, each one a new Tyre; but railways were needed, and at once, by which to reach the inland and river counties, to distribute throughout the Wisconsin paradise a part of the rising tide of immigration. The settlements of Walworth were scant fifteen years old when the fast-following railway builders had reached



Chicago by two lines through Michigan and Indiana, and were looking at farther Iowa as their own.

Men of Milwaukee were neither blind nor idle. In 1847 a railway to Waukesha was projected and in four years it was built thus far. Money was needed to carry this line across to the Mississippi. A change in its charter gave it a definite western terminus at Prairie du Chien, and in 1856 the first train ran across the narrower part of the state. The road was new-named Milwaukee & Mississippi. It reached Whitewater in 1852 and in the same year was built to Milton. This was nearly as soon as Chicago was reached from Detroit and Toledo, and but thirteen years after Dr. Tripp had built his mill. This road enters the town at section 1, turns southwesterly at the city, and leaves by section 18.

Racine, too, had golden visions of trade diverted from the big villages of Chicago and Milwaukee to the rising city with "the finest harbor along the lake." In 1852 her railway investors procured a charter for the Racine, Janesville & Mississippi Railway. Her own capital was insufficient, and the counties and towns along the proposed line were urged to issue bonds and their citizens to subscribe to stock. The western terminus was not fixed definitely. Partly, perhaps, because if built wholly in Wisconsin the line would be rather too near the Milwaukee road's way, but probably more to secure a desirable connection with Iowan lines south of Dubuque, the course was diverted from Janesville to Beloit and thence through Freeport to Savannah. As at first surveyed through this county the track would have been nearly straight from Lyons to Delavan, leaving Elkhorn a mile or more northward. There was no excess of cash capital at Elkhorn, but there were poor men whose minds were filled with dreams of nothing less than a triple-junction of long-line railways, and from such a maze of frogs and switches and side-tracks and Y's it must follow as surely as the working of the law of gravitation that trade must leave Chicago and all other fictitious, accidental and temporary trade centers and huddle itself about the court house square. One railway was building up Whitewater like an exhalation. What three railways would do for Elkhorn only assessors and census enumerators could tell,—after the wonderful doing. It was easy enough for Elderkin, Preston, Smith, Spooner, Utter, Winsor, and all the talkers of a county-seat to persuade their hopeful fellow citizens that private money and village bonds could not be invested in other way with such certainty of quick and yearly increasing profit. Elkhorn raised twenty thousand dollars and Delavan twenty-five thousand dollars, and early in 1856 the track was extended from Burlington to Delavan, with stations also at Lyonsdale and Springfield. In the fall the work was carried through



Darien and Allen Grove to Clinton, where the Chicago & Northwestern road, passing through Sharon village, crossed on its way to Janesville. The next year the work was pushed about two stations beyond Beloit—Brockton and Shirland. The business panic of that year checked railway building, though in 1859 this road reached Freeport and halted there until a change of ownership, with change of name to Western Union, extended it to Savannah, and later to Rock Island.

In 1869 the great Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consolidation, which already included the Western Union line, built its straight line from Chicago to Milwaukee, making a new crossing at Western Union Junction, now named Corliss. In 1869-70 seventeen miles of track, from Eagle to Elkhorn, through the towns of Troy and Lafayette, with three intermediate stations, connected the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien division with the Racine & Southwestern division. There were men along this line who imagined that passengers between Milwaukee and Rock Island would be brought by way of this new track. But the company's policy was not so much to rearrange travel-routes or to build up new cities of Walworth as to make it unlikely that some other company would fulfil the old dream of a road from Milwaukee through East Troy to Beloit. As a small part of a great railway system this branch is not profitless, and it is of much convenience to local travelers and shippers. Neither citizens nor towns were asked to aid this bit of railway-building.

In 1853 men of Whitewater, Elkhorn and Geneva obtained a charter as the Wisconsin Central Railway Company. Beginning at Genoa and running diagonally through the county much curved from Geneva toward Elkhorn, and onward in a nearly straight line to Whitewater, and thence through Jefferson, Columbus and Portage, the builders would be providentially guided to a suitable terminus at Lake Superior. From Genoa to Chicago its trains would use the Galena & Chicago Union tracks. Millard and Heart Prairie lay on this crow-flight across the county. By 1857 the line was nearly determined through Stevens Point to the mouth of Montreal river. The first president of the company was Legrand Rockwell, and the last one was Rufus Cheney, Jr. From first to last Edwin Hodges was secretary and treasurer, Frederick J. Starin its chief engineer, and Winsor & Smith its attorneys. It is not now easy to find director lists or names of stockholders, but Charles M. Baker, of Geneva, George Bulkley and Otis Preston, of Elkhorn, Eleazar Wakeley, of Whitewater, and perhaps John A. Pierce, of Millard, were among the leaders. But for the day of reckoning, for business men of America, late in 1857, this road might have been built. Much grading was done almost continuously from Genoa to Whitewater, and at points beyond. The towns

along the line had been authorized by statute to give their bonds in aid, and most of them had done so, in amounts up to the statutory limit, which varied between fifteen thousand and forty thousand dollars. They who could not or would not subscribe to stock could easily enough vote for issuance of village or town bonds. As Mr. Simmons tells for Lake Geneva: "This was considered a glorious opportunity to get something for nothing, as we should secure the road, while the bonds would pay for the stock—and the stock in turn would pay the bonds,—and the dividends would pay the interest." Mr. Cravath says that Messrs. Cheney and Wakeley "were very successful in obtaining subscriptions, most of the inhabitants (at Whitewater) taking from one to five shares." At Elkhorn whoso owned his home lot and one quarter-acre lot besides was already well on the road to wealth not earned with hands. In all this there was nothing peculiar to the men of Walworth. The Legislature of Wisconsin, like the legislatures of other states, had been chartering possible and improbable railways since 1850. The air was everywhere filled with talk of prosperity-bringing railways and of first-class cities springing up in a day and a night. An instance of great things unforecast: where was a cornfield in 1855 was Clinton, Iowa, in 1856, with more than a thousand inhabitants, and other thousands looked for by every train and river steamer.

Kenosha is but ten miles from Racine and, in seventeen years of strife as to which should be greatest, had fallen somewhat behind. In that period of railway chartering, namely, in 1853, it did not seem impossible, at Kenosha, to reverse their places in order of population and business, nor even to rival Milwaukee. A charter was easily procured for a railway through Geneva and Sharon to Beloit, and also an enabling act by which each town so traversed might vote for an issue of bonds. Before the towns had voted, a change of route directed the line to Rockford by way of Genoa, with a design to reach Rock Island and divide the trade of Iowa with Chicago. It was a Napoleonic conception with a Waterloo outcome. The Chicago & Northwestern Company gave Kenosha a line to Rockford and thence not as Kenosha willed but as the company found most to its own advantage. The little city now prospers at a healthy rate, from its natural advantages.

Milwaukeeans, too, saw in mind's eye a highway across Walworth fields to Beloit, thus to connect their city with the trade of middle and farther Iowa. This line was to come into the county from Mukwonago and pass through East Troy, Troy, Lafayette and Elkhorn, to Delavan and thence its trains would use the Racine road's tracks to Beloit. Horatio Hill, president, and most of the directorate were of Milwaukee. Among the local incorporators were Alanson H. Barnes, vice-president, Alender O. Babcock, secretary and

treasurer, Elias Hibbard, Levi Lee, Joseph D. Monell, John A. Perry, Sewall Smith, and Christopher Wiswell.

In 1857 the grading was well under way and there was every fair sign that trains would run over the whole route within another year but for that all-arresting monetary panic from which business had not yet recovered when civil war began.

The collapse of all these plans of railway-building bore heavily on the whole community, but upon none more than upon men who had too liberally mortgaged farms and homes to pay subscriptions at the sales of stocks. The towns could stagger along for a few years under their several loads of bonded indebtedness. Both towns and farmers presently found that they had not to settle with the bankrupted railway companies, but with men to whom panic periods were their own peculiar harvest times; for there are few calamities in human affairs so widespread and complete that a fortunate few, if so minded, may not turn to their profit while the many "weep and bleed and groan." So much like swindling it seemed, to men of the less complex civilization of country life, to be held for the face value, or even a large-profit compromise value, of bonds which had cost the latest holders nearly nothing, that something of the spirit of Bunker Hill was aroused. In April, 1860, a successor to the late Chief Justice Whiton was to be chosen, and an issue was made, in several counties, on the validity of these farm mortgages. The decisions of lower courts were often unpopular (though Judge Noggle, of the first circuit, decided in 1859 against the bond holders), and the partly self-victimized farmers and their friends looked to the supreme court for relief. A. Scott Sloan, of Beaver Dam, in a temporarily famous letter to his brother, Ithamar C. Sloan, of Janesville, seemed to take an equitable view of the question. The letter was published in his interest, and it gained for him a large majority of the vote of Walworth and of a few counties in similar plight. Fortunately for the permanent credit of the state, Judge Dixon—already on the bench by appointment—was elected, and the sober second thought of Walworth helped to keep him in place until his resignation in 1874. The year 1861 brought the new burdens of war to divide men's attention.

The whole story of the Wisconsin Central Railway is not yet told. Late in 1856 nine miles of strap-rail, outworn in service of the Galena & Chicago Union Railway, was laid from Genoa to a point near Geneva village and trains ran to and from Elgin. Thus the much desired connection was made with Chicago. The next year the citizens of Geneva made an effort, and brought tracks and trains into the village. The depression of business, everywhere continuing until hope could scarcely create from its own wreck new

hope and this with the wear and tear of the make-shift rail-laying, operated to take away the locomotive and to put on a horse or mule team, and even this reduction of power was again reduced, accidentally, by one-half.

The Chicago & Northwestern railway, in 1856, laid about four miles of its track across a corner of the town of Sharon, making a station at the village, and pushed onward to Janesville. The next year it was built to Fond du Lac and probably farther. As far as now known the company asked nothing and received nothing from Sharon but its right of way across that fortunate town. Fifteen years later it came into Bloomfield and Geneva by arrangement with a local company. In 1871 a few citizens of Geneva and its vicinity, among whom were Charles M. Baker, Robert H. Baker, John W. Boyd, W. Densmore Chapin, Lewis Curtis, John Haskins, Thomas W. Hill, Erasmus D. Richardson, and Timothy Clark Smith, procured a charter for the State Line and Union Railway Company, to be built from Genoa to Columbus and thence to some point, not named, in the Kingdom of Ponemah. President Baker made a contract with the Chicago & Northwestern company to build and operate the road from Genoa Junction to Lake Geneva. In 1887 this road was extended to Williams Bay, six miles from the city, and ninety-two miles from Chicago, and is now a part of a great system of connected railways owning or operating ten thousand miles of tracks.

From time to time, after the Civil war, a faint hope was revived in the minds of men by rumors of new corporate combinations which would or might find it expedient to lay tracks from Lake Geneva to Whitewater and obliquely onward toward the arctic circle. Between 1871 and 1881 the Chicago, Portage & Lake Superior Railway Company acquired some more or less disputed title to the right of way, cuts and dumps of the dead Wisconsin Central company, and the brighter day for all here concerned seemed about to break in sun-lighted splendor. But a transfer of a million dollars in paid stock of the new company to the Chicago, Minneapolis & Omaha company, whose interest, it seemed, was not to build this piece of road, soon dissipated that short-lived dream.

At the legislative session of 1882 a bill to bestow a grant of public land upon the last named company was considered and passed. Donald Stewart, an assemblyman for Walworth, moved an amendment requiring the company to pay certain old claims held by citizens of the county against the old company. The amendment failed of passage, but Mr. Stewart signalized himself by a speech that commanded hearing, though it had no further effect at Madison. His opponents spoke in such high terms of this speech that his constituents were nearly persuaded that in the combative farmer of Sugar



Creek the county had found its ablest and stoutest representative, past, present, or likely soon to come, of its interests. He served another term, and then his district forgot him and his great speech.

William R. Chadsey, one of the old Central company's building contractors, had some real or shadowy rights in its forlorn road-bed, and these were more or less complicated by suits and cross-suits in the federal court at Milwaukee. Having himself outlasted whatever commercial credit he might once have had, he urged the attention of a few capitalists at New York to a railway map of Wisconsin. Thus they might see readily that time had but confirmed the wisdom of the first projectors in their choice of a way from Chicago to anywhere in the farther Northwest. Long lines had since been built on each side, leaving a rail-less belt of rich and highly improved farms, each with its enormous barn, wind-mill, and other evidences of wisely-directed and well-rewarded industry, and dotted with villages waiting but the railway-builder's touch to make them each a forever-flourishing city. Gen. William S. Rosecrans was called to their councils and was commissioned to come with Mr. Chadsey and see for them what had been done, what must be done, and to judge of the likelihood that enough local business could be assured to warrant the outlay. The two men went over the line from Lake Geneva to Portage, in July, 1883, and on reaching Whitewater found there a federal marshal's deputy awaiting them with papers, enjoining them to perform no act denoting possession of any part of the old line. Whatever General Rosecrans reported, it has not since appeared that the men at New York cared to invest in an endlessly complicated suit in the federal court.

In 1886 a new Wisconsin Central railway was built from Chicago, crossing the older lines from Kenosha and Racine at Fox River and Burlington, respectively, and entering Walworth county at Honey Creek, making a station at Lake Beulah, and passing through Waukesha county into the indefinite northwest. It is now known as the Chicago division of the Minneapolis, Saint Paul & Sault Sainte Marie railway system, controlling about four thousand miles of track.

In 1901 the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company built its Chicago, Janesville and Madison division, crossing the towns of Linn and Walworth and a corner each of Sharon and Darien. Its stations within the county are Zenda (in Linn), Walworth village, and Bardwell, at first named Tioga, in Darien.

Two short but very useful electric lines at present complete the railway list of the county: from Harvard to Walworth village and Fontana in 1890 and from Milwaukee by way of Mukwonago to East Troy village in 1908. Men

were securing rights of way in 1911 for an electric line from Lake Geneva to Whitewater along the grades of the old Wisconsin Central company. Though this action does not assure an early construction, it has raised, in the minds of men, some renewal of old hope.



## CHAPTER XVII.

### COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY—OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY.

The county board, January 8, 1846, adopted a resolution directing Sheriff Bell "to lease without rent the middle office on the east side of the hall in the court house for the use of an historical society whenever said society shall be formed in the county and shall desire the use of the same for a library and cabinet. Said lease to be completed and ended whenever the board of supervisors shall so order, and said society is prohibited from keeping a fire and lights in said room without the special consent of the sheriff." It is not probable that the board thus acted on its own initiative, but quite likely that Messrs. Dwinnell and Gale had prepared its way. Fifty-three citizens signed a call for a meeting, to be held April 2d, to organize such a society, but that date had been fixed for a school convention at Elkhorn, and the matter was neglected and forgotten.

A small county, its towns settled nearly simultaneously and having between them no physical or other barrier; most of its permanent citizens known each to each in the transaction of public and private business, and not a few of them affected by ties of blood and marriage; the pioneer period only thirty years behind and vividly remembered—such a county is the natural home of an old settlers' society. So thought the men who met at the Farmers' Hotel, in the homelike village of Darien, March 30, 1869, organized a new county institution, and gave the old and the young of Walworth another yearly holiday. A constitution was adopted; a president, seventeen vice-presidents, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, a treasurer, and five executive committeemen were chosen; a day was fixed, October 5, 1869, for the first yearly assemblage, on the fair ground at Elkhorn; and this constituent assembly then adjourned.

At the October meeting, the second Wednesday in June was appointed for the county reunions; but, since 1875, these meetings have been held on other June days and on other week days. The sixth and seventh meetings were held at Lake Geneva, the ninth and tenth at Delavan, the eleventh and twelfth at Whitewater. All the other meetings were held at the fair ground, Elkhorn.

It was resolved June 18, 1879, to take measures to procure the compilation and publication of a short, authentic history of the county with some accounts of the lives and characters of no longer living pioneers; to urge the co-operation of living pioneers and their children in the work of collecting data; to appoint a historical committee to receive the gathered information and to determine how much of it should be printed—the rest to be preserved with the records of the society,—and to authorize the committee to choose a suitable person as editor, who should prepare the selected matter for the printer. All expense incurred was to be paid from the society's fund and from proceeds of sales of the finished work. A special meeting was held at the court house, September 2, 1879, at which James Simmons, Stephen G. West and Rev. Joseph Collie were chosen as the historical committee, and a large sub-committee of one or more men of each town was appointed for the work of collecting data. The Western Historical Company (publishers), of Chicago, became aware of the society's purpose, and arranged with the committee to take from Mr. Simmons the information—which must have been considerable—already accumulated, to finish the compilation, to canvass the county, and to deliver the completed work to subscribers. The book was as nearly faultless in plan and execution, editorial and mechanical, as most county histories of thirty years ago. Many of its minor errors might have been corrected had proofs been sent to Mr. Simmons for revision. The history of each town closed with biographical sketches of notable citizens, nine hundred and ten in all. The compiler, William G. Cutler, of Milwaukee, was at almost infinite pains to secure full and accurate information. (His father, General Lysander Cutler, was one of the commanders of the Iron Brigade—men of Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan—the fame of which should be deathless.) The book was published in 1882.

The presidents of the society have been men whose names appear once or oftener in the official lists of the county and its towns, and hence most readers will readily assign each to his home:

Daniel Salisbury -----	March, 1869	Charles R. Beach-----	1879
Le Grand Rockwell--	October, 1880	Stephen Gano West-----	1880
Charles Minton Baker----	1870, '71	Seymour Brooks -----	1881
Perry Green Harrington-----	1872	Chester Deming Long-----	1882
John William Boyd--	1873, '74, '75	Cyrus Church -----	1883
George Cotton -----	1876	Avery Atkins Hoyt-----	1884
Hiram Ashley Johnson-----	1877	Julius Allen Treat-----	1885
Otis Preston -----	1878	William Densmore Chapin,	1886, '93

Carlos Lavallette Douglass--- 1887	Nelson West ----- 1899
Daniel Locke ----- 1888	Dwight Sidney Allen-----1900, '05
Simon Buel Edwards----- 1889	Henry George Hollister----- 1901
Doric Chipman Porter----- 1890	Darwin P. Clough----- 1902
Washington S. Keats---1891, 1909	Theron Rufus Morgan----- 1903
Herman A. Briggs----- 1892	Albert E. Smith----- 1904
George Washington Wylie--- 1894	William Allen Knilans----- 1906
Asa Foster ----- 1895	Alexander Hamilton Allyn--- 1907
James Simmons ----- 1896	James S. Reek (of Linn)--- 1908
Mortimer Treat Park----- 1897	Leonard Cyrus Church----- 1910
William Pitt Meacham----- 1898	Walter F. Babcock----- 1911

The corresponding secretary from 1869 to 1881 was Edward Elderkin, except in 1872, when Peter Golder was chosen. The recording secretaries were:

James Simmons -----1869 to 1881	Wilbur George Weeks--1902, 1903
Levi E. Allen----- 1882	Francis Havilah Eames, 1904, 1905
Fred Willard Isham--1883 to 1889	John Henry Snyder, Jr., 1906, 1907
Jay Forrest Lyon, 1890 to 1894, '01	Norton E. Carter----- 1908
Stephen R. Edgerton---1895, 1896	George Olney Kellogg----- 1909
Henry Henderson Tubbs, 1897 '98	Will Edmund Dunbar----- 1910
Wallace Hartwell ----- 1899	James Elverton Brett----- 1911
Le Grand Latham----- 1900	

Albert C. Beckwith was chosen in 1894, but could not serve, and thus Mr. Lyon added another year to his official usefulness.

The duties of treasurer have been well discharged by:

Hollis Latham -----1869 to 1884	Fred Willard Isham----- 1901
Charles Wales -----1885 to 1896	Charles Dunlap-----1902 to 1908
Wallace Hartwell, 1897, 1898, 1900	Harley Cornelius Norris---1909-11
Le Grand Latham----- 1899	

These yearly meetings, in the best of all the months, made opportunities for a few hours of reunion of such of the pioneer families as had been neighbors and friends in their eastern homes, but had long been separated by nearly the county's width. There was for several years yet so much of the pioneer ways among them that it was not unusual to bring with them old-fashioned picnic baskets, well filled with the richness of this favored land, and the fair-

ground buildings gave shelter when needed. Fortunate was the villager of Elkhorn, who, straying among the several groups, found at lunch time old or new friends from the county corners. For that once in the twelve-month such hungry, water-mouthed wight might do as "Governor Hartran-uft," who, it was told, "h'isted food at the Eisteddfod and stuffed, and stuffed, and stuffed." It was a custom, for a few of these earlier years, of good Elkhorners to supply the lunchers with enough coffee, sugar and cream for the day's need. The pioneers are gone, and a fourfold cord no longer binds the society, but a threefold cord is still strong enough to hold together their successors. The year's business is generally dispatched with little debate and less dissenting vote. Domestic and imported speakers fling about their spells of woven words and waving arms, thus to bind indulgently consenting hearers to their hard seats and wearying standing places, alternating with band players and double-quartette singers. Governors, congressmen and eminent thunderers at the bar of greater county seats have aforetime come this way in much desired June, and may come in long aftertime to lend the day each his "small peculiar," and to see old Walworth in one of its non-sectarian, non-partisan, uncommercial, unscheming aspects.

The Walworth County Historical Society was incorporated August 29, 1904, by ten members of the Old Settlers' Society. It was not attempted, as in other years, to arouse the indifferent, nor to assemble unknown friends of such a movement. Mr. Page said to a friend, "Let us act at once." Eight more friends were ready for instant action, and the dream or hope of 1846 became a reality. Nine of these movers were named in the first officer list, which is yet unchanged (except as to treasurer) by election, resignation, removal, or death; and the tenth lies in a soldier's grave. In its first report, in September, 1904, to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, to which the county society is auxiliary, was shown a list of twenty members. Pursuant to provisions of chapter 650, statutes of 1907, a room in the basement of the county court building, well warmed and lighted and accessible, was in that year placed at the society's service for storage of its bulkier collections. About two hundred feet of shelving is crowded with its variously valuable printed matter. How this society sees the task it has undertaken may be judged, perhaps, from the following extract from its report for 1906:

"This body is made up of intelligent members, who are therefore capable of doing some useful work, and who, by the fact of their membership, may be presumed to be willing so to contribute to the society's objects. To find and take some working part, great or small, is to assure and increase each one's permanent interest in the institution we have founded. We have

taken the first step, which costs; and movement forward at some fair rate, and continuously, is but a just expectation. Neither one nor a hundred willing minds and hands can do all that has been too long left undone; but we can gather no inconsiderable fraction of the records and memories of the past and the passing, and can move onward with the ceaselessly coming.

"A great collection of books, pamphlets, circulars, maps, charts, diagrams, pictures, autograph letters, and relics of real interest is very desirable; but such matter will accumulate with comparatively little effort. The most important division of our work—one that may yet give some distinction to our society—is what each member or his friends may contribute: Manuscript accounts of early arriving families; of the earlier social life; of long-gone relatives and esteemed friends; of pioneer road-making; of abandoned high-ways; of the growth of villages; of church building; of earlier schools; of business development, and changes therein; of the decay of certain industries and the causes thereof; of crops greatly above or below the average; of changes in the county landscape arising from known causes; of earlier caucuses, conventions, and public meetings; of various phases of public opinion; of early mail communication; of wayside taverns; of stage routes; of past generations—how they lived, how employed and amused themselves; where men and families came from, and whither they went for greener graves; of epidemic diseases and other notable calamities; of the personal appearance and distinctive qualities of men in public service, and similarly of lawyers, physicians, and clergymen; of personal service in war; of local geographical names now disused or not found on maps—in short, of things the like of which we miss in the meager details of the histories of our ancestral Eastern towns, and which will be valuable in many ways to coming generations, since they will show how men, women and children of the nineteenth and first decade of the twentieth centuries lived, thought and acted."

## MEMBER LIST.

Adkins, Henry De Lafayette, Elkhorn.....	1904
*Beckwith, Albert Clayton, Elkhorn.....	1904
Beckwith, Edward Seymour (died), Elkhorn.....	1904
Bill, Dr. Benjamin Jephthah, Genoa Junction.....	1910
Bradley, Henry (died), Elkhorn.....	1908
*Bradley, William Mallory, Salt Lake City.....	1905
Brett, James Elverton, Springfield.....	1905
Carswell, Orland, Elkhorn.....	1904

Child, William, Lafayette .....	1906
Cook, Daniel Seymour, Whitewater .....	1911
Derthick, Edna Lorene, Elkhorn .....	1904
*Douglass, Carlos Stewart, Fontana .....	1910
Eames, Francis Havilah, Elkhorn .....	1904
Fellows, Theodore A. (died), Genoa Junction .....	1910
Flanders, Joseph Taylor (died), Lyons .....	1909
Frater, George William, Elkhorn .....	1907
Goff, Sidney Clayton, Elkhorn .....	1908
Harrington, Grant Dean, Elkhorn .....	1910
*Isham, Fred Willard, Elkhorn .....	1904
Isham, Ruth Eliza (Wales), Elkhorn .....	1904
Kellogg, George Olney, Elkhorn .....	1905
*Kinne, Dr. Edward, Elkhorn .....	1904
Larnard, Ira Pratt, Delavan .....	1911
Lean, Frank William, Lagrange .....	1905
Lyon, Jay Forrest, Elkhorn .....	1904
Meacham, William Pitt (died), Troy .....	1911
Morgan, Theron Rufus (died), Elkhorn .....	1905
Morrison, Smith Baker, Elkhorn .....	1906
Page, Jaw Wright, Elkhorn .....	1904
Rockwell, Le Grand, Elkhorn .....	1906
Skiff, Benjamin Franklin, Elkhorn .....	1904
Skiff, Iris Emeline (Stowe), Elkhorn .....	1904
Snyder, Clifford Francis, Munich .....	1906
*Snyder, John Henry, Jr., Elkhorn .....	1904
Sprague, Edward Harvey, Elkhorn .....	1904
Thomas, Katherine Wentworth, Elkhorn .....	1904
*Wales, Charles Marshall, New York .....	1904
*West, Walter Aaron, Elkhorn .....	1904

Mr. Morgan died September 28, 1905; E. S. Beckwith, May 28, 1909; Henry Bradley, August 17, 1909; Captain Fellows died February 10, 1912; Mr. Flanders, December 16, 1909. Asterisks denote members of the State Society. Officers, 1904-1911: Beckwith, president; Lyon, vice-president; J. H. Snyder, secretary; Kinne, corresponding secretary; Eames, librarian; Carswell, treasurer; Page, F. W. Isham and Sprague, executive committee.



## CHAPTER XVIII.

### EDITORSHIP—AUTHORSHIP—THE FINE ARTS.

Since no country nor generation of men is permitted to foreknow how much of its own literature shall live and become classic, it is, of course, yet too early to say what and how much of the Walworthian product of seventy-five years will outlive contractor-built state houses and the everywhere seen triumphs of statuary art. If another Sidney Smith should ask who reads a book, goes to a play, looks at a picture or statue, of Walworthian make, or what the world owes to Walworthian science or industrial skill, the answer must be a re-echo of the unkindly needless question. But, if there is a great uncaring world outside of Walworth, there is, too, a modestly self-esteeming world-in-little within her borders—one which lives not alone by the products of her fertile acres. As yet it is true (not too true, but simply true) that neither son nor daughter of one of these seventeen towns has gained greatest distinction in literature or other form of art, or has greatly enlarged the domain of pure or applied science, or has added to the list of best-selling patent rights. But there were early signs and are yet tokens of aspiration in all these directions.

The foundations of written history, for this county, were laid chiefly by Mr. Dwinnell, Judges Gale and Baker, Prosper Cravath and James Simmons. Others have contributed their personal recollections and impressions, of less historical value, but interesting and useful. But if these five forethoughtful men had not made and preserved notes concerning men they knew and events in which they had a part, the county's history would be but gleanings from the broken files of newspaper, from the sometimes discontinuous official lists, and from the meager and disjointed minutes of clerks and secretaries of the courts and boards—often needing for their interpretation the intelligent memory of men long ago dead. It is not much which these early chroniclers and annalists have left to posterity, but, such as it is, it supplies the dry bones of clerical entries with some flesh and blood to give them more human aspect.

Rev. Solomon A. Dwinnell, for nearly fourteen years resident in Lafayette, removed in 1850 to Reedsburg. He then seems to have planned a history of the pioneer period of the county he had left. He made a considerable roll of scrappy notes—historical, descriptive, reminiscent and

reflective. His papers contain autobiographical sketches, prepared at his request by Dr. Mills and Judge Allen. In these papers Judge Allen, though not excessively diffident nor sparing of words, tells too little; while Dr. Mills, thought quite modest enough and not too lavish of words, tells too much. Mr. Dwinnell died in 1879, and Mrs. Dwinnell gave his manuscripts to the State Historical Society, and part of their contents have been published in that body's "Collections."

Judge Gale made sixteen very orderly, legible and helpful foolscap pages of notes on the settlement and organization of the county, its early school meetings, temperance movements, and the first newspaper—his own, at Elkhorn in 1845. He knew that of which he wrote, and his accuracy may easily enough be trusted. His interest in public affairs was active and intelligent, and his judgment of men with whom he acted appears to have been calmly favorable—neither censorious nor eulogistic.

Judge Baker's chief service to local history is contained in a paper first read at a meeting of old settlers in 1869, then revised by himself and, with an introduction by Lyman C. Draper, published in the State Historical Society, sixth volume of "Collections." It naturally lacks Judge Gale's conciseness, since it covers a longer period of time and includes greatly more detail of local interest. His estimate of Judge Irvin proves himself an indulgent judge of his fellow men.

James Simmons published his carefully compiled "Annals of Lake Geneva," 222 pages octavo, in 1897. He was in every way qualified as to judgment, taste and literary turn of mind, and by his personal knowledge and his wide acquaintance with men of the county, for the preparation of this valuable local history. He should have been, had other pursuits allowed, the historian of the county. In such case, his work would have been done with all possible fullness and accuracy, and in kindest spirit—and in his own clear, graceful style.

Prosper Cravath, surveyor and lawyer, and not unskilled in the art of telling—himself "for many years really the foremost citizen of Whitewater"—in 1858 published his recollections and impressions of the village as he knew it between 1837 and 1857. This was in a series of articles for the *Whitewater Register*. Pitt N. Cravath began a continuation of his father's work by compiling from the local columns of that helpful newspaper. His friend, Spencer S. Steele, who had promised to share the proposed labors, presently found himself sole compiler. Cravath's notes having been lost, Mr. Steele was obliged to begin at 1858, and he carried the work forward to 1868. The Civil war, as it affected the town and village, received full attention, and

several circumstances of long later interest to soldiers and their friends are thus preserved permanently. In 1906 these partial histories, with short papers by Mrs. Melinda (Mack) Pratt, Julius C. Birge, Mrs. Louise (Woodbury) Palmiter, Daniel Seymour Cook, Mrs. Rachel O. (Shepard) Cook, Edwin D. Coe and Albert Salisbury, were published as "Annals of Whitewater," a duodecimo volume of 283 pages, edited by Prof. Salisbury and published by the "Federation of Women's Clubs in Whitewater."

The newspaper, from 1845 onward, afforded an outlet for the breathing thoughts and unfrozen words of men who cared not to go to the length of pamphlet or book on politics, temperance, public morals, currency, state revenue and many another more or less fiercely burning question of their time; and on the less combustible topics of schools, farmers' interests and local improvements. These articles, even if unsigned, were often, if not usually, too carefully thought and too ably and forcibly written to be mistaken for editorial effort; though editorship here was not inferior to that of other counties. At the least, these volunteer contributors gave wholesome variety to the weekly editorial entertainment. Among the occasional writers now most easily and clearly recalled were Judges Baker, Gale, Golder, Spooner and Wentworth, Cyrus Church, Cravath, Eastman, George Esterly, Milton Gardner, Osborn Hand, Dr. Henderson, Menzie, Dr. Reynolds, Simmons, H. F. Smith and A. S. Spooner.

Whatever may be other or final judgment as to the relative merits of these men, considered as writers, for the purpose of this volume, Wyman Spooner is placed first. He thought with deliberate care, and wrote like a master of that classic English prose of which his long study and great love had availed him much, preferring "high seriousness," but not scornful of occasional lighter graces of literary composition. Mr. Church wrote of the earlier schools of Walworth, in newspaper articles preserved in the Historical Society's much-containing scrap-books. Mr. Hand, a nearly self-taught teacher and very thorough in the rudiments, had also read the English classics with pleasure and profit; but his written matter was less weighty than Spooner's. He had some eccentricities in conversation, but he wrote candidly and clearly. His friend, Eastman, loved paradox so well that his simpler-minded friends knew not when he was sincere. Dr. Samuel Wirt Henderson wrote in the spirit of the duelist who fires to kill, and sometimes illustrated with his own jack-knife on white pine, as wickedly funny as Nast's pictorial persecutions, though in other ways quite unlike. Menzie wrote with much ability and vigor, but as if duly retained, like a practical lawyer. Mr. Simmons was possessed of nearly all the mental, moral and personal qualities,

and in not noticeably lower degree, that he so generously ascribed to Judge Baker. It is not unlikely that he had a finer, nicer literary sense than his friend; though one would not willingly compare these men to the lessening of either. He wrote with a natural grace of his own and with seeming ease, though his materials were often enough collected with patient care. He could write in terms of partisan warfare, but that was not his chosen task. In his later life he was employed in "digesting" the vast bulk of decisions of the higher courts of New York and of Wisconsin. His older fellow citizens had long hoped that whenever Judge Golder should lay off the burden of the county judgeship its honors and salary would pass to such a worthy successor; but a little-revering generation gave a small plurality to a younger man, a nearly newcomer, though Mr. Simmons was second among four candidates. The other aforementioned writers wrote with much ability, and with more or less vigor and elegance, like decently educated gentlemen, but with no strongly marked distinctiveness of style.

In newspaper editorship the highest place must be accorded, as his birth-right and his conquest, to Edwin Delos Coe. He was equipped for duty by various experiences, as student, soldier, lawyer, before he began "to turn the crank of an opinion mill" at Whitewater. The *Register* had always been one of the best village newspapers in the state. Mr. Coe soon placed it beside the "first among equals." His well-filled local page reflected his most likable personality, and he was not hidden or disguised in his incomparable editorial column. He wrote with no air of superior wisdom or authority, but bestowed freely upon his fellow editors his professional and personal courtesy, which fell like the dew of Hermon upon the half-deserving and the nearly undeserving. He affected nothing, not even modesty, though never a man with a press at his back was less self-assertive. When the sterner duty of a party organ called upon him to smite and spare not, his pen became indeed a weapon of offense. He was wholly free from editorial or literary jealousy, but over-generously gave others "more praise than niggard truth would willingly impart." In short, he brought to his work learning, world-knowledge, judgment, tact, insight, wide-ranging fellow feeling, humor, and with these all the armory of wordy war.

Major Shepard S. Rockwood, an infant settler of Lafayette, ex-soldier, normal school professor of literature and mathematics, poet, elocutionist and scholar in politics, was in his own way as editorially forceful as Coe and more industrious and laborious. He wrote with the precision, directness and conclusiveness of geometrical demonstration. As a means to his political advancement he bought the senior paper at Elkhorn, in 1882, and for one year

edited every line of it, even to its stereotype plates. He made the *Independent* a positive quantity and an appreciable force in Wisconsin newspaperdom. His hope was to sit in the Assembly of 1883 and in the forty-ninth and subsequent Congresses; but the men of the district which he had left in boyhood and to which he had but lately returned, knew little of him, except that he seemed "too far up the gulch" for them. Besides, 1882 was a politically bad year for many another honorably aspiring citizen. He passed early in 1883 to a daily paper at Janesville, and thence to the *Register*, at Portage, where he died in 1905.

Ely B. Dewing's education was of common schools and printing offices. He had an early liking for the best in literature, and his style was formed, not by conscious or unconscious imitation of any of the masters, but by catching something of the breath and finer spirit of many. He never accepted himself as a great writer, and thence, perhaps, was a greater than he knew. His knowledge of men best worth knowing was not so state-wide as that of Coe, Rockwood or Cravath; but his work and ways were not provincial. To these contemporary editors he was not a jealous rival, but a kindred soul. As acting editor of the *Independent* from mid-1884 to the end of 1888, he gave that paper some distinction in Wisconsin pressdom. His was within that golden period when Horace Rublee, John Nagle, Governors Hoard and Peck, Lute Niemann, James Monahan, Nicholas Smith, Champion Ingersoll and Colonel Watrous gave wholesome substance and variously pleasing and stimulant flavor to editorial discussion and local commentary.

In most ways different from these three rare spirits, though in his own way fit to make them four, was Pitt Noble Cravath. Apparently unlike his father and mother in body, mind and spirit, though, no doubt, he was in some way their true heir, he seemed rather Gallic than Anglo-Saxon. He was readily drawn to new things in politics, but not disposed to overturn the social order, and he loved the clamor of partisan discussion—himself one of the noisiest, but least likely to degenerate to demagogism or fanaticism. The work of party organization was very much to his liking. His paper, at first named the "*Puddingstick*," was edited with sufficient vivacity and originality, but did not much reflect his personal qualities. His tongue, organ of his impulsiveness, might move him to much radical utterance; but his pen subdued him to editorial decorum. A second newspaper at a city or village of Walworth may bring a little fleeting fame, but it requires more than brilliant editorship to make it live and support a family. Cravath had other abilities, and the county was not yet ready for political revolution and reconstruction.

In their own day it was good fortune to know these four editors, and it



is yet pleasant to such as live and remember, though it be regretfully, to have known them. It was not editorship that passed away with their death or retirement, but only the quality or flavor that each gave it from his own personality. Men whose shadows now lengthen in the low westering sun may recall, without morbidness, the memory of things that "come not back with time and tears."

It would be as easy to tell who first broke the surface of the county with a factory-made garden spade as to name the first to "build the lofty rhyme." She may have been one of the Misses Bigfoot, in Algonquin elegiacs, not translatable without damage to its sense and beauty. He may have been Christopher Payne, whose life was a Homeric epic, and whose precious manuscript may have been destroyed in the war with Brink. Since chronological order is impossible, no order at all may answer here.

If this county ever really had a poet the critics must determine between George W. Steele and Shepard S. Rockwood. In 1904 Mr. Steele published a small volume, "Dierdre, a Tale of Erin, and Other Verse." The legends of the Celtic maiden are as numerous as those of the Arthurian heroines, and the lawyer of Whitewater owed nothing to Mr. Yeats. It is not the general purpose here to assort, grade or appraise the poetic product of the county, but a few words may not be useless. The diction and idiom of these poems are English and intelligible, neither "gaudy nor inane." There is in them neither Greek nor Browningese, no affectations of obsolete words and grammar, even those of Chaucerian or Spenserian kind or flavor, no ingenious coinages, no new licenses or excess of old ones, no patent-applied-for philosophy of life, nebulous metaphysics, questioning of omnipotent purpose, and not too much of Arnoldian high seriousness. Neither is there more echo of the ancient and modern classics than one likes to meet in reading new authors. If these negatives do not prove this volume poetry, they may indicate that the author wrote with judgment and taste, and that his work may claim fairly thus much notice in this compilation.

The total sum of Major Rockwood's published poetry would not fill more than a vest-pocket volume. He was not unknown as a paid contributor to Eastern magazines, and wrote poems for great occasions. One of his more notable efforts of the latter kind, recited in his intense manner of declamation to a state mass meeting of Republicans at Madison in 1880, was said to have drawn iron tears down Zachariah Chandler's cheeks. In his not too frequent lighter moods Rockwood dropped into politico-satirical lyrics; but, in general, his muse was a well behaved, sober-minded member of the sacred nine. He had strong common sense and well-controlled feeling, and also sense



of poetic form with feeling for the sweetness of unheard melody. Thus, his thought was not commonplace, his expression mawkish, nor his lines left half-filled.

Most spontaneous, facile, fluent of home poets was in the fifties, a young man of Elkhorn, at once, and in proportions about equal, a poet, mechanical inventor, journalist and critic. Horace Lucian Arnold's fast-driven pen dropped eight-syllable rhymed couplets as if their flow were endless, and no verse form was beyond its achievement. This promising young man's poetical reading had given him a standard for measurement of his own product, and he was too self-critical to print his clever crudities. Nor would he revise, recast, or redress them. It was easier to write a wholly new poem tonight than to perfect last night's work. In the course of more than fifty years he has contributed poems, stories, reporter work, reviews, mechanical and scientific discussion to the press of Chicago, New York, Edinburgh and elsewhere. Though his work has never quite reached greatness, it is virile, and it usually compels some reader's attention. A collection, with due selection, of his lyrics would show that here was one more of Walworth to whom poetry was not a thing of rhyme-ends only.

The county has known and sometimes honored its own song writers, poets of occasions and casual contributors to the poet's corner. Rev. Henry De Lancey Webster, Ely B. Dewing, John L. Forrest, John T. Wentworth, James Simmons, S. Fillmore Bennett, Charles H. Burdick and Mrs. Harriet Marion (Perkins) Leland are among the best remembered. Of the living there are many more, no doubt, than can be named here; and their modest merit is known to a few friendly readers. Though the wide world may never find out these younger children of the muse, the sweetness of a well-remembered line, stanza, or poem may linger yet long in some kindly memory.

Seth Knapp Warren, son of the pioneer mill owner, had more education and a better reading habit than most of his schoolmates at Lake Geneva, and in later life turned more than they to the story of the universe, as told by the older and the later scientists. He digested his reading at least partially, and the result of his reading and thinking or musing was a bound volume of eighty-four small pages, printed at home in 1888. His matter is chiefly a compact and generally fairly and temperately worded, though possibly inaccurate restatement of the theory of evolution as to the origin of stars and solar systems. His own attitude is indicated in few words at page 14: "But until some theory is advanced which can show clearly that these natural powers \* \* \* could form solar systems, with all their motions, from chaos we would better follow and teach the biblical account of creation; as it

is, even in its literal sense, the most reasonable that has ever been written." He objects to science that while it has found much of the laws of the universe, it has wholly failed to find the law-giver; and he shrewdly takes into his account the differences he finds among scientists. His work had the approval of the late Rev. Isaac N. Marks, of the Episcopal church at Lake Geneva. It is at least easy to read, for it is seasoned with fewest technical terms and is wholly free from mathematical formulae and scientific tabulations. Mr. Warren wrote and talked like an intelligent gentleman, and he had, moreover, some artistic tastes and aspirations.

In the art of musical composition the county for long heard but one name, that of Joseph P. Webster, who came from Racine to Elkhorn in 1857 as a teacher of music. Between that year and his death in 1875, it is believed, he produced most of his songs, cantatas and other compositions. His publishers were Higgins & Company, Lyon & Healy and Root & Cady, of Chicago, and Ditson, of Boston. A flood of newer music has half-effaced the recollection of his once familiar titles, though not all have thus been retired from public favor. The little story of one of these seems worth preserving.

In 1865, L. J. Bates, of Detroit, submitted to Lyon & Healy the words of a song and asked for a suitable composer. He was advised to write to Mr. Webster, and in the same year these publishers put forth "It Will Be Summertime, By and By," words by L. J. Bates, music by J. P. Webster. It is not here known how much favor this song found, but it is recalled that it was sung at the dedication of the Normal School at Whitewater in 1870. Five four-line stanzas, with each a varying five-line chorus, contained these lines, the second of each chorus: "Wait we the dawn of the bright by and by; Watch for the day-star of the dear by and by; Pray for the dawn of the sweet by and by; Is there, oh! is there a glad by and by; Herald the dawn of the blest by and by." The closing lines of these choruses were: "It will be summertime by and by; Earth will be happier, by and by; Truth will be verified, by and by; Faith will be justified, by and by; Right will be glorified, by and by." The principal lines recited the several wrongs endured by poor humanity.

These lines seemed to Mr. Webster to express the thought which he had no skill to utter but in music, and their writer became at once his dear friend. One of these phrases he repeated so often that another song-writer in 1868 followed its hint and gave it a new setting. Mr. Webster went home, and choosing from his store of musical memoranda that which best suited his sense of the occasion's propriety, he worked out with his habitual care and patience the "Sweet By and By," on which the world has been pleased to rest his

fame as a composer. For him there was no such word as "impromptu" in art. Passages, long or short, might be "inspired," but the entire and perfect work must be reached by the methods of other artists. He worked by the laws of his own intellect and feeling, which he obeyed because he could not suspend or change them. He was self-critical, and he knew well when he could work and when he must wait. No publisher could urge him, no fellow-composer advise him, no friend lead him. He was little critical as to the literary quality of songs offered him, but only required that their sentiment should be humane and decent, and that harsh consonantal sounds should be filed to smoothness.

Frank S. Harrington (1854-1909), a son of Nicholas M. Harrington, of Delavan and Darien, became at an early age a singer of more than usual promise. Encouraged by the friendly appreciation and advice of Professor Webster, he subjected himself to thorough training in the principles of musical composition, and for several years was known to eastern publishers as a composer of organ music. At the time of his death he seemed on the way to greater distinction in his art.

The schools of Boston, London, Paris and Rome have drawn from the county several pupils of the higher culture and instruction in vocal and instrumental music. The art of hearing music is also cultivated, and the lights of the operatic or lyric stage draw yearly hundreds of hearers to Chicago and Milwaukee, each for at least one evening's soul-felt delight. Such singers and performers of national fame as do not scorn the smaller audiences find appreciative hearers at the cities of Walworth. Local philharmonic clubs lend their not negligible influence to elevate the public taste for immortal music. In olden time, too, the county has had its string bands, cornetists, flutists, pianists and vocalists, their various performances, once thought incomparable, yet recalled as remembered pleasures.

The palette and brush have drawn many young men and maidens aside from commoner things, though few have persevered, and fewer are within any one person's present recollections. This, of course, by reason of their long absence. One of these was John Bullock, at Lake Geneva, who painted landscapes with some success and who seemed born for further achievement had not fate been untoward. David Walling Humphrey, a school boy at Elkhorn and art student at Chicago, has won recognition among artists. William T. Thorne, of Delavan, has reached a high place as a portrait painter, and has his studio at New York. Adolph T. Schultz, also of Delavan, hangs his landscapes at the Chicago Art Institute. Clifford Francis Snyder, of Elkhorn, practiced as a doctor of dental surgery for some years at Berlin, having, though a young man, imperial patronage, for American dentistry was then in

high favor there. He sold his business and placed himself under Benjamin Constant's instruction at Paris, and later under that of Albert Nieuwhuis, at Laren, Holland. From boyhood his aptness in portrait drawing was marked. He went in 1900 to Munich, there to sojourn, it may be, until overtaken by fame, wealth, or death.

Oratory, as an art, has had here but one true votary, namely, John Luther Lamkin (1854-1896), of that part of Sharon town called South Grove. He wedded himself to a possibly original theory of his art: in effect, that voice and action are all,—if, only the voice be trained to the hoarseness of thunder and the action be suited to the orator's conception of the beautifully terrific in muscular motion. His words need have no meaning, if but polysyllabic and sonorous. He imagined or boasted that he could crack a plate glass window by an abrupt emission of sound from the lower cells of his lungs. But Lamkin threw thunderbolts gracefully, and his meeting, saluting, passing, parting, even on the street, were fine-art illustrations. For the rest, he was a thrifty farmer and a worthy citizen.

Since 1856 the only lawyers who seem to have cultivated a great forensic style were Norton and Ingalls. William C. Norton was son of a farmer of Lafayette. His voice and manner were somewhat dramatic, but he was regarded as a forceful speaker. None better than he could raise an ant-hill matter to the height of the tree tops, and none could better move his client to self-pitying. Wallace Ingalls, a native of Linn, acquired an agreeable and effective delivery and never forgot to adjust his words and actions to the needs of his carefully considered matter. Alphonso G. Kellam, Alfred D. Thomas, Thompson D. Weeks and Charles B. Summer never attempted the higher flights; but they are favorably remembered for their clear, candidly persuasive and gentlemanly manner of laying their cases before jurors—often the most effective eloquence. Each of these men was often called upon as speaker for more public occasions. None of them, except Ingalls, now at Racine, is yet living.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The formation of local temperance societies began at Spring Prairie as early as 1838. In this work the men and women of Delavan, Elkhorn, Geneva, and Whitewater were but a few weeks or months behind Mr. Dwinnell's neighbors. At Lake Geneva, December 25, 1839, a temperance society was formed by fifty citizens, at Mr. Baker's house: Benjamin Ball, president; John Chapin, vice-president; Charles M. Baker, secretary; Charles M. Goodsell, William K. May and Morris Ross, executive committee. In the autumn of 1843 a county society of Washingtonians was formed at a meeting assembled at the court house. Its officers were Doctor Mills, president; William A. Bartlett and Jarvis K. Pike, vice-presidents; James Simmons, secretary; George Gale, treasurer; James O. Eaton, Solomon A. Dwinnell and Experience Estabrook, executive committee. No further record of this society is found, but among well-remembered and oft-repeated names of organizers and sympathizers are those of Ball, Baker, the Goodsells, Hall, Lake, McNish, the Phoenixes, Potter, the Spooners, Sturtevant, Topping and Vail.

These early movements were followed by a continuous line of societies similar in form and devoted to like purpose, namely: By moral suasion to induce men to become total abstainers from the products of the distillery, brewery, wine-vat and cider-press. Closely after them came, first, the Sons of Temperance, then the Good Templars,—both continuing with varying activity and energy until all such societies, with their doctrines and rituals, became supplanted by or merged in politically organized prohibitionism. But the growth of total abstinence, as a habit of life rather than as a moral dogma professed, is not exactly measurable by the number of votes counted for the Prohibitionist party ticket.

Until 1871 the statutory fee for bar-room license was not less than twenty-five nor more than forty dollars. In 1873 the higher limit was made one hundred dollars, and in 1874 one hundred and fifty dollars. In September, 1889, pursuant to a new statute, the villages voted separately to determine if the fee should be two hundred and fifty dollars, three hundred and fifty dollars, or five hundred dollars, and the highest sum prevailed. When the



license fee was lowest it went, appropriately enough, to the poor fund; when increased it went to road and street fund; it is now part of the general fund of cities, villages and towns. The effect of the higher fee has not been to reduce the number of drinking places—nor, perhaps, to increase it, though there are more licenses issued than before.

#### CIVIC SOCIETIES.

The several affiliated societies, fraternal and benevolent, found here at once a friendly atmosphere; for, within and without the lodge rooms, Walworth is sociable and neighborly. Freemasonry began almost with the villages, and, though it has felt some alternations of zeal and luke-warmth, it has withstood the assaults of well-meaning opponents at home and of wandering apostles from Wheaton. It was never healthier in body and spirit than it is here in 1911. Its feminine ally, the Order of the Eastern Star, also finds favor here as elsewhere about the states. The list of lodges, past and present, is shown as follows:

Harmony No. 12, Delavan (with Elkhorn), discontinued in 1859.

St. James No. 41, East Troy, chartered in 1853.

Geneva No. 44, Lake Geneva, chartered in 1853.

St. John's No. 57, Whitewater, chartered in 1855.

Elkhorn No. 77, Elkhorn, chartered in 1856.

Sharon No. 116, Sharon, chartered in 1859.

Delavan No. 121, Delavan, chartered in 1860.

Darien No. 126, Darien, chartered in 1860.

Spring Prairie No. 136, Spring Prairie, discontinued 1904.

Geneva Junction No. 256, Geneva Junction, chartered in 1894.

Walworth No. 286, Walworth, chartered in 1903.

There are four Royal Arch chapters: Elkhorn No. 17, Union (at Lake Geneva) No. 28, Delavan No. 38, Whitewater No. 66. A commandery of the Masonic degrees of knighthood, at Delavan, is numbered 33.

Odd Fellowship had also an early foothold, and has not yet yielded wholly to the rivalry of the younger orders. Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Catholic Knights and Knights of Columbus have each established their claim to recognition as a part of modern social life.

The Grand Army of the Republic, its membership limited by the lives of one generation of men, is by that circumstance peculiarly conditioned. Its normal growth was rapidly upward, reaching its maximum within a few years, after which its course must be steadily downward until nothing but its records



and its few relics shall be left as reminders that such a post-bellum comradeship once existed. Its several posts are named and numbered thus:

Abraham Lincoln No. 3, Darien; George H. Thomas No. 6, Delavan; James B. McPherson No. 27, Lake Geneva; Charles E. Curtice No. 34, White-water; Rutherford B. Hayes No. 76, Elkhorn; Henry Conklin No. 171, East Troy; Duane Patten No. 270, Sharon.

#### TURTLE CREEK DRAINAGE DISTRICT.

Proceeding under provisions of chapter 419, statutes of 1905, two-thirds or more of the interested owners of land lying along Turtle creek and marsh filed their petition, November 1, 1908, to the circuit court for the establishment of the Turtle Creek Drainage District. Charles Dunlap, Henry D. Barnes and John G. Meadows were appointed commissioners, and took the oath of office April 19, 1909. They were empowered to survey and determine such ditch lines as they should find practical and expedient, to appraise benefits and damages, and on acceptance of their report to let the contract and see it faithfully performed. \*Henry H. Tubbs was employed as civil engineer. There were several ineffectual remonstrances received and filed, and on June 26, 1911, the contract was filed. The work is practically begun. The main ditch begins in section 14 of Richmond, and ends in section 6 of Delavan, its course generally that of the creek. Its length is 5.94 miles, depth four to seven feet, with a fall of 14.93 feet. Four lateral ditches—one from section 19 of Sugar Creek—have a total length of 5.25 miles, with fall varying between 9.15 and 15.2 feet. These nearly eleven miles of ditching and dredging will cost nearly \$38,000, and will drain 3,188 acres. The work includes thirty-four bridges or crossings.

#### TROY DRAINAGE DITCH.

A similar petition of owners along the great Honey creek marsh was filed in the circuit clerk's office April 13, 1910. Judge Belden appointed Walter A. Babcock, Charles H. Nott and George B. Cain as commissioners and these men took the official oath October 8, 1910. (In this, as in the other commission, the member first named is chairman, the second is secretary, and the third is treasurer.) Their report has been accepted, the contract will be let early in 1912, and the work will begin without delay. The main ditch, from a point in section 25 to a point near the middle of section 31, is 5.375 miles long, two to twelve feet deep, and has eighteen feet fall. There are seven

lateral ditches with total length of 8.75 miles. These ditches will be crossed by thirty-eight bridges, one of which will cost \$1,500. This work will recover or improve 4,832 acres of land, at a cost of nearly \$50,000.

#### COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF ROADS.

At the session of the county board, November, 1911, Herman J. Peters, of Sharon, was chosen county commissioner of roads. This was in accordance with a statute providing for a state system of road-making.

#### ASSESSOR OF INCOME TAX.

Pursuant to a statute of 1911 the office of supervisor of assessments has been abolished, and that of assessor of income tax created. The first appointee, in 1912, is William Francis Dockery, of Whitewater.

#### THE SPECULATIVE SPIRIT.

Not every man of older Walworth was entirely content to hoe in prairie mould or drudge in village labor for plain subsistence and scanty savings. Hardy men went, in 1849 and after years, around Cape Horn and across plains and Sierras for the gold of California and Pike's Peak, and a few came back rich in one kind of experience. Other men, in another way adventurous, confided part of their little surplus to the keeping of the beneficent lottery, and the example of one who drew \$3,000 was for long set forth in Mons. Dauphin's advertisements and circulars as proof that they only can win greatly who risk a little. Thus, the sanguine projectors and reckless schemers of a later period did not break new ground here.

The return of gold and silver to general circulation, after seventeen years of irredeemable paper currency, gave rebirth to business of every kind in 1879. Monetary panics were thought to have been at last retired to the limbo of serfdom, judicial torture, the death penalty for petty felonies, and other relics of the barbarous past. Confidence soon became extravagant hope—prolific parent of a few successes and many failures. Speculators of the type of self-deluded John Law, of Lauriston, and operators of the tribe of Montague Tigg, of Pall Mall, flung their enchantments broadcast, and with such effect that for a few months not a few men seemed so bereaved of their usually better judgment that prudence was out of date and even commercial honor a barren ideality. Projects, from legitimate to lawless, inviting inexperienced investors, increased like insects, and men's day-dreams and un-

sound sleep were filled with visions of sudden wealth. Among the myriad temptations were lots in new cities of the South and West and in new suburbs of old cities everywhere between the poles, farm lands from Assiniboia to the Arctic circle, mines of all the metals from aluminum and antimony to yttrium and zirconium and of minerals from anthracite to zinc-blende, railways across every continent, oil wells, silk without cocoons,—in fine, gold from seawater, sunbeams from cucumbers, something from nothing.

Most of these several short roads to riches were in effect one: to buy printed certificates of shareholding and watch the markets hourly for first indications of coming showers of the world's chief desire. A local annalist has told of one who, living but to make his fellowmen quick-process millionaires, took real estate and personal property in exchange for shares and came to own one-sixth part of the area of his home village. There were about a dozen of these guides to Maddin's cave who were citizens of the county, most of whom were involved with their clients in the collapse of their undertakings. The period of greatest local interest to investors and onlookers was 1885-7. The county was not, as a whole, made poverty-stricken, and speculation did not end with the memorable rise and fall of that period, but became of less public concern.

#### MELODRAMA IN COURT.

A tragi-comic affair was said in the next day's *Independent* to have taken place at an evening session of the circuit court, March 31, 1859. A man most improbably named "Buroreecy" flung a tobacco quid at somebody within the bar. The shot hit ex-Judge Cowdery's bald scalp and, ricochetting, struck Judge Noggle's left eye. The startled Judge lost his balance and knocked over a lamp filled with the compound of camphene and alcohol, then sold as "burning fluid," spilling its extra-dangerous contents upon Sheriff Stone and thence upon ex-Sheriff Perry, whose coat tails caught fire. In the sudden movements of men—for a wonder, in the dark—the clerk's back was nearly broken, the stove-drum and pipe knocked down, and a general combat followed in which Messrs. Clarke, Farr, Keep, Kellogg, Lyon and Menzie were more or less battered or ruffled. Of course, this account was intentionally made extravagant and impossible, so to confuse the public mind as to what had actually taken place,—which, most likely, was some breach of court decorum by two lawyers not named. The date of publication, too, may have helped to suggest to readers that all this was but the local reporter's "joke of the season." But Hotchkiss & Leland were too editorially cautious

to take such liberty with the names of judges, sheriffs, and lawyers without some slight foundation of truth for it. The fact that the following Tuesday was judicial election day may have disposed Noggle, Keep and Lyon to let the voters laugh the matter into forgiveness and speedy forgetfulness.

#### EARLY EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS.

Before a system of common schools could be evolved children were assembled in small groups at the larger log dwellings for private instruction. Many of the teachers were moved by their sense of duty toward those whose education seemed too likely to be arrested indefinitely—for some of them—in effect, to the marring of all later life. Such names of these teachers as have been preserved from the wreck of the unrecorded past, and are available for present use, are too few for imposing tabulation. Dates assigned to teachers at Elkhorn are conjectural, but nearly correct.

In 1837 Mrs. Rebecca A. Vail, in a room over Andrew Ferguson's store, at Lake Geneva. She was the wife of James W. Vail, an early settler of East Troy, and afterward lived at Milwaukee.

#### 1839.

Louisa Augier, at East Troy; daughter of Robert Augier, of that town.

Mary S. Brewster (1816-1910), at Spring Prairie, daughter of Deodat Brewster, of Geneva (Mrs. Edward Pentland).

Julia Dyer, at Delavan.

Mrs. Ladd, of Mukwonago, at Troy.

Juliette Merrick, at Gardner's Prairie; daughter of Col. Perez Merrick.

#### 1840.

Olive Booker (aged fourteen), at Lafayette; twenty pupils.

Mary S. Brewster, Geneva.

Ruth A. Bunnell, Lafayette.

Lydia Carr, Elkhorn.

Mrs. Mary Carter, Darien.

Hannah M. Clark, Walworth; eighteen dollars for summer term.

Melissa Cornish, Lagrange.

John M. Lewis, Walworth; eighty dollars for winter term.

Chester D. Long, Darien, winter term.

Adeline McCracken, Sugar Creek.

Theodorus Bailey Northrop, Lafayette; private school, term finished by Eben Whitcomb.

Sheldon C. Powers, of East Troy, at Whitewater; district school.

Mrs. Adeline M. (Seaver) Carter.

Dr. John Stacy, of and at Lake Geneva.

Mrs. Electa (King) Ward, Bloomfield.

Mrs. Moses D. Williams, Walworth.

1841.

Mary S. Brewster, Elkhorn; district school.

Edward Elderkin, Elkhorn.

Sarah Perrin, Lafayette.

1842.

Marietta Chapman, Lafayette; fifteen pupils.

George W. Hoyt, of Rochester, Lafayette; winter term.

Harriet Lyon, Hudson, a daughter of David Lyon.

J. B. Hunt, Whitewater.

1843.

Adelaide C. Beardsley—at first for religious instruction, afterward a district teacher at Elkhorn.

Lydia Chapman, Lafayette (Mrs. Edward Winne).

Henry Farrington, Lafayette.

Gracia Ward, Linn.

#### NOTEWORTHY EVENTS.

Generally, events here noted are not mentioned elsewhere in this work. Many more of at least equal interest might have been included had they been within the narrow range of one person's knowledge or opportunities for finding and placing them in true order of time.

July 10, 1836.—Colonel Phoenix preached to fifteen persons—all the neighborhood but one family—at Dr. Hemenway's. Four of these professed religion. Daniel Salisbury prayed, and all sang. July 17th, the Colonel preached to the Hemenway family, Palmer Gardner, David Pratt and daughter, and Mr. Salisbury. Two of these nodded and Doctor Hemenway fell fast asleep. At the close of service seven more persons came in.

July 4, 1837.—A dance at Othni Beardsley's house, Troy.

June 15, 1839.—William Birge vs. Willard B. Johnson, first suit docketed in Zerah Mead, Esq.'s court, Whitewater. In this year a sovereign's court, for settling disputed land claims, was assembled at Whitewater. A territorial road was made from Rochester to Madison, through Spring Prairie, Troy, Lagrange and Whitewater.

July 4, 1840.—Celebration at Whitewater. Dr. James McNish, of Geneva, spoke on intemperance and slavery, at William Birge's big barn. *Milwaukee Weekly Sentinel* taken by subscribers at Whitewater.

April 25, 1842.—A county agricultural society organized.

1843.—A series of revivalist meetings held at Whitewater.

1844.—A good harvest season; wheat, twenty-five bushels per acre. Tax on Whitewater Hotel eighty-four cents.

August 8, 1845.—Date of *Western Star*, Elkhorn, Vol. 1, No. 1.

1849, 1850, 1851.—A series of increasingly bad years for farmers, called the "pink-eye years."

1851.—A flood swept away several dams in the southern towns.

1854.—An epidemic of Asiatic cholera.

June —, 1858. Dams at Duck Lake and Lyons bursted by freshet.

1860.—An exceptional year for wheat crop. The county's surplus estimated at one million bushels. The crop for the state was largest of any in the union.

April 2, 1867.—Willis Clarke, colored, elected town sealer for Whitewater.

1873-4.—Organization of Patrons of Husbandry—Grangers—throughout the county.

July 23, 1874.—Destructive hurricane at Lake Geneva.

August —, 1875.—N. K. Fairbank, of Chicago, placed six thousand young bass in Geneva Lake and built hatcheries.

January 8, 1881.—County clerk sold park fence to Jacob Ketchpaw.

May 18, 1883.—A destroying whirlwind passed over southern towns.

August —, 1889.—A board of pension examiners appointed to sit at Elkhorn—Drs. Benoni O. Reynolds, William Henry Hurlbut and George Henry Young, Jr.

May 6, 1890.—Mr. Simmons noted a snowfall at Lake Geneva.

April 26, 1893.—George Streng, at Troy village, killed a burglar.

July 7, 1895.—Steamer "Dispatch," with six passengers, sunk in one hundred and ten feet of water, Geneva Lake, by a hurricane.

September 1, 1907.—Barbers of the county raised shaving rates to fifteen cents.

May 26, 1909.—Earthquake tremor felt at Elkhorn and elsewhere.



## DAIRY INTERESTS.

Statistics of dairy industries for 1911 show five milk condensing factories: H. M. Clark's, at Delavan; Wisconsin Butter and Cheese Company, at Elkhorn (nearly ready for work); Borden Milk Condensing Company, at Genoa Junction; American Milk Company, at Sharon; Walworth Milk Condensing Company, at Walworth. At Lake Beulah is a factory for making "fancy" cheeses. At Fayetteville, Jacobsville and North Geneva are "skimming stations" of the Wisconsin Butter and Cheese Company.

The several creameries are distributed and named as here shown:

Adams -----	Adams	Little Prairie-----	Little Prairie
Bloomfield -----	Bloomfield	Lyons -----	Lyons
Bowers -----	Bloomfield Centre	Lyons -----	Spring Valley
Darien -----	Darien	Richmond -----	East Richmond
Darien -----	Fairfield	Richmond---	J. L. Kilkenny Factory
East Delavan-----	East Delavan	Richmond -----	Town Line
East Troy-----	East Troy	Sharon -----	North Sharon
Elkhorn -----		Springfield -----	Springfield
---Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Co.		Spring Prairie-----	Spring Prairie
Geneva -----	Honey Hill		Cheese and Creamery Co.
Heart Prairie-----	Heart Prairie	Troy-----	Troy Co-operative
Honey Creek-----	Honey Creek	Whitewater -----	Marr's
Lake Geneva-----		Whitewater ----	Union Produce Co.
Lake Geneva Milk & Creamery Co.		Zenda -----	Forest Glen

Dairy production, as reported for 1910, showed 4,754,481 pounds of butter, or four and one-half per cent. of the production of sixty-six counties; and 147,400 pounds of cheese. Walworth was third in creamery production, and in fifty-six counties was forty-second in cheesemaking. Amount received for all dairy products was \$1,438,888. The whole number of cows milked was 26,022.

## EARLY BIRTHS.

The following list of earlier births within the county, though not in each instance verified by reference to public or family record, must be nearly correct. Names marked \* are of boys who became soldiers of the Civil war: July 3, 1836—Geneva, daughter of James Van Slyke, Geneva; died June,

1856.

- Sept. 27, 1836—William Pitt, son of Urban D. Meacham, Troy; died November 3, 1911.
- June —, 1837—Henry, son of Israel Williams, Jr., Linn.
- July 8, 1837—Clara Anna, daughter of William Bell, Walworth.
- Aug. 11, 1837—Alfred Delavan, son of Salmon Thomas, Darien; died 1896.
- Sept. 14, 1837—Sarah M., daughter of Sylvester G. Smith, Spring Prairie.
- Oct. 12, 1837—Tirzah Amelia, daughter of Luke Taylor, Darien.
- Oct. 12, 1837—Harriet, daughter of Joseph Whitmore, Spring Prairie.
- Oct. 12, 1837—\*Darwin R., son of William K. May, Linn.
- Nov. —, 1837—Mahala, daughter of Solomon Harvey, Spring Prairie.
- —, 1837—Henry, son of Robert Godfrey, Walworth.
- Mar. —, 1838—A daughter of Ansel A. Hemenway, Spring Prairie.
- June 1, 1838—Henry, son of Oliver Van Valin, Spring Prairie.
- June 24, 1838—\*Silas Wright, son of Harry Tupper, Bloomfield, died 1865.
- Sept. 18, 1838—Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Bell, Lafayette.
- Oct. —, 1838—\*Woodbury, son of Perry G. Harrington, Sugar Creek.
- Nov. 13, 1838—Albert Ogden, son of Milo E. Bradley, Geneva.
- Nov. 22, 1838—Phoebe Ann, daughter of Samuel Cole Vaughn, Spring Prairie.
- Dec. 19, 1838—Oscar D., son of Roderick Merrick, Spring Prairie.
- —, 1838—Helen P., daughter of John Rosenkrans, Sugar Creek.
- Jan. 7, 1839—Le Grand, son of Hollis Latham, Elkhorn.
- Mar. —, 1839—\*James H., son of Henry Harrison Sterling, Lafayette.
- Apr. 1, 1839—Harriet, daughter of William Bell, Walworth, died 1890.
- Apr. 23, 1839—Frances, daughter of Solomon A. Dwinnell, Lafayette.
- May 25, 1839—Wallace, son of Daniel Hartwell, Lafayette; died 1909.
- Oct. 8, 1839—Jane Eliza, daughter of Benjamin F. Trow, Bloomfield; died about 1871.
- Nov. 18, 1839—Julius C., son of William Birge, Whitewater.
- Jan. 8, 1840—\*Lindsey Joseph, son of Sylvester G. Smith, Lafayette; died 1905.
- Mar. 12, 1840—Leroy Williston, son of Austin L. Merrick, Spring Prairie; dead.
- May 10, 1840—\*William James, son of William Bell, Walworth; killed October 8, 1862.
- July 13, 1840—Emily, daughter of Nathaniel Bell, Lafayette.
- Aug. 10, 1840—\*Henry Christopher, son of Christopher Wiswell, Lafayette.
- —, 1840—Wendell Pulver, son of W. Fletcher Lyon, Hudson.
- —, 1840—Florana Lily, daughter of John Rosenkrans, Sugar Creek.

- —, 1840—Nancy, daughter of Freeborn Welch, Sugar Creek.
- Jan. 21, 1841—Kinner Newcomb, son of Cyrenus N. Hollister, Darien;  
died 1911.
- Mar. 29, 1841—Otis E., son of Samuel Cole Vaughn, Spring Prairie.
- Sept. 1, 1841—\*William J., son of James Holden, Lagrange.
- July 23, 1842—\*Lucius, son of William Bell, Walworth; died 1862.
- Aug. 2, 1842—William H., son of Samuel Allen, Bloomfield.
- Nov. 2, 1842—\*Charles Edward, son of Christopher Wiswell, Lafayette;  
died 1864.
- —, 1842—Smith D., son of Daniel Hartwell, Lafayette.
- Mar. 10, 1843—August, son of John Bernhardt Wilmer, East Troy.
- Nov. 1, 1843—Mary Jane, daughter of Daniel J. Bigelow, Sugar Creek.
- —, 1843—Emmet, son of Thomas McKaig, Geneva.
- June 28, 1844—Hiram Sears, son of William Bell, Walworth.
- July 8, 1844—Helen Louise, daughter of William O. Garfield, Elkhorn.
- July 14, 1844—\*William Henry, son of John Mayhew and Lucinda Allen.
- Nov. 23, 1844—Emma Pamela, daughter of Edward Elderkin, Elkhorn.
- Nov. 24, 1844—Lucretia May, daughter of Palmer Gardner, Spring Prairie;  
died 1865.
- Sept. 14, 1845—George, son of George Gale and Gertrude Young, Elkhorn.

## EARLY MARRIAGES.

There were several known instances in which one, first choosing his claim, made the coming wife's way clear and then went eastward to marry her. Thus it was with Palmer Gardner, James Holden and Solomon A. Dwinnell, for examples. The very earliest marriage ceremonies were likely to have been performed at Milwaukee, Racine, or at some convenient clergyman's or magistrate's just across the county line.

- Jan. 23, 1837—Charles Augustus Noyes and Nancy Page Warren, of Geneva, at Racine.
- Sept. 3, 1837—Reuben Clark and Maria Van Valin, Spring Prairie.
- Nov. 16, 1837—Sylvanus Spoor and Caroline S. Goodrich, Troy.
- Nov. —, 1837—William Bentley and Jane Campbell, Spring Prairie.
- Apr. —, 1838—Hollis Latham and Lemira (Bradley) Lewis, Elkhorn.
- Apr. 18, 1839—Elijah Belding and Mary James, Richmond.
- May 15, 1839—Bradley B. Plato and Lucretia C. Hawes, Richmond.
- May 25, 1839—Caleb Blodgett and Orinda Jones, Darien.
- June 4, 1839—Rev. James F. Flanders and Ann Elizabeth Porter.

- June 12, 1839—Christopher Columbus Cheesebro and Maria Johnson, Darien.  
 Aug. 7, 1839—George W. Robinson and Adeline Caldwell.  
 Aug. 25, 1839—Ransom Sheldon and Maria Theresa Douglass, Walworth.  
 Sept. 5, 1839—Asad Dean Williams and Cynthia B. Powers, Whitewater.  
 Oct. 3, 1839—Jacob Hamblin and Lucinda Taylor, Lafayette.  
 Nov. 20, 1839—Alexander Hervey Bunnell and Mary Dyer, Spring Prairie.  
 Dec. 12, 1839—Austin Leonard Merrick and Esther C. Cook, Spring Prairie.  
 Dec. 26, 1839—John Mather and Hannah Stephenson, Sugar Creek.  
 Feb. 9, 1840—John Ruddiman and Mary Bunker, Troy.  
 Mar. 28, 1840—Lucullus S. Pratt and Lydia Comstock, Darien.  
 Mar. 31, 1840—Tompkins Dunlap and Pearley Adams, Geneva.  
 May 4, 1840—Porter Bowen and Hannah Older, Darien.  
 July 9, 1840—John Martin and Eliza Ann Cheesebro, Darien.  
 July 9, 1840—Martin Pollard and Rachel Powers, East Troy.  
 July 25, 1840—Dudley W. Cook and Nancy Dunlap, Geneva.  
 July 25, 1840—Thomas McKaig and Asenath Dunlap, Geneva.  
 Aug. 13, 1840—Marcus Moody and Lucy P. Barker.  
 Nov. 5, 1840—Josiah Burroughs Gleason and Sarah Bacon, Spring Prairie.  
 Nov. 10, 1840—Peter Noblet and Lydia A. Baker, Spring Prairie.  
 Nov. 23, 1840—Samuel N. Loomer and Huldah L. Loomer, Sugar Creek.  
 Nov. 30, 1840—John Mayhew and Lucinda Allen, Spring Prairie.  
 Dec. 13, 1840—Leland Patch and Harriet A. Estes, Troy.  
 Dec. 22, 1840—Benjamin Sweet and Elvira Cornish, Lagrange.  
 Jan. 12, 1841—James Fuller and Ruth L. Bunnell, Lafayette.  
 Feb. 9, 1841—John Powers (of Linn) and Laura Stephens, Geneva.  
 Feb. 24, 1841—Abel Sperry and Eliza Beckwith, East Troy.  
 Mar. 18, 1841—Jonathan Patterson Chapin and Sarah Jerrod, Bloomfield.  
 Apr. 3, 1841—Orison Gray Ewing and Hannah Watson, Lagrange.  
 Apr. 11, 1841—Samuel Brittain and Eliza Hoyt, Spring Prairie.  
 Apr. 27, 1841—Oliver Salisbury and Emily Cravath, Whitewater.  
 May 3, 1841—Alfred B. Weed and Elizabeth Rice, Richmond.  
 June 6, 1841—James E. Bell and Chloe Electa Van Nostrand.  
 July 3, 1841—Henry Barlow and Emeline La Bar, Delavan.  
 July 8, 1841—Theodore Benjamin Edwards and Adeline Moore McCracken, Sugar Creek.  
 Aug. 15, 1841—Isaac Van Wert Severson and Elizabeth Topping, Walworth.  
 Oct. 31, 1841—David S. Elting and Eliza Maxwell, Lagrange.  
 Nov. 1, 1841—Horace Coleman and Juliette Merrick, Spring Prairie.  
 Dec. 15, 1841—William Carter and Adeline Seaver, Darien.

- Mar. 23, 1842—Sterling P. Searles and Ellen Dalton, Geneva.  
 Apr. 16, 1842—Norman C. Dyer and Mary Lake, Hudson.  
 Apr. 24, 1842—Stephen B. Davis and Esther Newell, Sugar Creek.  
 Oct. 13, 1842—Benjamin Goodwin and Clarinda Wait, Hudson.  
 Oct. 16, 1842—Jonathan C. Church and Dorcas James, Richmond.  
 Nov. 24, 1842—Charles Taylor and Louisa Augier, East Troy.  
 ———, 1842—Lemuel Rood Smith and Melissa Campbell, Hudson.  
 Jan. 10, 1843—James O. Eaton and Mary Miranda Dwinell, Lafayette.  
 Feb. 8, 1843—Edwin DeWolf and Elizabeth C. McCracken, Lagrange.  
 Feb. 9, 1843—William Birge and Frances Ostrander, Whitewater.  
 Feb. 12, 1843—Thomas Worden Hill and Lydia Ferris, Hudson.  
 Feb. 16, 1843—Erasmus Darwin Richardson and Alma O. Spaford, Geneva.  
 Sept. 7, 1843—Albert Ogden and Charlotte Boyce, Elkhorn.  
 Oct. 4, 1843—Stephen Steele Barlow and Anna Maria Parsons, Delavan.  
 Nov. 1, 1843—Chester Deming Long and Laura Ann Lee, Darien.  
 Nov. 15, 1843—Edwin Wallis Meacham and Emeline M. McCracken.  
 Nov. 16, 1843—George Washington Dwinell and Abigail Catherine Wilson, Lafayette.  
 Dec. 21, 1843—J. Sperry Northrop and Catherine M. Lyon, Hudson.  
 Dec. 25, 1843—Edward Elderkin and Mary Martha Beardsley, Elkhorn.

## IN MEMORIAM.

The death list, within the years here shown, must fall very far short of the facts. For the following years the stones and records of cemeteries partly supply the lack of official registration. Even after cemeteries were laid out and dedicated many of the dead were buried in small private enclosures, some of which must have been plowed over for a half century,—whatever reservation may have been made at the first sales of the including farms. Rains soon beat down and grass and weeds hide unvisited, uncared-for graves, and white man has not more reverence for the resting places of strangers of his own race than for those of the conquered or cheated heathen tribes.

- July 3, 1837—Mary E., child of Sylvester G. Wright, Spring Prairie.  
 Sept. 14, 1837—Mrs. Eliza Cornish, act. 64, Lagrange.  
 Dec. 25, 1837—William C. Merrick, insane, act. 33, Spring Prairie.  
 June 11, 1838—Olive, wife of Phipps Hartwell, Lafayette.  
 Sept. 6, 1838—A child of Ansel A. Hemenway, Spring Prairie.  
 Nov. 13, 1838—Mary L. (Spoor), wife of Lucius Allen, act. 21, East Troy.

- Nov. 22, 1838—Simeon Robinson, Troy.  
 ———, 1838—William Casporus, accidentally, Lake Geneva.  
 July 13, 1839—Daniel Edwin LaBar, aet. 50, Delavan.  
 Sept. 19, 1839—Jotham Newton Baker, aet. 21, Whitewater.  
 Oct. 21, 1839—Mary, wife of John Cummings, aet. 58, Walworth.  
 Oct. 28, 1839—Amelia J., wife of Henry Frey, aet. 45.  
 Aug. 13, 1839—Benjamin Whitcomb, Whitewater.  
 Sept. 6, 1840—Col. Samuel Faulkner Phoenix, aet. 44, Delavan.  
 Oct. 5, 1840—Apollos Root, Lafayette.  
 Mar. 14, 1841—Christopher Columbus Cheesebro, aet. 24, Darien.  
 May 21, 1841—Abby Frances Goodsell, aet. 33, Lake Geneva.  
 Mar. 5, 1842—Rosetta, wife of Azor Kinney, aet. 31, Whitewater.  
 Apr. 9, 1842—Dorcas (Perry), wife of Thomas James, Richmond.  
 Dec. —, 1842—Mary, widow of Israel Ferris, aet. 85, Whitewater.  
 Jan. 8, 1843—George Matthews, aet. 38, Troy.  
 Feb. 27, 1843—Henry Phoenix, aet. 50, Delavan.  
 Apr. 20, 1843—Sprowell Dean, aet. 48, Troy.  
 June 11, 1843—Martha W. (Larrabee), wife of Charles M. Baker, aet. 37.  
     Lake Geneva.  
 June —, 1843—Jonathan Perry,—with suspicion of poisoning,—Lafayette.  
 July 25, 1843—Eli Moody, aet. 63, Bloomfield.  
 Aug. 16, 1843—Harriet (Wheeler), wife of Daniel Salisbury, Spring Prairie.  
 Oct. 20, 1843—Calvin Pike, aet. 41, Whitewater.  
 July 25, 1844—Charlotte (Boyce), wife of Albert Ogden, Elkhorn.  
 Sept. 4, 1844—Dr. James Tripp, aet. 49, Whitewater.  
 Oct. 26, 1844—Huldah (Cornell), wife of Judge John Martin, aet. 49.  
     Spring Prairie.  
 Nov. 21, 1844—Benoni Bradway, aet. 52, Delavan.  
 Dec. 20, 1844—Philinda, wife of Joseph Hall, aet. 40, Richmond.  
 Mar. 3, 1845—Lydia (Dodge), wife of Silas Salisbury, aet. 59, Whitewater.  
 Apr. 15, 1845—Eliza E. (Gay), wife of Samuel H. Stafford, aet. 34, Bloom-  
     field.  
 Apr. 18, 1845—Esther (Cravath), wife of Nelson Salisbury, aet. 32, White-  
     water.  
 June 21, 1845—Clementina M., wife of Thomas Harrison, aet. 34, Spring  
     Prairie.  
 July 23, 1845—James R. Bruce, aet. 31, Darien.  
 Aug. 13, 1845—Harriet (Boyce), wife of Alvah B. Johnson, aet. 27, Darien.  
 Aug. 16, 1845—Austin H. Wright, aet. 31, East Troy.



- Sept. 10, 1845—Amasa Allen, aet. 69, Lafayette.  
 Sept. 18, 1845—Phoebe (Blakeslee), wife of Elijah Church, aet. 51, Walworth.  
 Sept. 20, 1845—Asaph Pratt, aet. 55, Whitewater.  
 Oct. 3, 1845—Sarah, daughter of Webster Bailey, wife of Whitefield Bailey, Walworth.  
 Jan. 2, 1846—Thomas K. LeBarron, aet. 27, Whitewater.  
 Jan. 16, 1846—Jesse Hand, aet. 63, Hudson.  
 Aug. 13, 1846—Robert Kennedy Morris, aet. 39, Lagrange.  
 Sept. 18, 1846—Harriet C., wife of Charles A. Soper, aet. 26, Darien.  
 Oct. 14, 1846—Capt. Israel Williams, aet. 57, Walworth.  
 Oct. 17, 1846—Cynthia, wife of Stephen Knapp, aet. 59, East Troy.  
 Oct. 20, 1846—Charity L., wife of Loren Stacy, aet. 42, Hudson.  
 Oct. 24, 1846—Harriet (Newell), wife of Albert H. Smith, aet. 31, Delavan.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

An incomplete list of more or less destructive fires, though of little value as history, may help to fix dates of other events associated with them in men's memories. It is so far from full that a list nearly as long may be found in the Delavan fire department's record of the last twenty years.

- Apr. 14, 1844—William Birge's house, Whitewater. A child of three years burned.  
 May 9, 1844—"A great fire at Sharon."  
 Dec. —, 1845—Andrew Ferguson's store, Geneva.  
 Dec. 10, 1852—Samuel Tibbets's home, Sugar Creek.  
 — —, 1858—Benjamin F. Pope's house, Elkhorn.  
 May 15, 1859—Patrick O'Brien's house, Darien.  
 Sept. 22, 1859—Methodist church, Elkhorn.  
 Jan. 12, 1860—Alexander H. Bunnell's house, Lafayette.  
 Jan. 23, 1860—Two newspaper offices and other buildings, Delavan.  
 Apr. 29, 1860—John A. Farnum's house, North Geneva.  
 Feb. 26, 1862—Henry Lord's house, town of Delavan.  
 Nov. 25, 1862—Lemuel Webster's house, Sugar Creek.  
 Nov. 10, 1866—Chaffee's planing mill and Thiele's cabinet shop, Whitewater.  
 Feb. 26, 1867—Centralia store and other buildings, Elkhorn.  
 May 31, 1867—Esterly reaper works, Whitewater.  
 Nov. 10, 1867—Several stores in Main street, Whitewater.  
 Nov. 30, 1867—Cole & Hunter's pottery, Whitewater.

- —, 1867—John Welch's store, Whitewater.
- Apr. 25, 1872—Quigley's vinegar factory, Lake Geneva.
- Jan. 29, 1873—County House, North Geneva.
- Feb. 26, 1874—Ethan B. Farnum's store, Springfield.
- Mar. 28, 1875—Office of *Whitewater Register* and other buildings.
- July 2, 1875—Office of *Walworth County Liberal*, Elkhorn.
- Aug. 13, 1875—Goff's grain house, Delavan village.
- Aug. 21, 1875—Nathan W. Mower's barn, lightning-struck and burned.
- Dec. 31, 1875—Hollis Latham's house, one of the oldest at Elkhorn.
- Apr. 5, 1876—Doane's and other stores, Delavan.
- May 2, 1876—Isaac Way's house, with two children, North Geneva.
- July 7, 1876—Darien Water-cure building.
- Feb. 19, 1879—Episcopal rectory, Elkhorn, badly damaged.
- Sept. 16, 1879—State School for the Deaf, Delavan.
- Mar. —, 1880—Steamer "Arrow," in Geneva lake.
- Jan. 7, 1881—Benjamin T. Fowler's house and cheese factory, Heart Prairie.
- Jan. 10, 1881—John G. Flack's house and creamery, North Geneva.
- July 5, 1881—Artemas Baird's house, Elkhorn.
- Apr. 2, 1884—Cooley E. Wing's house, Elkhorn.
- Aug. 20, 1885—William Harwood's barn, Little Prairie, lightning-struck and burned.
- Nov. 18, 1886—Public school building, Elkhorn.
- Nov. 8, 1888—Railway passenger house, Elkhorn.
- Apr. 24, 1890—Dynamite explosion and fire at Doane's store, Delavan, himself and another killed.
- Aug. 5, 1890—George W. Ferris's house, Elkhorn.
- May 16, 1891—Mrs. Margaret Casey's house, Elkhorn.
- Oct. 31, 1891—The Daniel Botsford house, Elkhorn.
- Dec. 6, 1891—Steamer "City of Lake Geneva," in Geneva lake.
- Oct. 31, 1892—The John Driscoll house, Elkhorn.
- Feb. 20, 1893—William K. Chambers's house, Lauderdale Lake.
- Aug. 28, 1893—Strow hotel and twelve more stores and shops, Delavan.
- Sept. 17, 1893—Field fire, west of Elkhorn, threatened the whole village.
- Oct. 4, 1893—Kachel's dairy supply building, Elkhorn.
- Oct. 7, 1893—Isaac Moorhouse's dwelling, North Geneva.
- July 9, 1894—Whiting House, Lake Geneva.
- Aug. 8, 1894—Hollenbeck cottage, Lauderdale.
- Jan. 1, 1896—Barns and cattle on Franklin H. Eames's farm, Lafayette.

- Mar. 12, 1896—Implement Company's store and Lore's laundry, Elkhorn.  
Mrs. Lore fatally burned.
- Apr. 1, 1896—Clifford A. Mower's store and Grove creamery, Bowers.
- May 10, 1896—Bunstead's butter factory, Elkhorn.
- Mar. 9, 1898—Frank Lumb's store.
- Apr. 25, 1898—Mrs. Casey's house, Elkhorn.
- Sept. 13, 1899—James F. Jude's hotel, barn, etc., East Troy.
- Sept. 22, 1899—William DeGroff's house, Williams Bay.
- Jan. 5, 1900—Patrick Campbell's house, Walworth.
- Jan. 31, 1900—John H. Lauderdale's house, Elkhorn.
- May 10, 1900—Mettowce Hotel, by Delavan lake.
- Apr. 30, 1901—Daniel Carey's barn, etc., Darien.
- Nov. 2, 1901—Kenilworth Inn, Delavan lake.
- Feb. 6, 1902—House on the William Lincoln farm, Spring Prairie.
- Apr. 10, 1902—Ira Enders's house and contents, Delavan.
- May 1, 1902—W. Allen Barnes' mill, or shop, Elkhorn (once a church).
- Oct. 30, 1902—William, Albert and Julia Wickinson burned with their house, in Lagrange.
- Dec. 22, 1902—Workshop and instruments at Observatory, near Williams Bay.
- July 28, 1903—Ernest Hand's barn and cattle, Sugar Creek, lightning-struck and burned.
- July 31, 1903—James Cutler's barn, Darien,—largest in the county.
- Dec. 25, 1903—Public school house at Lake Geneva.
- Feb. 14, 1904—John W. Hare's store, Walworth village.
- Oct. 24, 1904—Arthur Deist's house, East Troy.
- Nov. 16, 1907—Baptist church, Elkhorn.
- Jan. 19, 1908—Robert Opitz carriage shop, East Troy.
- Apr. 4, 1908—James Baldwin's house, Darien.
- July 12, 1908—L. P. Sutter's barn, Delavan, one of largest in county.
- Oct. 15, 1908—House on Eames farm, Lafayette.
- July 2, 1909—Wilbur Lumber Company's mill, Honey Creek.
- July 28, 1909—Town Hall, two stores and shop, Darien.
- Apr. 3, 1910—House on Joseph Heimbach farm, near Honey Creek.
- Oct. 12, 1911—Millard E. Mills's farmhouse, Elkhorn.

## CHAPTER XX.

### TOWN OF BLOOMFIELD.

It is not now known why town 1 north, of range 18 east, was so named. There was Bloomfield, Essex county, northern New Jersey, and there was its namesake in Ontario county, New York, which is now two towns, East Bloomfield and West Bloomfield. It does not appear that any considerable number of settlers came from any of these places. It is not improbable that the early naming of Bloom prairie led to this appropriate name for the whole town. It has Linn westward, Lyons northward, Randall and Wheatland, both in Kenosha county, eastward, and the Illinois towns of Richmond and Hebron, in McHenry county, southward. At the primitive division of the county into five towns the southeastern quarter constituted the town of Geneva. By further legislation, January 23, 1844, Bloomfield, Hudson and Linn were severally set off from the parent town for home rule. There is in Waushara county, too, a township named Bloomfield, whence arises part of the difficulty in identifying the soldiers of the Civil war for whom credit should be given to this part of Walworth county.

The surface of the town is as fair to look upon as that of any part of the county or of the neighboring counties. Though there is no great extent of level prairie, its slight unevenness nowhere breaks abruptly into hill country, nor are there great areas of low-lying swamp. Its wooded sections are fairly distributed. The timber is mostly oak of the usual varieties, on the level and high ground, while a few patches of swamp lands are covered with tamaracks. These evergreen-bearing swamps are often or generally peat-bottomed, with blue clay underlying. Modern scientific farming will at some time lead away the water and convert the peat into fertile soil. The Nippersink, by its three valleys and those of its little tributaries, distributes the relatively small marsh surfaces fairly about the town. Along the Kenoshan border the Powers lake chain in sections 13, 24, a small part of Ryan's lake in section 3, Pell's lake, in sections 15, 22, and a few glacial pot-holes, subtract about 928 acres from the total area of the town. That is, official estimate shows 22,112 acres of land surface; but, as the well-informed reader is aware, owing to surveyor's slight inaccuracies, as well as to the convergence northward of all meridian lines, township areas are

not invariably 23,040 acres of land and water. Bloom prairie reaches out into Hebron and Linn, about two-thirds way across the town northward and something like one-third way eastward from the line of Linn; and its primitive unplowed beauty was in no way deceitful.

The whole town, for the first forty years of its settlement, yielded the usual fair to full returns in grain and root; but, like its neighboring towns, it has found its truer value in its adaptation to corn raising and dairy production. Returns for 1910 made to the county clerk show these acreages of improved land: Barley, 301; cabbage, 29; corn, 1,339; growing timber, 1,307; hayfield, 1,861; oats, 2,331; potatoes, 103; rye, 74; wheat, 30. Mr. Sikes shows census of live stock and true values: 3,093 cattle, \$92,000; 845 hogs, \$9,300; 804 horses, \$66,200; two mules, \$200; 1,056 sheep, \$3,900. Land values, for town, \$1,731,000, at an average of \$78.27 per acre; for village, 458 acres at \$429.47 per acre, whole value \$196,700. The valuation of town and village is 5.01 per cent. of that of the entire county.

The population of Bloomfield, including Genoa Junction, at seven federal enumerations, was: 1850, 879; 1860, 1,140; 1870, 1,091; 1880, 1,097; 1890, 1,197; 1900, 1,314; 1910, 1,485. In 1905 the state census gave the village 710 inhabitants and 856 to the rest of the town. The census of 1910 shows a loss of one for the village.

The permanent settlement of the town began late in 1836 with the coming of Henry Kimball and his son, Oramel, who made their claim in section 6. The elder pioneer brought his wife, Keziah, and such family as they had, from Otsego county, as soon as he had made for them a home in the solitude. He was born in July, 1783, and died January 31, 1851. His wife was born in 1783 and died August 10, 1852. Oramel was born May 29, 1815, and died in the town of Delavan, June 27, 1882. His wife, Lucinda, who outlived him, was born in 1830.

The earliest coming family was that of Harry and Elizabeth Tupper, late in 1837. Their son, Silas Wright Tupper, eldest of four children known, was born in the town, June 24, 1838; enlisted in 1861 as a private of Company K, Eighth Infantry; re-enlisted in 1863; was transferred December 28, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps; died February 12, 1865, in the military hospital at Indianapolis. The other children were Sarah A., born in 1844; Norman H., born in 1846; Ellen A., born in 1848. Harry Tupper died in California. Elizabeth, daughter of Eli and Dorothy Moody, was born March 2, 1813; died May 1, 1881. John and Levi Moody were her brothers, both unmarried, and both came among the settlers of 1838.

Among other best remembered settlers from 1837 to 1840, inclusive, were Hiram and Clarissa Barker, Thomas Buckland, John and Clarissa Chapin, Jonathan P. and W. Densmore Chapin, Charles Dorathy, Timothy H. Fellows, Carl Freeman, Samuel T. Hatch and wife, Caroline; Jeremiah and Orpha Jerrod, Andrew and John Michael Kull, William K. May, Welcome J. Miller, Marcus Moody, Doric C. Porter, Dan and Eliza Rowe, Thomas Peck Rutenber (1809-1855) and Polly Brazee, his wife; Sebastian and Apollonia Schurman, Benjamin Franklin Trow (1802-1870) and wife, Aurelia H. (1814-1890); Ebenezer and Mary Tupper, Everton Walker, Jonathan Ward, Isaac White, Jr.

Within the next eight years came Samuel and William Allen, Thomas Beeden and wife, Elizabeth (1810-1849), Schuyler Besteder (1800-1883) and wife Eliza Jane (1806-1889), Dewitt C. Blakeman, Morris Wait Blodgett, John Brown, J. Sidney Buell, Edward Bundy, Conrad Burget, John Burns, William Worth Byington, David Ward Carey, Enoch B. and James B. Carter, Levinus Carver, George H. Christian, Simon Williams Clark, Robert Cobb, Dudley Wesley Cook, Peter L. Craver, Edward Crowell, William Doughten, Delamore Duncan, Alfred W. Dyer, George Woodward Edwards, James Ervin, Andrew Everson, William Faulkner, George Field, Langdon Filkins, Jason Fobes, John Chesley Ford, Abiel, Joseph and Russell Fuller, James Grier, Dike W. Hall, Jonah Hanchett, Jr., Daniel P. Handy, Ephraim and Nathan Harrison, Dewitt C. Hay, Manson K. Hill, Charles High, James C. Latour, Valorous D. Manning, Eli Manor, Stillman Moores, John H. Nichols, Edwin Ruthven and Enos Hanchett Olden, Ira A. Pell, Thomas Peters, John Yerwell Petty, Oakley A. Phillips, Preston Brewer Plumb, Joshua Post, Archibald, David and James Primmer, Solon Read and Alinda M., his wife, Lyman Redington, Cyrus and Erastus R. Rugg, Hiram J. Sawyer, Joseph W. Searles, John Sibley, George Smith, Clark Williams Spafard, Amos W. and Samuel H. Stafford, Abner Strickland (1814-1900), Philo C. Taylor, Hamilton Temple, Dr. Oliver S. Tiffany, Jeremiah and William G. Truesdell, Samuel Ward, Michael Welden, William H. Whiting, Nathaniel B. Whittier, William R. Wilkins, Thomas Wilson, Abner Wing, John Wood, Manson and Silas P. Wright. A few of these may have bought government land without intending to settle. One such instance was that of Andrew Galbraith Miller, for many years judge of the federal court at Milwaukee, who bought in section 13. A larger number went a few years later to other towns, counties, or states; and a few of the old settlers died within the next few years.



Neither from public and private records, nor from the memory of aging men and women of the next following generation, are now to be gathered, with fair approach to fullness or exactness, many facts as to the earlier lives and later careers of the fathers and mothers of the county; though something might yet be done to recover and preserve these "little lines of yesterday," were time and much effort to be given to such labor of love. The following notes include a few names of later comers:

Heman H. Allen (1813-1888) married Caroline B. (1816-1892), daughter of Calvin P. (1798-1861) and Pamela Gay.

Hiram Barker (1801-1884) married Clarissa A. Bronson (1808-1879).

Elizabeth (1810-1849), wife of Thomas Beeden, was buried at Lake Geneva. Thomas and wife Jane were living in 1860.

Adeline, daughter of Thomas Buckland, was married in February, 1841, by Judge Baker, to William Williams, of McHenry county. This was the first marriage in Bloomfield.

William Worth Byington (1822-1909), a native of Vermont, married, first, Adeline, daughter of Abner Wing and Mehetabel Ingham; second, Mrs. Sarah B. (Newton) Pier. He was for several years in business at Lake Geneva, and came in 1876 to Elkhorn, where he died.

Enoch Boutell Carter (1819-1902), son of Leonard and Persis, was born at Leominster, Massachusetts. Charlotte (1824-1910) was daughter of William Vincent and Lydia Wilcox. Enoch married in 1845.

Jonathan Patterson Chapin, son of John and Clarissa, married, March 18, 1841, Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah and Orpha Jerrod.

Samuel Rogers Darrow (1809-1891) was a native of Herkimer county, New York.

Charles Dorathy (1811-1893), son of Joseph, came in 1840 to Bloomfield. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Tupper. His second wife was Eliza Kimball.

Delamore Duncan, son of William and wife, Ruth Gilmore, was a brother-in-law of Timothy H. Fellows.

George Field married Emma, daughter of Abiel Fellows and Dorcas Hopkins.

Nathan Harrison was born in 1801 and died in 1883. Anna, his wife, was born in 1804 and died in 1887.

Samuel Tucker Hatch (1802-1882), son of Harman (whose wife was named Tucker), came in 1840 to section 12. His first wife was named Caroline; his second was Mrs. Lucy Small. It is not known that he was of the same family as others of his name, in Delavan, Geneva, Linn, or elsewhere.

Charles High (1809-1887) was probably son of Charles and Christine, of Washington county, New York. He came in 1841 to section 30, and married Nancy B. Rolfe, of Milwaukee. His farm was one of the largest and best in the town.

Alanson King Hill (1813-1894) was born at Canton, New York, and died at Lake Geneva. His wife was Nancy Agnes Wellwood.

There was in Bloomfield, long ago, and perhaps is yet, a second Kimball family, of German origin. From tombstones it is inferred that the name was Kimpel, and changed by local pronunciation to the more familiar form. Carl F., of this family (1814-1891), had wife, Anna E. (1826-1885).

James C. Latour (1795-1883) was born in New York (city). He came with wife, Christina (1798-1856), to sections 3, 10.

John Loveland (1810-1886) was born at Middletown, Connecticut. He came in 1841 with wife, Elizabeth Latour (1814-1906).

Eli Manor (1822-1885) was son of Joseph and Louisa Lucia Manor (This name is spoken "Man-ôre."). He built the only hotel now at the Junction.

Eli Moody (1780-1843) and wife Dorothy (1784-1847). Of their known children, Elizabeth was Mrs. Harry Tupper; Levi (1808-1890) died unmarried; John died October 27, 1862, in naval hospital at Mound City, Illinois, seemingly in gunboat service. Alfred (1815-1881) may have been of Eli's family.

Stillman Moores bought land in sections 14, 23. His wife, Mary (1807-1880), was daughter of William and Susannah Coleman.

Enos Hanchett Olden (born 1822) came about 1842 to section 15, and soon afterward married Julia A. Gregg (born 1826). Their farm, now Elisha T. Hibbard's, has been found rather remarkably adapted to fruit-raising.

Ira A. Pell (1800-1871), namesake of the lakelet in section 15, married Mary L. (1816-1883), daughter of Ephraim and Alida Farmer.

Otis B. Phillips (1798-185—) and wife Olive (1800-1865) were buried at Lake Geneva. He may have been son or brother of Oakley A. Phillips, who may have been a non-resident buyer in section 31.

James Primmer (born 1816) and wife Hannah (born 1821), daughter of Philip and Rebecca Shaver, were natives of Rensselaer county. They came to section 7.

John Sibley was one of the founders of the Episcopal society. His son, Charles W. (county clerk 1853-7), married Lucy, daughter of Abiel Fellows and Dorcas Hopkins.

Jane Eliza Trow, daughter of Benjamin F. and Aurelia H., first girl born in the town—October 8, 1839—lived to marry and died about 1871.

Everton Walker (born 1810) and wife Susan (born 1814) came to section 4 in 1839. They left the state later than 1860.

Jonathan Ward (1814-1872) married Electa King (1820-1894) and came to section 5 in 1837. In 1860 they had five children. They were buried at Lake Geneva. Mrs. Ward seems to have become Mrs. Adams.

Silas P. Wright (1815-1896) was born near Sackett's Harbor; lived on section 20, Bloomfield; died at Lake Geneva. Mary, his wife, was born in 1816.

Bloomfield centre—not Centre—was but a convenient way of denoting the site of an early school house, a half-mile south of the town-centre, on the diagonal road from Geneva to Richmond (or, a little later, to Genoa). This house for long served as a meeting place of religious gatherings and early societies, and for other township purposes. The first school was taught in 1840 by Mrs. Electa (King) Ward, in section 6, at a house built for her use as a private school. There is now a district school house on her husband's farm, at the center of section 5. There are at present in the town (the village not included) six school districts, of which two are joint districts—No. 6 with Lyons; No. 8 with Randall, in Kenosha county.

The whole number of soldiers of the Civil war whose service was credited to Bloomfield was one hundred thirty-one. If not all of these were really residents of the town the non-residents were fairly offset by the men of Bloomfield who were enrolled for other towns. Her volunteers turned out promptly in the first two years, and her citizens voted liberal bounties in order to fill later calls for troops. The town was well represented in the Fourth Infantry-Cavalry and the Eighth and Twenty-second Infantry, and by smaller numbers in many other commands. Company K, Eighth Infantry, the Live Eagle regiment, was credited with thirty-six battles and skirmishes, in six states. Its orderly sergeant, Theodore A. Fellows, returned as its third captain, after exactly four years of constantly active service.

The town and village records are quite full and generally legible. The clerks have usually been chosen for their fitness, and have often been re-elected. The books for 1850 are as easily read as printed script. The clerk for that year was Mr. Youlen, a young farmer who had at that time a working partnership with David W. Carey, and whom nobody but the latter's son, Julian M. Carey, seems now to remember. The official list for the town of Bloomfield is as follows:

## CHAIRMEN OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

William K. May-----	1844	Adolph Freeman-----	1862
Cyrus Rugg-----	1845, '47, '49	Alfred H. Abell-----	1876-79
	'56-58, '65	Andrew Kull, Jr.-----	1880, '82-84
Timothy Hopkins Fellows-----		George Rue Allen-----	1885-97
	1846, '68, '73	Russell Holmes-----	1898-1900
Samuel Allen-----	1848	Thomas H. Grier-----	1901, '02
David Ward Carey-----	1850	Charles W. Forbes-----	1903
Heman C. Stewart-----	1851	John H. Hoffman-----	1904-'05
Schuyler Ward Benson-----		Elijah T. Hibbard-----	1906-08
	1852, '74, '75	Clifton S. Arnold-----	1909
William Deansmore Chapin-----		Frederick C. Paskie, res.---	1910, '11
	1853-55, '60, '61, '63, '64, '81	Elijah T. Hibbard, acting-----	1911
Amos Wagman Stafford-----		Elijah T. Hibbard, elected-----	1912
	1859, '66, '67, '69, '72		

## ASSOCIATE SUPERVISORS.

Alfred H. Abell-----	1863, '74, '75	Frederick Gleason-----	1885, '86, '98
James Grier Allen-----	1904	Andrew W. Hafs-----	1905, '06
William H. Allen-----	1873, '77-'80	Orville N. Harrison-----	1880, '82-'84
Thomas Beeden-----	1847, '49	Elijah T. Hibbard--	1890, '99, 1900
Bryant S. Benson-----	1873	Frederick Henning-----	1891-93
Schuyler Ward Benson---	1849, '51	John Hoffman-----	1894, '98-1903
Sidney Buell-----	1866, '81	Michael Hoffman-----	1885-88
William Ira Buell----	1867-72, '82-84	Richard R. Hoffman-----	1910-12
Enoch Boutell Carter-----		Russell Holmes-----	1895-97
	1846-47, '51, '52, '60, '70, '71	Clifton S. Arnold-----	1860-'68
John Chapin-----	1844	Seth L. Banks-----	1848
Robert Cobb-----	1861, '62, '65	Dewitt C. Blakeman-----	1853-4
Timothy Hopkins Fellows-----		William Irish-----	1848
	1856, '57, '65	Elijah Jewett-----	1852
Charles W. Forbes--	1887, 1901, '02	William G. Katzenberger---	1909-12
Daniel Forbes-----	1881	Dr. Selvey Kidder-----	1876-79
William Forbes-----	1850, '74, '75	Oramel Kimball-----	1864
Andrew W. Foster-----	1888-93	William Kimball-----	1894-97
Adolph Freeman-----	1861, '63	Andrew Kull, Jr.-----	1905
Joseph Fuller-----	1854, '55	Edwin O. Kull-----	1889

Jacob Maas -----	1904	Cyrus Rugg -----	1844
James C. Merritt-----	1860	Hiram J. Sawyer-----	1850
Welcome Joseph Miller-----	1868-69	Amos Wagman Stafford -----	
Daniel T. Moores-----	1903		1845-46, '58, '64
Enos Hanchett Olden-----	1867	Heman J. Stewart -----	1850
Lawrence Palmitier -----	1853	Everton Walker -----	1856
Frederick C. Paskie-----	1907-09	Edwin Woodman -----	1857-58
Morris Read -----	1866	Ira Williams -----	1855, '62
Solon Reed -----	1859, '72	Samuel J. Wilson-----	1876

## TOWN CLERKS.

Lyman Redington (2 mos.)----	1844	*Charles Augustus Noyes, Jr.,	
William Densmore Chapin-----	1844		1864-65
Jason Fobes -----	1845	*Frederick Fernald ---	1867-69,
George Field -----	1846-47		1872-75, 1878-9
Robert Moores -----	1848	Adam C. Fowler -----	1870
Samuel Allen -----	1849	William T. Beeden -----	1871
William Youlen -----	1850	Julian Marcellus Carey-----	1876-77
James S. Stilson-----	1851, '66	Andrew W. Foster-----	1880-84
Charles W. Sibley-----	1852, '63	Charles Derby Blanke-----	1885-1901
William Worth Byington---	1853-57	Clifton S. Arnold -----	1902-04
Wells W. Belden-----	1858	John Deignan -----	1905-10
George C. Perry-----	1859-61	Andrew W. Hafs-----	1910-12
Ichabod A. Hart-----	1862		

Mr. Deignan having resigned in 1910, Mr. Hafs was appointed for that year.

## TOWN TREASURER.

John Wood -----	1844-45	Samuel R. Darrow-----	1859
William Densmore Chapin---	1846-49	Solon Reed -----	1860-62, '64
Dewitt C. Blakeman-----	1850	Ira Williams -----	1863
William Worth Byington---	1851-52	Oramel Kimball -----	1865
Eddy Cole -----	1853-54	Charles Augustus Noyes---	1866-68
John Chapin -----	1855	Abner Fuller -----	1869-70
John Read -----	1856	David B. Maine-----	1871-1885
Joseph Fuller -----	1857	William H. Allen-----	1886-1891
Homer Field -----	1858	Elijah T. Hibbard-----	1892, 1902

John Hubbard Miller-----	1893-95	Richard R. Hoffman-----	1904-08
Frank Marshall Miller-----	1896-99	Henry Kimball -----	1909
H. Albert Gibbs-----	1900-01	Doric W. Forbes-----	1910-11
Alfred Darling -----	1903	Charles Gifford -----	1912

A few assessors are named between 1855 and 1911: William Besteder, 1855-6; Donald Forbes, 1881-91; Bryant T. Benson, 1882 and 1908-11; George R. Allen, 1883-4; Alfred Darling, 1892; Edwin O. Kull, 1894-1906; Frank A. Grout, 1907,—whence it appears that sometimes there were two assessors.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Heman H. Allen-----	1864	Andrew Kull, Jr.-----	1874, '76
Clifton S. Arnold-----	1905, '07	Edwin O. Kull-----	1892
Rasmus H. Bjerning-----	1910	David B. Maine-----	1877-85
Dewitt C. Blakeman-----	1859, '61	John Moore -----	1888, '90, 1900
Milton B. Carey-----	1875	William C. Moores, v.-----	1884
Doric W. Forbes-----	1908	Frederick C. Paskie, v.-----	1909
Charles R. Foster--	1864-75, 1880-93	George C. Perry-----	1859-63
Thomas H. Grier-----	1892	Charles H. Prouty-----	1898
Frederick A. Grout, v-----	1902	Hugh Reed -----	1868
Andrew W. Hafs, v. v.-----	1909, '10	Frederick C. Richardson, v.-----	1895
Nathan Harrison-----	1868-75, '76-83	Henry O. Roberts-----	1884-87
Iehabod A. Hart-----	1860	Dan Rowe -----	1843, '65
Elijah T. Hibbard-----	95v., '98, 1901, 1903, '04, '10	Amos Wagman Stafford -----	1870
Horace Johnson -----	1862, '69	James S. Stilson-----	1866
Louis A. Kimball-----	1893, '95	William E. Trow-----	88 v., 91-97
		Joel Washburn -----	1860

These dates are usually those of the several elections for a term of two years; but two dates connected by a dash indicate beginning and end of service. Vacancies, filled for one year, are shown by letter "v." Only names of justices who filed with the clerk of the court certificates of their election are shown, because of the uncertainty as to which of others elected took the oath of office.

#### GENOA JUNCTION.

Nature drew no line between the sovereignties of Illinois and Wisconsin. The fair and fertile fields of Bloomfield, Linn, Walworth, and Sharon stretch far southward into the older state. The village of Richmond is about



two miles below the point at which the Nippersink abandons Wisconsin, little more than a stone's throw from the state line. Its slightly earlier settlement and its immediate growth as a center of local trade, with similar development at the foot of Geneva lake, placed churches, schools, mills, shops and stores within fairly convenient reach of the earlier-coming farmers of Bloomfield, and thus retarded village platting in that town.

In or about 1850 James F. Dickerson came to improve the mill-site and to lay out a village, which was named Genoa, a little below the united Nippersink and on its left bank, in section 35, within a quarter-mile of the state line. Its railway distances are: From Chicago, 77.3 miles; from Richmond, 1.3 miles; from Lake Geneva, 8.7 miles; from Kenosha, 27.5 miles; from Harvard, 16.8 miles. All its railway connections are by two intersecting Chicago & Northwestern lines. In no long time arose occasional confusion in the mail service because of another Genoa in DeKalb county, Illinois. To avoid this the word "Junction" was added to the village name, and now Genoa postoffice is in Vernon county, Wisconsin. The territorial road from Kenosha to Beloit passed through the present village plat, within the limits of which it is named Walworth street. The village lies on slightly uneven ground, giving easy ascents and ready drainage. Its appearance as a whole and in detail is clean and homelike, its roadways hard and smooth, and its centent walks are now measurable in miles. In the modern ways of city life this village may be regarded as suburban—directly and quickly reached from Chicago by four daily trains.

Charles A. Noyes bought in 1853 a share in the mill property, and also built the Cottage Inn, to which the Manor House succeeded in 1871 and remains as the Junction House. Mr. Dickerson had died, and Adolph Freeman had married his widow and for a short time controlled the mill management. Mr. Noyes was followed by Thomas Carter and A. J. Goin, from whom the mill passed to John Alexander Pierce, of Millard, and Charles Covell, and in later succession to John Albert Pierce, the Genoa Junction Company, and Julian M. Carey. Within a few years Mr. Carey turned the water-power to its present use, that of supplying the village with electric light. The Pierces were father and son, and their ownership of the mill was in more than one way memorable.

Welcome J. Miller came in 1850 from Kenosha, where he had well learned his business, and began work as a maker of carriages and farm wagons of such quality and workmanlike finish as to secure a wide market for his steadily increasing production. His two older boys, as they grew to manhood, became his partners, and for long the Miller wagon made the firm

and the village famous. Modern conditions of manufacture and sale do not long permit the several rivalries of small establishments. Mr. Miller died in 1885 and the sons have been forced into more humbly useful repairing and smith-work.

The Borden Condensed Milk Company, whose products reach the frontiers of civilization, has here one of its large and fully equipped factories, handling the local supply of milk to the extent of forty thousand pounds daily, and making Genoa Junction an important shipping station.

H. Albert Gibbs has here an ice cream factory, the product of which finds its market in this and several near-lying counties. His business seems likely to be permanent, and is an important addition to the village enterprises.

The yearly production, and shipment by railway, of cabbages has become a noticeable feature of local industry.

The earliest postoffice here was named Bloomfield, and was successively named Genoa and Genoa Junction. There is no local record of postmasters in their order of service and with beginning of each one's term of office, but the following list is as full and accurate as men's memories now supply: James S. Stilson, Schuyler W. Benson, Julian M. Carey, 1878; Albert E. Simons, 1885; John Coppersmith, 1889; Lanson G. Deignan, 1893; Dexter B. Holton; Julian Marcellus Carey, 1897; Charles H. Prouty, 1908.

#### RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Rev. Lemuel Hall, a pioneer clergyman then of Geneva, came April 5, 1846, to help Rev. Leonard Rogers in the work of organizing a Congregational society, with twelve members, at the center school house. About 1852 its meeting place was fixed at Genoa. In the pastorate of Mr. Caldwell a slightly and convenient church was built at Park and Freeman streets at a cost (with bell) of nearly five thousand dollars. This was in 1864-5. Addition was made in 1892 for Sunday school room and parlors. The present membership is forty-four persons. Dr. Benjamin J. Bill has been clerk of the society for more years than he can tell without reference to church record. His nearest predecessor was Mrs. Asa C. Rowe. Mrs. Frances Bundy, one of the earliest members, is yet living, near the village, in her eighty-sixth year, her mind clear and filled with memories of younger Bloomfield. The succession of pastors is: Leonard Rogers, 1846; J. V. Downs; Christopher Columbus Caldwell, 1854; Francis J. Douglas, 1869; Charles H. Fraser, 1883; Hiram W. Harbaugh, 1886; Henry O. Spelman, 1890; Bryant C. Preston, 1892; James B. Orr (three months), 1893; Herbert A. Kerns, 1893; Joseph

W. Helmer, 1895; Frank B. Hicks, 1897; Alexander E. Cutler, 1904; Benjamin F. Ray; Frank Atkinson; Charles Parmiter, 1910. There was now and then an interregnum in this pastoral succession—generally not more than of one year's length.

It has been told as a fact of town history that the first religious society organized was by twelve Methodists, at the center school house, in 1841. However this may have been, except for prayer meetings at convenient houses, the members of this denomination attended church at Richmond until 1887. In that year they met at Spice's Hall, in Genoa Junction, Rev. Daniel Cross holding services. In the next year they built a Sunday school room with "supper room" above. This was in the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Smith. In 1894 the main building was finished and dedicated, with Rev. Frank C. Richardson as pastor.

Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper held Episcopal service in August, 1848, at Mr. Whiting's house in section 32, administered communion to members of the Whiting and Sibley families, and a Whiting daughter. The parish of the Holy Communion was organized in October with William H. Whiting and John Sibley as wardens and Samuel Allen, Robert Moore, Charles W. Sibley and Royal Sikes as vestrymen. Rev. Messrs. McNamara, Ludlum, Peters and Studley were successively rectors of this parish, and a few years later the rectors at Lake Geneva came over monthly. In the absences of clerical attendance, as at present, the service is read by lay readers. Mr. Whiting built a chapel in 1849 on section 29, for temporary use; but it has not yet been replaced by a more permanent building.

The Evangelical Lutheran society was organized in 1881, its membership including eight families. It owns a lot in the northern part of the village, but holds its services in alternate afternoons at the Congregational church. Its pastorate is supplied from Lake Geneva or Slade's Corners. Its present membership is about forty families.

The German Methodist society was formed in 1885, in connection with the church at Bristol, Kenosha county. It holds no property, but uses the Methodist church fortnightly in summer and once in three weeks in winter. Its membership is about twenty-five.

#### COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The State Bank of Genoa Junction was organized in 1904 with Hiel M. Holton as president, John Moore as vice-president, Thomas Moore as cashier, and six stockholders besides. The capital was five thousand dollars. This bank seems to have made but one yearly report.

Chester A. Stone had been for some time in business at the village as a private banker. In 1904 he found it practicable and advisable to bring his business under statutory provisions. With thirty-five other stockholders he organized the Citizens State Bank, with twelve thousand dollars capital, James Grier Allen as president, Hoxie W. Smith as vice-president, and himself as cashier. Most of these stockholders are men of the town and village, and of Lake Geneva.

About 1889 Capt. Luther Granger Riggs, soldier, poet and editor, began to publish the *Genoa Junction Journal*, as a thus localized edition of his paper at Richmond. He was one of the order of cry-aloud, spare-not country editors, and seemed to think that peace is dear at any price and too inglorious for an ex-centurion. His militant editorship was regarded as vigorous and racy, and it was rather overcharged with his own personality. His paper leaned toward prohibitionism and the abolition of minor evils. He suffered some loss from a lawless entry upon his premises at Richmond, with attendant malicious mischief, as, some dumping of type cases or newspaper forms into the Nippersink. His troubled career ended with his death, October 31, 1891. He was then aged about fifty years.

In 1900 a new paper, the *Times*, began under ownership of Hurley B. Begun, followed about 1902 by Charles F. Dixon; in 1903 by A. M. Spence (but initials are doubtful); in 1903 by Chauncey A. Swenson; in 1909 by Morris B. Rice; in 1911 by Swenson F. Foster, by whom it was discontinued about the end of the year.

#### VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

At an election held July 23, 1901, the citizens of Genoa Junction accepted a village charter by vote of 127 to 107. This was on the petition of Dr. Benjamin J. Bill, Julian M. Carey, Eli E. Manor, John Moore, Edward Miller and Chester A. Stone. William Child, county surveyor, established the village boundaries and made a plat for record at Elkhorn. The first village board was made up of Russell Holmes as president, with Dr. Benjamin J. Bill, Charles D. Gibbs, George Gookin, H. Frederick Henning, Eli E. Manor, Edward Miller, as trustees; Charles D. Blanke as clerk, H. Albert Gibbs as treasurer, and Julian M. Carey as member of the county board. Mr. Holmes is still president, having been relieved only in 1904 and 1910, in which years John H. Miller was chosen. Mr. Blanke's service as clerk has continued without an interval. The later treasurers elected were Clarence A. Graves in 1902, Charles H. Prouty in 1906, Lanson G. Deignan in 1908, A. Willis Hyde

1809. Joseph W. Westlake became assessor in 1902, and William E. Trow in 1903 and is still in service. Mr. Carey served four years on the county board, followed in 1905 by Capt. Theodore A. Fellows, who served till his death, February 10, 1912; and in April Mr. Carey was called back. Dr. Bill has been and is yet health officer.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### TOWN AND VILLAGE OF DARIEN.

The land area of the township of Darien is given officially as 22,700 acres, leaving 340 acres (surveyor's errors excepted) under water. Turtle creek comes out of Delavan and flows in the devious way of prairie streams for more than eight miles to reach the line of Bradford, in the next county, making a sigmoid flexure through sections 13, 12, 11, 10, 15, 16, 21, 17, 18, its exit from Darien nearly due west from its entrance. Its tributaries are few and small, the two larger ones coming out of Sharon, crossing sections 32 and 31 near Allen Grove and meeting the Turtle beyond the county line. The wooded areas were greatest in sections 3, 4, 9. The smaller forests and groves are so distributed through the town as to divide the open country into several locally named prairies, as Blooming, Hazel, Ridge, Rock, and Turtle. Rock prairie, in the northwestern sections, reaches into neighboring towns, and is one of the most fertile in the state.

### STATISTICS.

County clerk's tables for 1910 show a total land value of \$2,203,700, of which \$164,400 is the estimate for two unincorporated villages. Average value per acre, \$89.83. Acreages of crops: Apple trees, 114; barley, 4.095; beets, 20; corn, 5,564; growing timber, 2,047; hayfield, 3,785; oats, 1,535; rye, 126; wheat, 200; no potatoes. Numbers and values of live stock: 2,586 cattle, \$67,200; 1,355 hogs, \$13,600; 731 horses, \$55,400; 9 mules, \$610; 864 sheep, \$2,600. Automobiles, 14. The population, at seven federal enumerations, was: 1850, 1,013; 1860, 1,590; 1870, 1,583; 1880, 1,394; 1890, 1,218; 1900, 1,371; 1910, 1,249.

Town 2 north, range 15 east, was at first included in the town of Delavan, from which it was detached by legislative action January 6, 1840, and named from Darien, Genesee county, New York, the last previous home of several settlers of influence in the new community. Elijah Belding and Christopher C. Chesebrough came in April, 1837, apparently by way of the Phoenix settlement, making claims respectively in sections 11 and 14. Both broke land and planted a few acres, and Mr. Chesebrough built a house, though he



had not yet married. Near the end of May, Joseph and Arthur W. Maxson followed Turtle vale to section 18, where they found passable water power, on which, four years later, they built a sawmill and thirteen years later a gristmill. In June William H. Moore came to section 15, and Rev. Hiram Alvah Kingsley to section 19. Mr. Moore raised, threshed, ground and ate the first grain crop raised in Darien. John Bruce, Cyrus and John Lippit, Salmon and Trumbull D. Thomas came, the first to section 22, the Lippits to section 35, Salmon Thomas to section 12, his brother to section 1. August 11, 1837, Alfred Delavan Thomas, son of Salmon, was born to other usefulness than hoeing corn or milking cows.

Within the next four years came Orange W. and William T. Carter, Ebenezer and Jabez B. Chesebrough, John Curtis, Leander Dodge, Charles Ellsworth, Jared Fox, Jasper Griggs, Cyrenus N., Kinner, Lemuel and William Hollister, Robert A. Houston, Alvah B., Asher and Hiram A. Johnson, Loren K. and Lyman Jones, Robert Lawson, Hugh and Chester D. Long, Elisha McCollister, William Gregory Mayhew, Amos Older, Lyman H. Seaver, Hiram A. Stone, John Valentine Walker, John and Joseph R. Wilkins, Archibald Woodard, Minthorn Woodhull.

Before the new town was seven years old it received these accessions to its citizenship: Oscar Anderson, Hiram Babcock, Eusebius Barwell, Levi Beedle, Dearborn Blake, Levi Blakeman, Willard A. Blanchard, Jeremiah Bradway, Philander Brainerd, Lorenzo Carter, John Mudgett Chase, Washington Chesebrough, John Clague, George Clapper, Nicholas S. Comstock, John B. and Richard Cook, George Cotton, Horace Crosswell, Josiah and Samuel W. Dodge, James Dudley, Cornelius Dykeman, Walter P. Flanders, Asa Foster, Samuel Fowle, Henry Frey, Alexander and James Gallup, Thomas George, Homer B. Greenman, Samuel K. Gregory, John Haskell, Silas Haskin, John B. Hastings, Robert Hutchinson, Amos Ives, Parley W. Jones, Peter M. Keeler, Eli and Henry King, John Sardine Kingsley, Stephen Kinney, Timothy Knapp, S. Rees LaBar, Ira P. Larnard, Zebulon T. Lee, David Lindsey, James McCay, Newton McGraw, Stephen and Thomas M. McHugh, Moses McKee, Thomas M. and William Martin, Alfred A. Mott, Joseph Edward Newberry, Jacob and John N. Niskern, Edson B. and William Older, Hiram Onderdonk, Amos Otis, Joshua Parish, Nicholas Perry, Amasa T. and Ovid Reed, John Reinhardt, Lucius Relyea, Erastus Rood, Charles F. and James A. Seofield, John Woodard Seaver, John Martin Sherman, William H. Shinmins, Henry Smith, Charles P. Soper, Joseph Murray Stilwell, Randall Stone, Edwin and Luke Taylor, Ezekiel Tripp, Isaac Vail,

Abraham and Cornelius Veeder, Josiah Vrooman, George Walker, Alfred Watrous, Rial N. Weed, Carey Welch, Victor Moreau Wheeler, Lewis Wilkinson, John Williams, Ebenezer and John Woodard.

Christopher Columbus Chesebro, son of Ebenezer and Anna, was born in Albany county, November 13, 1816; died at Darien March 14, 1841. He married Maria Johnson, June 12, 1839.

Jabez Brooks Chesebro (1811-1881), eldest son of Ebenezer, married Mary Simpson and had six children.

Nelson W. Cole (1818-1903) married Harriet (1832-1900), daughter of Martin and Esther Post.

Asa Foster (1807-1857) bought land in sections 22, 30. He married Lucy (1810-1881), daughter of Orange Carter and Elizabeth Rumsey.

Henry Frey (1785-1865) and wife, Amelia J. (1794-1839), must have been among the earliest settlers, since Mrs. Frey's tombstone is in the village burial ground. Her death, then, is the earliest found in the town. Mr. Frey was for some years postmaster, and was an active business man. His son, Philip R. Frey, was first railway station agent at Darien, and was transferred to the station at Corliss about 1870.

James Gale (1821-1884) married Phoebe Ann (1826-1903), daughter of Frederick Rosekrans and Desire Braman.

John Brooks Hastings (1815-1902) was born at Pembroke, New York; came to Darien in 1843; married in 1846 Hannah Maria (1825-1882), daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Reed.

Asher Johnson (1791-1873) came from Steuben county, New York; bought land in sections 4, 17, 19, 20. His wife was Amy Smith (1793-1882). Sons, Alvah B., Hiram A., John J., and Samuel, and daughter Celeste (Mrs. Joseph R. Wilkins).

Alvah B. Johnson, son of Asher (1812-1899), married, first, Hannah Boyce (1818-1845); second, Jane P. Kerns.

Zebulon Taylor Lee (1801-1858), son of Quartus Lee and Keziah Johnson, was born at Willington, Connecticut, and was buried at Allen Grove. He married Sabra (1804-1883), daughter of Orange and Elizabeth Carter. He bought land in section 32. Of his children were Aurelia Josephine (Mrs. Dr. John Dickson), Laura Ann (Mrs. Chester D. Long), Almirette (Mrs. William H. Babcock).

Cyrus Lippit (1810-1888), son of Hezekiah and Susan, came from Cattaraugus county to section 35 in 1838, having married in 1832, with his wife Lydia (1810-1881), sister of John Bruce. She was born at Phelps, New York. Her sister Susan was Mrs. William Phoenix.

Ovid Reed (1820-1890), son of Alexander and Elizabeth, born in Darien, New York; married Jane M. Seaver, daughter of Joseph W. and Mary.

Erastus Rood (1816-1900) married Hannah M. (1820-1900), daughter of John and Susan Wilkins.

Charles P. Soper (1821-1879), son of Asahel and Clarissa, married, first, Harriet C. (1820-1846); married, second, in 1848, Wealthy I. Gallup (1823-1910). Asahel (1790-1846) and Clarissa (1793-1869) died at Darien. They were from central New York.

Salmon Thomas (1801-1887) and wife, Elizabeth Stowell (1816-1893), removed to Delavan village.

Trumbull Dorrance Thomas (1806-1889) and wife, Mary Jane (1818-1885), also removed to Delavan. He was Salmon's brother.

John Wilkins (1872-1868) and wife, Susan (1794-1851), came from New Jersey with sons James (1805-1900) and Joseph Rusling (1817-1907). James married Hannah Ferguson (1806-1878). Joseph Rusling Wilkins married Celeste (1818-1891), daughter of Asher Johnson.

John Williams, Jr. (1798-1877), married Ann, daughter of Orange and Elizabeth Carter. A son, Deloss (1824-1907), married Lydia M. Phelps.

#### EARLY GROWTH.

In 1837 John Bruce built a house near the road to Beloit at the central part of section 27. This modest mansion also served as a wayside inn, until 1843, when his son, James R. Bruce, built a hotel with such substantial frame and workmanship that it still serves the purpose of a public house. Henry Frey built a store in 1844, and filled it with a large stock of goods. A postoffice had been established there in 1839. A hamlet grew slowly about these buildings until 1856, in which year Mr. Frey, Hiram A. Stone and Edward Topping platted the village of Darien, through the middle of which the railway came that year from Racine and onward to Beloit. The new station at once became an important point for shipping the abundant grain crops of Darien and other towns, and as busy a distributing point for the trade in pine lumber. Less grain than then is now raised and forwarded, but the station has not lost its relative importance. Before 1862 five grain houses were built, severally by Parker M. Cole, Hiram Onderdonk, John Williams, John Bruce and M. Bushnell Stone. These have been operated by men who knew how to draw and hold trade.

The village is on slightly uneven ground, but has no difficult street grades. It is generally a few feet higher than at the station, where it is

945 feet above sea level. It is 9.4 miles from Elkhorn, 65.9 miles from Milwaukee (by rail), 84.7 miles from Chicago. It is as yet unincorporated, and has about four hundred inhabitants. (In October, 1911, the village rejected a proposition to incorporate by a decisive majority.)

Its churches are Baptist and Methodist, each costing about three thousand dollars. The town of Darien has seven school districts, of which three are joint districts. The village supports a graded school, with six teachers, doing excellent work. The school house was built in 1903 of red brick, two stories high. A town hall, very convenient for many public occasions, was built about 1870 and burned July 28, 1909, and with it most of the priceless town records.

In 1897 the Farmers' State Bank was organized with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars, John R. Eagan cashier and resident officer. It has a building suitable for its purpose. Like most villages in the county, Darien is an active dairy center. Its cemetery, northwest of the village, lies on sloping ground, and is kept in perfect order. Several of the fathers and mothers of the town were buried there, and also at the Mount Philip cemetery, Allen Grove, which lies north of the station, within the town of Darien. The village (Darien) has a tidy little park of two or three acres; but, in larger sense, the village itself with all one may see, from its higher points, of field and grove makes one of the finest parks in Wisconsin.

Clinton street, Allen Grove, lies along the south line of Darien, in section 31; and the Sidney Allen addition to the village plat lies north of that street. The railway keeps to the Darien side, having its station at the top of Allen's hill, at an inconvenient distance from the half-abandoned village. Bardwell station, or crossing, at first named "Tioga," is in section 32, 2.5 miles from Darien and 1.7 miles from Allen Grove. Its station building and its Y's are all there is in sight besides the intersecting lines of two divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway system. Why this crossing was not made at Darien may be one of the inscrutabilities of railway building.

As nearly as may now be learned the town and village of Darien furnished one hundred thirty-eight soldiers for the Civil war. Migration and death have so far reduced the number of resident ex-soldiers as to suspend the once flourishing Grand Army post.

The several postmasters were Christopher C. Chesebro, John Bruce, Henry Frey, Edward Topping, Moses Bushnell Stone, Nathaniel Wing Hoag, Joseph F. Lyon, Charles S. Teeple, George F. Lathrop, Rodney Seaver,\* Horace Everett Seaver, Edwin E. Park,\* Frederick Siperley, John W. Garbutt.\* The three whose names are starred were soldiers of 1861.

The loss of records, burned with the town hall, makes the official list of the town somewhat incomplete; though part has been recovered from county clerk's and circuit court clerk's records, and part from newspaper files at Delavan and Elkhorn.

## CHAIRMEN OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Salmon Thomas -----	1842, '44, '53	John DeWolf -----	1863, '76, '79
John Bruce -----	1843, '45	Horace Everett Seaver-----	1864
Newton McGraw -----	1846-7	John J. Johnson-----	1865-6, 1885-6
Gaylord Blair -----	1848	Joseph Foster Lyon-----	1867-72, '74-5
George Cotton -----	1849-52	Daniel Rodman -----	1873
Chester Deming Long-----	1854	John B. Johnson-----	1877, '80-1, '84
Hiram Averill Johnson----	1855, '58	Darwin Pratt Clough----	1878, '87-97
John Brooks Hastings-----	1856	William Blakeley -----	1882-3
Josiah Dodge -----	1857	John McFarlane -----	1898-9
George W. Lamont-----	1859	John Piper -----	1900-1
Parker M. Cole-----	1860-62	George Christie -----	1902-12

## ASSOCIATE SUPERVISORS.

Charles Allen -----	1875-6, '79	Cyrenus M. Fuller-----	1864
Isaac W. Babcock-----	1867, '79-80, '82-3	James Gale -----	1859-60
Willard B. Babcock-----	1861, '78	Moody Orlando Grinnell-----	1859
George W. Benner-----	1901-08	Wickham H. Griswold-----	1877, '85
Gaylord Blair -----	1850	Lewis E. Hastings-----	1888-90
Byron J. Blakeley -----	1899-1900	Henry J. Heyer-----	1898
Willard Blanchard -----	1849	Edwin E. Hillman-----	1873
Daniel Carey -----	1885	Uriah Schutt Hollister-----	
Orange Walker Carter-----	1845, '69		1866, '70-2, '74
George Christie-----	1886-95, 1900	Asher Johnson -----	1842, '45, '48, '52
Rufus Conable -----	1850	Hiram Averill Johnson-----	1853-4
George Cotton -----	1846	John J. Johnson-----	1863
John Cusack -----	1893-96, '98	William B. Johnson-----	1872
Truman P. Davis-----	1865	Abijah Jones -----	1862
John DeWolf -----	1856, '58	Loren Kenney Jones-----	1844, '60
Josiah Dodge -----	1849	George W. Lamont-----	1858
Lemuel Downs -----	1878	Ebenezer Latimer -----	1851
Jared Fox -----	1843	Peter M. Latimer-----	1862



John Lippit -----	1843	Horace Everett Seaver-----	1863, '66
Hugh Long -----	1844	Lyman Hunt Seaver-----	1842, '45, '57
James W. Long-----	1891-2, '97	Charles P. Soper-----	1848, '56, '65, '68
Alexander A. McKay-----	1870-1	Arthur H. Stewart-----	1880-1
Johnson Goodwell Matteson-----	1881-2	Hiram A. Stone-----	1857
Arthur W. Maxson-----	1867	Israel Stowell -----	1868, '73
Frank Niskern -----	1887	Charles S. Teeple-----	1864
Hiram Onderdonk -----	1851-3	Edgar Topping -----	1861
Joshua Parish -----	1854	John Milton Vanderhoof---	1909-12
Frank Pounder -----	1897	Rial N. Weed-----	1847
Dr. Andrew J. Rodman-----	1876	John Williams -----	1846-7
Daniel Rodman -----	1869	William H. Williams-----	1874-5, '77
William Rood -----	1899	Elmer C. Woodford-----	1901-11

Names are wanting for both supervisors in 1884, and for one of them in each of the years 1883, '86, '90, and '93; but it is probable that Mr. Christie's service was continuous from 1886 to 1896 inclusive.

#### TOWN CLERKS.

Joseph Warren Seaver--	1842-6, '57	Orange Williams -----	1863
Andrew J. Weatherwax-----	1847	Theron Rufus Morgan--	1872, '76-9
Jonathan Hastings-----	1848	Horace Everett Seaver--	1873-5, '85
Calvin Serl -----	1849	John Milton Vanderhoof-----	
Charles P. Soper-----	1850-2, '54		1880-3, '86-9
Elias W. Grow-----	1853	Riley S. Young-----	1890-7
William A. Waterhouse-----	1855-6	George L. Reed-----	1898-1912
Nathaniel Wing Hoag-----			
	1858-62, '64-71		

#### TOWN TREASURERS.

Loren Kenney Jones-----	1842	William A. Waterhouse-----	
Hiram A. Stone-----	1843		'51-2, '57-8, '61-2, '64, '68
Leander Dodge -----	1844	Lyman Hunt Seaver-----	1853
Asa Foster -----	1845-6	James Gale -----	1854
Jonathan Hastings -----	1847	William Harper -----	1855, '60
Henry Frey -----	1848-9	John D. Older-----	1856
Hugh Long -----	1850, '59	John S. Dodge-----	1863



Joseph Foster Lyon-----	1865-6	Rodney Seaver_	1878-80, '82, '85-90
John Milton Vanderhoof-----	1869	William Edwin Clough----	1881, '87
Leroy Dodge -----	1870	Edwin E. Park-----	1883-4
Avery H. Stone-----	1871-2	John McFarlane -----	1891-5
Lucius C. Waite-----	1873-4	Henry J. Heyer-----	1896
James Stryker -----	1875-6	James Thorpe -----	1897-1912
Darwin Pratt Clough-----	1877		

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Ellis S. Barrett-----	1911-12	Washington Mulks_	1890-2, '99-1901
Edwin Buck Carter-----	1885-88	Eugene D. Odell-----	1885-7, '89-93
John S. Dodge-----	1862-64	Dr. Andrew Jackson Rodman--	
John Gilbert -----	1910-12		1883-4
Orvellus Henry Gilbert_	1860-4, '72-4	Adna Viles Sawyer-----	1897-1910
Nicholas Montgomery Harring-		David H. Seaver, bet. 1896 and 1905	
ton -----	1861-6	Horace Everett Seaver-----	1881-3
William Harrison -----	1859-61	Calvin Serl -----	1860-1, '64-6
Uriah Schutt Hollister-----	1867-8	Edwin H. Smith--	1878-94, '97-1902
Hiram Averill Johnson-----	1887-8	Charles P. Soper-----	1866-70
George W. Lamont-----	1863-7	Calvin Graham Sperry-----	1866-8
Chester Deming Long-----	1877-82	Moses Bushnell Stone-----	1859-61
James W. Long-----	1888-9	John Milton Vanderhoof----	1871-7
Joseph Foster Lyon----	1863-9, '74-6	Bert H. Welch-----	1895-6
Arthur W. Maxson--	1864-6, '69-71	David Williams ----	1869-79, '82-99
Peter J. Miserez-----	1900-1	Archibald Woodard -----	1870-8

## CHAPTER XXII.

### TOWN OF DELAVAN.

At the first division of the county, January 2, 1838, for town government the southwestern quarter was named Delavan. The Phoenix brothers sought thus to dedicate a newly planted community to total abstinence from the use as beverages of spirituous and malt liquors, wine and cider. Edward Cornelius Delavan, a rich man of Albany, took an early part and became a leader of great personal influence in the temperance movement of the later thirties, which increased noticeably for some years thereafter. The organization, founded on a belief in the efficacy of moral suasion, was voluntary, and without other ritual than a publicly taken pledge. Officially named the New York State Temperance Society, its members were better known as "Washingtonians." Mr. Delavan's social position, as well as his ability and earnestness, made his name a household word in temperance families until his fame was eclipsed, about 1850, by Neal Dow, the apostle of "legal suasion." In their sales and leases of real estate in their new town and village the Phoenix proprietors inserted a covenant, in effect, that no liquor should ever be sold on land conveyed or left by them. But this stipulation did not long outlast their own short lives.

The town of Walworth (with Sharon) was set off in 1839, and the town of Darien early in the next year, leaving the name Delavan to town 2 north, range 16 east. One more dismemberment, February 2, 1846, gave section 1 to the new town of Elkhorn. Of seven measurements recorded by the state topographers the highest and lowest points were respectively nine hundred and sixty-eight and nine hundred and five feet above sea-level. The higher ground is in the vicinity of Delavan lake,—on both sides and at its foot,—at points along its outlet and on banks of Turtle creek, and in the sections lying nearest the town of Sugar Creek.

Delavan lake is second in area and only in that way inferior in its natural beauty to Geneva lake. It is about three and one-half miles long, from a half-mile to a mile in breadth, and its greatest depth, near its middle point, is fifty-six and seven-tenths feet. Its largest inlet, Jackson's creek, comes from Geneva into the town at section 12 and crosses sections 14 and 22 to reach the foot of the lake. A much smaller stream comes out of Walworth,

crosses sections 33, 34 for less than a mile, and meets the lake near its upper end. Its one outlet, opposite the mouth of the larger inlet, takes a swan-necked course to reach the Turtle near the city of Delavan. A widening of Turtle creek, near by, locally named Lake Como, completed the suggestion to Pottawattomie imagination of the body, neck, and head of the bird from which they named the lake and its outlet. Turtle creek comes out of Richmond into section 6, enters Darien from section 18, and winds its way to the Rock near Beloit. The so-called island, which at wettest seasons has been really an island, rises high above the water level, at the head of the lake, as if to mask a small marsh which was part of the primitive lake-basin.

The farms at the broad foot of the lake are among the finest in the county. They were owned for many years by the Mabie brothers and their heirs, but have passed into other ownership. The high banks of the lake, once well-wooded and now not wholly bare, are lined with summer homes, hotels, parks, picnic grounds and steamer landings,—and, in brief, the Algonquin fishermen's Wah-ba-shaw-bess has become the white men's highly civilized Delavan lake. Whatever changes have been or may be made, the lake itself and the natural height and slope of its containing walls will remain; and the Pottawattomie's grandson may fish as of yore in Swan lake, but must first buy the county clerk's license and must submit his catch to the game warden's count. The Delavan Lake Assembly Association's ground, about thirty-seven acres, fully equipped with auditorium and other suitable buildings, lies at the head of the outlet. Its yearly meetings bring visitors from far beyond the county borders, and have had their part in making the little lake a part of the geography of American inland waters, not to know which argues one's self unknown and as having yet something of rational interest to learn. About thirty-five years ago a steamer, the "D. A. Olin," was built and launched, but was found rather too large for practical use. The present flotilla is two small serviceable steamers and numerous unregistered sail-boats.

The land area of the town of Delavan is 18,751 acres, valued at \$2,629,000, an average value \$140.25 per acre. Crop acreages for 1910 were: Barley, 1,556; corn, 345; growing timber, 1,183; hayfields, 3,038; oats, 1,769; orchards, 54; potatoes, 135; rye, 166; wheat, 28. There were nine automobiles. The population of town and village in 1850 was 1,268. At the six following federal enumerations it was for the town: 1860, 890; 1870, 821; 1880, 930; 1890, 667; 1900, 993; 1910, 903.

Col. Samuel F. Phoenix having discovered the lake, its outlet, and the point at which the road from Racine to Janesville must cross the swan's

neck, chose his lands by quarter-sections and half-quarters in sections 15, 20, 21, 22, 33, 34. He built his cabin in section 15, near the foot of the lake. Henry Phoenix entered land in sections 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. The brothers jointly entered parts of sections 23, 24, 28, 29. Section 18 includes the site of their village. These men dealt justly and liberally with other men who came to build and people the rising city. The Phoenixes came with enough money for their enterprise, and their money, business abilities, and personal character and qualities gave them proportionate influence as long as they lived. A house was built early enough in 1836, on the east bank of the outlet and within the village as soon afterward platted, to admit their cousin, William Phoenix, and wife Susan, with their family and boarders, as occupants, in October. Allen Perkins had also built earlier in the year, at a point on Turtle creek, within section 18, but did not stay long. In 1837 Colonel Phoenix brought his wife and son from Perry, New York, and Henry's family came in 1838.

A saw-mill was built between the village and the lake in 1838, and was at once set at work to turn out materials for a grist-mill, at the village. In 1838 a stock of goods was brought and set out for sale, at first near the saw-mill, but a few weeks later at the house in the village. One of the earliest revenue measures of the county commissioners was to impose a dealer's license fee of ten dollars on the firm of H. & S. F. Phoenix; but it does not appear in record that the county commissioners licensed a tavern in town or village.

No registry of arrivals was ever made and preserved, but the persons here named probably came to village or town by or before 1843: Abner Adams, William C. Allen, Ira Andrus, James Aram, John Auchampaugh, William Averill, Enoch Bailey and sons, Henry, Nehemiah and Samuel W. Barlow, William A. Bartlett, Richard Beals (wife Lucy Beardsley), Richard S. Bond, Daniel Bowen (d. 1860), Peter Boys (1783-1855), Jeremiah Bradley, Cyrus, Edwin, and Ichabod Brainard (1776-1855), Martin Brooks, Isaac Burson, Chester P., Hiram, and Nelson Calkins, David Perry Calkins, Luther Chapin, Jonathan C. Church, Daniel Clough, John Dalton (1800-1887) and wife Ellen, Edmund Dickenson, Lazarus W. Ellis, John Evans, James F. Flanders, Walter Flansburg, Daniel G. Foster, Abraham Fryer, John and Stephen P. Fuller, Daniel Gates, Levi Gloyd, Marcellus B. Goff (1808-1884), Jasper Griggs, Benjamin F. and Henry Hart, Edwin A. and William Hollinshead, Edward B. Hollister, Isaac C. Howe (1793-1887), Dr. Henderson Hunt, John James, Asa G., Milo, and Samuel C. Kelsey, Daniel E. La Bar, James H. Mansfield, Hilar Meacham, Lewis H. Miller, James Mof-

fatt, John Murray, Edward Norris, Alvin B. and Chauncey Parsons, George Passage, Webster Pease, Ira C. and Ransom Perry, Truman Pierce (1787-1866), Thomas Potter, Joseph Rector, James Richardson (1781-1846), Peter Robinson, John I. Scrafford, John B. Shepard, Erastus Stoddard, Israel Stowell, Philo S. Sykes, Aaron H. Taggart, Hiram Terry, Rev. Henry Topping, Ira and Samuel Utter, Jeremiah Philbrook Ward, Eleazar Gaylord Warren, Thomas Wells, Lewis H. Willis, James Wilson, John Yost.

Ichabod Brainard (1776-1855) married a second wife, Mary (born 1779), daughter of John Cleveland and Eunice Cutler. Cyrus was their son, as was probably Edwin, who married Mary A., daughter of William and Ann Phoenix.

Isaac Burson (1810-1881) was son of James Burson and Deborah Stroud, and was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania. He was a brother of Mrs. William Hollinshead. He lived unmarried, and died at Elkhorn, March 5, 1881. His burial was delayed for some days by the memorable snow blockade of that year. He bought land in section 4, Delavan, and sections 20, 33, Sugar Creek.

Chester Porter Calkins (1818-1890) married Catharine, daughter of Abraham Sperbeck. He was buried at East Delavan.

Jonathan C. Church (1811-1870) married Dorcas, daughter of Thomas James and Dorcas Perry.

Rev. James F. Flanders married Ann Elizabeth Porter, June 4, 1839. It is not shown where this marriage took place, but it was within the larger town of Elkhorn.

Daniel Gilman Foster (1802), son of Daniel Foster and Mary Davis, a native of New Hampshire, married Caroline, daughter of Daniel Brainard; came from Perry, New York, in 1838 and bought land in sections 7, 21.

Stephen P. Fuller married Mary, daughter of Nehemiah Barlow and Orinda Steele. His sister, Loraine B. Fuller, was Doctor Hunt's first wife.

Daniel Stroud Hollinshead (1812-1869), son of James Hollinshead and Sarah Stroud, married Rachel Sherrod (1807-1853). Edwin Augustus and William were his brothers. The former bought land in section 34, Sugar Creek.

Edward Brigham Hollister (1823-1891), son of Seth L. Hollister and Catharine Brigham, married Harriet, daughter of Francis Eaton.

Milo and Samuel C. Kelsey were sons of Samuel Kelsey and Elizabeth Carver, of Sherburne, New York. Sarah Ann, their sister, was wife of Colonel Phoenix. Asa G. Kelsey's relationship may have been that of brother



or of cousin. Milo was the first lawyer at Delavan. Samuel C. was a surveyor, teacher and architect. He married Caroline M., daughter of Colonel Betts.

Daniel Edwin La Bar (1789-1839) married Hannah (1793-1856), daughter of Samuel Rees and Rachel Stroud (1774-1854). He came in 1839 to sections 6, 7. His son, Samuel Rees La Bar (1820-1896), came in the same year. His wife was Harriet Nuel, daughter of Rev. Henry Topping and Nuel Van Doren.

Ira C. Perry bought land in section 31. April 5, 1843, he married Ann Briggs.

Truman Pierce (1787-1866) bought in section 31. His wife, Lucy, was born in 1793. Two of his sons-in-law were Kirtland G. Wright and Calvin Carrington. He and his mother, Mary (1755-1852), were buried at East Delavan.

Joseph Rector (1806-1869) with wife, Mary Ann McDougal (1809-1875), settled in section 34, but a few years later moved into Walworth.

John Bisby Shepard (1803-1875) was a son of Pelatiah Shepard and Elizabeth Thompson, of Fulton county, New York. He married Rachel (1806-1872), daughter of Benjamin Willis and Bridget Cole, and had five children. Of these, Sabra Amelia was wife of Reuben H. Bristol, Mary Selina was Mrs. Edward Colman, and Linus Delavan married Clarissa Zulemma, daughter of Adna Sawyer and Serena Norton Viles (widow of Benjamin Horne).

Israel Stowell (1812-1876), native of New Hampshire, married Mary M., daughter of Truman Jones and Elizabeth Kinne. He came to the village in 1838, and it is told that he built the first framed house, opened the first tavern, and placed a stage-coach on the route between Delavan and Chicago. A year before his death he married a second time.

Aaron Hardin Taggart (1816-1874) bought land in section 21, but became one of the earliest business men of Delavan. He married, in 1846, Martha (1826-1905), daughter of Henry Phoenix and Ann Jennings. They had seven children.

Ira C., John (born 1825) and Samuel Utter (1807-1898) were sons of Abraham Utter and Marinda Beardsley, of Washington county, New York. John married Louisa Amanda, daughter of Winsor Lapham. Samuel came in 1843 with his second wife, Harriet A. Winston (1823-1906).

Lewis Henry Willis (1817-1886), son of William Willis and Elizabeth



Hoyt, came from Sparta, New York, to Delavan in 1840, to section 23. His first wife, Mary M., was daughter of Orsamus Bowers. In 1872 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Adriance, of Scipio, New York.

Chauncey D. Woodford (1827-1891) was son of Austin (1785-1866) and Roxana (1793-1856). He married Sarah Fenton (1828-1864), daughter of Moses Ball and Lucinda Holland. He was the first wagon-maker and blacksmith at East Delavan corners.

About 1843 Truman Pierce, Samuel Utter, Kirtland G. Wright and Calvin Carrington, farmers living near the intersection of the highway between Delavan and Lake Geneva, with the north and south road dividing section 25 from section 26, chose that point as one convenient for a store, repair shops, and whatever else might develop there. In no long time a school house and church followed. The store has always had a good local trade and its business has generally been in good hands. The other buildings were displaced by larger and better ones, and a convenient town hall was added to the group. A butter factory, in operation for several years past, was burned in June, 1911. It has been rebuilt with hollow cement blocks. Its monthly receipt of milk was about one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, and its monthly product of butter about three thousand five hundred pounds.

A postoffice was established about 1872, a station on the star-route from Elkhorn to Harvard. The recent institution of rural free delivery service has divided the postal business of the eastern half of the town of Delavan between route No. 2, Lake Geneva, and route No. 2, Elkhorn, the village being served from the Lake Geneva office. In the village are about a dozen dwellings and fifty inhabitants. Its always prosperous Baptist church, organized in 1843, has a resident pastor, now Rev. William A. Weyrauch. The town hall houses a small public library. Nearly a mile and one-half away, at the northeast corner of section 36, is a little church of the Latter-day Saints, founded by a few persons who chose not to follow President Young. Henry Southwick was its spiritual leader for many years. A mile west of this church, at the corner of section 26, and three-quarters of a mile south of the village, is the small but sufficient and neatly kept East Delavan cemetery, where one may read on marble and granite several names of the fathers and mothers of the township.

The official lists of Delavan town (and city) are slightly imperfect, though not discontinuous.

## CHAIRMEN OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

William Ayres Bartlett.....	1842	Edward P. Conrick.....	1855-9
Dr. Henderson Hunt.....	1843	Salmon Thomas .....	1860-1
William Phoenix .....	1844-5	James Aram .....	1862-74
Charles Holmes Sturtevant.....	1846-7	Henry George Hollister.....	1875-97
Samuel Jones .....	1848	Thomas F. Williams.....	
Henry Mallory .....	1849		1898-9, 1906-10
Asa Congdon .....	1850	Winsor Sales Dunbar.....	1900-1
Stephen Steele Barlow.....	1851	Cyrus H. Serl.....	1902
Dr. Norman L. Gaston.....	1852	Herman A. Briggs.....	1903-5
Aaron Hardin Taggart.....	1853	Bernard Conry .....	1911-12
Joseph L. Mott .....	1854		

## ASSOCIATE SUPERVISORS.

Alexander H. Allyn.....	1877-82	Clinton Quincy Fisk.....	1898
James Aram .....	1850-1, '59-61	James M. Gaskill.....	1861-2
Charles Stewart Bailey.....		William Hollinshead ---	1845, '74-5
	1842, '47, '54	Henry George Hollister.....	1866-73
Levi Parsons Bailey.....		Job J. Hollister.....	1906-9
	1857, '04-5, '73	Milton L. Hollister.....	1874
Henry Barlow .....	1866-72	William S. Howe.....	1875-6
Samuel W. Barlow.....	1853-8	Samuel Jones .....	1847
Silas Van Ness Barlow.....	1876	Phineas Dudley Kendrick.....	1855, '58
Peter Boys .....	1847	Samuel Rees La Bar.....	1856-7
Herman A. Briggs.....	1888-91	Ebenezer Latimer .....	1863
Hiram Calkins .....	1843	John S. McDougal.....	1879-91
Jonathan C. Church.....	1843	Henry Mallory .....	1846, '63
Moses R. Cheever.....	1859	Hilas Meacham .....	1862
Daniel Clark .....	1853	William M. Mereness.....	1903-4
Homer Coleman .....	1864-5	George Passage .....	1844, '46
Asa Congdon .....	1849	John Prudames .....	1905
Fred D. Cowles.....	1900-2	William Redford .....	1877-8
James Dilley .....	1852	Cyrus H. Serl .....	1898-1902
Lemuel Downs .....	1892-7	John Strong .....	1903-4
Winsor Sales Dunbar.....	1899	Ira C. Utter .....	1845
George W. Farrar.....	1893-7	Samuel Utter .....	1850, '55-6, '60, '62
Edward F. Fiedler.....	1911-12	John M. Walker .....	1883-7

Herbert J. Welcher-----	1906-9	William C. Winkleman-----	1905
Lewis D. Williams-----	1911-12	Kirtland G. Wright-----	1849, '51
Richard Williams -----	1854		

## TOWN CLERKS.

Stephen Steele Barlow-----	1842-3	Sardis Brainard -----	1860-1
Cyrus Brainard -----	1844-5	Ebenezer K. Barker -----	1862
Hugh Bradt -----	1846, '50-2	Charles E. Griffin -----	1863, '66-9
Charles Smith -----	1847-8	Kinner Newcomb Hollister----	1864
Samuel Carver Kelsey-----	1849	Hiram Terry Sharp-----	1865
Enoch Henry Martin Bailey----	1853-4	Ira Pratt Larnard -----	1870-90
George Frank H. Betts-----	1855	A. Harvey Lowe -----	1891-7
Henry J. Briggs-----	1856	Henry P. Hare-----	1898-1900
Charles M. Bradt -----	1857-8	Orville S. Smith-----	1901-12
James S. Dilley-----	1859		

## TOWN TREASURERS.

Jasper Griggs -----	1842-3	Sardis Brainard -----	1862
Hezekiah Wells -----	1844	James F. Latimer-----	1863
Alfred Stewart -----	1845, '48	Newton McGraw -----	1864-6
Aaron H. Taggart -----	1846	Henry C. Hunt -----	1867-8
Joseph D. Monell, Jr. -----	1847	Elijah Matteson Sharp ----	1869-72
William Willard Isham-----	1849	Norman A. Keeler-----	1873
Philetus S. Carver-----	1850	Frank A. Smith-----	1874
William Clark -----	1851-2	William B. Munsell-----	1875-6
Stephen S. Babcock-----	1853	William H. Nichols-----	1877-8
William Wallace Bradley----	1854-5	Isaac Young Fitzer-----	1879-80
Charles Smith -----	1856-7	Dr. George H. Briggs-----	1881-2
George F. H. Betts-----	1858	Henry C. Johnson-----	1883-97
Edwin W. Phelps -----	1859	Ross S. Smith-----	1898
Benjamin D. White-----	1860	Romain M. Calkins-----	1899-1904
Charles H. Sanborn-----	1861	Wallace C. Austin-----	1905-12

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Allen Bennett -----	76-80, '82-4	Henry W. Clark -----	1860-62
Stephen S. Babcock-----	1877-9	Dr. Daniel B. Devendorf----	1871
Arthur Bowers -----	1892-4, '97-9	Edward J. Dodd-----	1887

George Frederick Flanders	1886-90	Abner Van Dyke	1879-83
Charles E. Griffin	1862-4	Ernest L. Von Suessmilch	1894-8
David B. Harrington	1886-90	Henry W. Weed	1893-5
Henry C. Johnson	1890-2	Richard Williams	1859-61, '65-8
Henry C. Kishner	1891-3	Thomas F. Williams	
Newton McGraw	1854-74		1879-83, '94-1912
Silas W. Menzie	1871-82	Lewis Henry Willis	1861-3, '75-7
Wilbur J. Reynolds	1900-03	Frank A. Winn	1890-2
Alfred Stephens Spooner		Philip Stephen Wiswell	1900
	1872-6, '92-4	Chauncey D. Woodford	
Charles Holmes Sturtevant			1863-75, '87-91
	1883-7		

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### CITY OF DELAVAN.

Colonel Phoenix, his brother, and his cousin, platted their village and settled in it in 1837, and they had not long to wait for lot buyers and neighbors. The Colonel's early death, and that of his brother, about two years later, were most regrettable, for their character and practical abilities gave them influence and weight; but these events did not arrest progress. The cousin remained a few more years and left the county before the village was incorporated.

Among the earlier business men were James Aram, W. Wallace Bradley, Col. Caleb and Edwin Crosswell, Nicholas M. Harrington, Joseph D. Monell, Jr., George Passage, Aaron H. Taggart, Thomas Topping and Hezekiah Wells. Rev. Henry Topping came in 1839 to Darien and was induced to settle at Delavan in 1841, in which year came also Dr. Henderson Hunt.

No village can exist permanently without a blacksmith. In 1840 Alonzo McGraw came thus to confirm the site of the coming city. W. Willard Isham came in 1845 as a wagon-smith, and with Charles H. Sturtevant as wheelwright and partner, important trade was soon brought to Delavan. As the village and neighboring farm lands were settled men came in from their fields and resumed the mechanical or commercial occupations to which they had been bred but which they had dropped awhile. One intimately acquainted with men of the first half-century of the county would find many farmers who had been bred to village occupations, and a few who had seen human life far more broadly.

The grist-mill, built in 1839, passed successively, with continuous improvement, to the Crosswells, the Mabies (who rebuilt it in 1853), and to Amos Phelps. The Delavan flour was of the best in the county markets. When wheat was no longer raised in or near the county it was and is yet imported by rail for local grinding.

William Phoenix built his house in 1837 and made it serve for a short time as a hotel. This was on the bank of the outlet, at the upper end of Terrace street. Within two or three years he built again, for hotel purpose only, near the lower end of Walworth avenue, and sold or leased the premi-

ises in 1841 to Israel Stowell. In 1843 Ezekiel Tripp took the house for a short term. He also sold rights to make or use a patented substitute for tallow candles or candlesticks, by which some of his customers burned their fingers badly. Philetus S. Carver followed him, but, becoming sheriff, he made way in 1845 for one Harkness, from Darien, who in some way obtained a license to sell the strong drink which the Phoenixes had sought to keep out of Delavan forever. Charles H. Sturtevant built his bar-room fixtures and was severely censured by his fellow members of the temperance society for so aiding and abetting the introduction of an abomination. Henry H. Phoenix and a Mr. Babcock had each a short period as landlord.

In 1846 Horace Duryee, a shoemaker, built a new house, long known as the Delavan House, or "white hotel." His capital was said to have been "a black sheepskin and a side of sole-leather." He let his house to Ward Mallory, who kept a well-ordered hotel for the next six years. Then came Hagaman & Southworth, followed by Mr. Eaton. In 1860 Chester W. Phillips became owner and landlord. In 1863 he extended it and raised it to three stories, and leased it to Mr. Hobbs, after whom came Greenleaf W. Collins. Edwin M. Strow bought the house in 1860 and occupied it till his death, May 20, 1893. Mrs. Strow continued its business until the great fire of that year removed an old landmark.

Franklin K. Phoenix built a brick hotel, of three stories, in 1848. His first tenant was William Hoyt, who presently made way for Stowell & Jones, but returned, to be succeeded by Milo Kelsey, whose tenure was soon ended by his death. Mrs. Sarah A. Phoenix then conducted the business until relieved by Ralph Lathrop, in whose time the house fell into some local disfavor. It was closed for a short time as a hotel and opened as a private academy. Dates and, perhaps, names are wanting within this and a later period of quickly following change. Daniel Ostrom kept the house in 1859 and 1860, if not one or more years later. In 1865 Ward Mallory bought, refitted, and occupied it until 1868, when he sold it to Elon Andrus, who came from Lake Geneva. This proprietorship may have continued for fifteen years and was followed by Benjamin Bassler, Greenleaf W. Collins, Mr. Erchinbeck, Mr. Longley, Mrs. Strow, and possibly others, in uncertain order. About 1909 this ancient hostelry was converted to other uses, never again, it is probable, to supply solid comfort and liquid delight to either traveler or citizen.

On the blackened site of the Delavan House arose in 1894 the Hotel Delavan, built and equipped in one of the styles of that year for Wisconsin cities of the fourth class—that is, outwardly high and not unsightly and com-



fortable and convenient in modern ways within. Clarence W. Bartram built the new house and kept it four or five years, when it passed to John B. Delaney, and thence severally to William Bowman, of Racine, Mrs. Barrett and her sons, and lastly to William Bowers of Burlington.

The Mabie Brothers came to Delavan in 1850 and bought farm property as well as interests in the village, and thereafter wintered their menagerie, live stock—horses and wild beasts—near the lower end of the lake. Thus, this became the starting point of each season's tour of the states. As the Mabies raised and bought grain, turned out good flour and plenty of it, and made dates for show performances at home, the citizens of the village and its neighborhood were supplied at lowest market rates with these prime needs of Romans—"bread and circuses"—and the Caesars, had they reigned at Delavan, could not have done these things better. Other men, whose experience had been gained in the service of the Mabies, or who were influenced by the example of their success, set out from time to time with traveling shows, for one or more seasons each. For twenty years the city and the circus were associated in the minds of severely-moral editors in the far northern counties, half of whom misspelled the name of the "wickedest town in Wisconsin," and none of whom dared to offend rich sinners living north of Winnebago lake. Delavan circus owners were reputable and useful citizens, and their men, armed with tent stakes, could hold their own against the midnight assaults of gangs that thought no deed was so finely heroic as to "clean out" a circus. All that, for Delavan, has so long ago passed away that one now living must be well past middle age who last saw a Delavan circus.

Nicholas M. Harrington may have been in 1853 the first banker at Delavan; but was not, as has been told, the first in the county. That distinction, such as it was, belonged to Mr. Richardson, who opened the Bank of Geneva in 1848. In his appreciative autobiography, Mr. Harrington mentioned without wearisome dates or other useful details his various private and public utilities. Since he who knew the affairs of this bank, if bank it was, from the inside, has left its tale untold, it can be inferred here only that it was most likely useful to its patrons, and that it closed without great disaster to himself.

Railway prospects for Delavan brightened in 1854 and her liberal aid in village bonds and individual subscriptions made certain her early connection with all that part of the world which really moves. Business in real estate increased at once in anticipation of the first train arrival, and other businesses joined the forward march. The track layers stopped at Burlington for the winter of 1855-6, but resumed work before the frost was out of the ground, reaching the village about May. For a few months Delavan became a term-

inal station, with a rough shed for engine shelter, while the work was pushed forward, reaching Beloit in that year. Early in the same hopeful year the Walworth County Bank was organized, with William C. Allen as president and William W. Dinsmore as cashier. It was then, or a little later, owned mostly by W. Augustus Ray and Henry M. Ray, his father. In 1865 the First National Bank grew out of the older bank, with Otho Bell as president and W. Augustus Ray as cashier. Its other principal incorporators were William C. Allen, Alanson H. and D. Bennett Barnes, Ira Ford, Sarah P. Kelsey, Ebenezer Latimer, Jeremiah Mabie, Lafayette Pitkin, Henry M. Ray, Charles Thaddeus Smith, Warren W. Sturtevant, Alfred D. and Salmon Thomas. In 1880 this bank closed and was succeeded by the banking house of E. Latimer & Company, with A. Hastings Kendrick as cashier. Mr. Latimer died in 1910, but the bank retained his name until 1911, when it became the Wisconsin State Bank. Its capital is \$30,000, its deposits about \$400,000. Mr. Kendrick is now president and Charles H. Shulz is cashier.

The Citizeus Bank of Delavan began business in March, 1875, with Frank Leland as president and Charles B. Tallman as cashier. The leading stockholders were Otho Bell, James H. Camp, George Cotton, John DeWolf, Jamin H. Goodrich, W. Willard Isham, T. Perry James, Henry G. Reichwald, and Charles S. Teeple. At present its capital is \$50,000, its deposits about \$600,000. Both these banks are now in buildings designed for their purpose, handsome and substantial without, businesslike and suitable within. Both banks have passed the perils of infancy, and may be regarded as institutions—things that do not pass away.

Men of Delavan early enough saw the importance to their village of local manufacturing, and good workmen found no want of encouragement even if their capital was but small. Wagon shops, planing mill, foundry, pump-works, tack factory, shoe factory were among many undertakings which, each in its turn, was forced, sooner or later, to yield to conditions imposed by the newer system of factory production that has so effectually forced apart the local manufacturer and his home customer. Mr. Isham began in 1845 a shop for blacksmith and general woodwork which soon became a prosperous wagon and carriage shop. With changing partnerships and readjustments of the business he persevered for about a quarter century, and then went into other business.

The pump and windmill works began in 1861, owned by Trumbull D. Thomas, followed by a long list of firms and single owners, the best remembered of whom were Patrick Gornley and Oliver G. Stowell. This enterprise continued for twenty or thirty years to make Delavan known far and wide

by its works. The tack factory, not owned by Delavan men, occupied the pump-shop building for a few years and then its machinery and business were taken elsewhere.

Men of Chicago came in 1903 with the Globe Knitting Works. The late W. W. Bradley's successors became managers in 1905, having formed a company of stockholders, with an investment of \$300,000. The works have been greatly extended and improved. Their production is mostly "sweaters" of high quality and in many styles and colors. About three hundred persons are employed steadily, mostly drawn from Delavan and its vicinity. The effect of such an enterprise on the general prosperity of the city is noticeable. The present officers of the company are John J. Phoenix, president; William B. Tyrrell, vice-president; Ithel B. Davies, treasurer; William H. Tyrrell, treasurer.

#### THE PRESS.

The newspapers of Delavan began in 1852 with the *Walworth County Journal*, by John C. Bunner, with help from open-handed citizens. In 1855 the way was clear for Joseph Baker and William M. Doty, with the *Delavan Messenger*, and with liberal help, for the village needed and would have a local newspaper. In 1857 Mr. Baker and James W. Lawton re-named the paper *Delavan Northron*, a name indicating the political sentiment of editors and patrons. Henry L. Devereux, an old-time printer, bought Mr. Baker's interest and soon sold it to Mr. Lawton, who changed the name in 1862 to *Delavan Republican*. E. G. Wheeler put forth the *Patriot* in 1861, but it was soon merged, name and all, in the older concern, which for two or three years joined the two named and then became again the *Republican*. Messrs. N. D. Wright and Andrew J. Woodbury bought the office at Mr. Lawton's death, in 1871, and a few months later Mr. Wright was sole owner. He was an excellent printer and competent editor. In 1874 he removed to Rockford and the new owners placed Frank Leland temporarily in editorship. He retired in April, 1875, and George B. Tallman appeared as editor and printer. The owners, then, or soon thereafter, were Charles B. and George B. Tallman, D. Bennett Barnes and Cyrus Williams. Another change left the Tallmans in full control.

George B. Tallman's local editorship had a half-reckless, off-hand, good-humored quality, unmatched elsewhere in the county, and his paper was very readable whenever his press happened to stand nearly level and the ink to be evenly distributed; for he was no pressman, though he was a rapid type-setter. Weekly, throughout the years, he would stand upright at his case, without

written copy, talking, laughing, whistling, and set up a column of "local items"—crisp, racy, slangy—increasing in length from a half-line to four or five lines.

Wilbur G. Weeks, a better printer and more careful editor than Tallman, bought the office in 1881, improved its equipment and its business, and made the *Republican* good property. He sold it in 1908 to A. S. Hearn of Dodgeville, from whom it passed in October, 1909, to Maurice Morrissey, with L. F. Malany as business manager.

In 1859 G. W. D. Andrews, then on an informal furlough from service in the regular army, came to stay the rising tide of Republicanism by printing a few numbers of the *Walworth County Sovereign*. This paper's short career was ended by fire, and its portly editor was afterwards arrested as a deserter.

A boy of Darien, Frank P. Howard, aged about sixteen, owner of a make-shift press and as much half-worn type as he could lift easily, came this way in 1898 to publish the *Delavan Tribune*. The boy had natural aptitudes which more judiciously guided and encouraged might have made him a useful man. To begin as master of a calling of which he had learned no part was to set out by a short but rugged road to failure. But the poor boy had done something to make a second paper at Delavan, and his foolish venture led to something better. He died early.

The *Delavan Enterprise* began in 1878 under ownership of competent printers and with vigorous editorship, namely, that of Clarence R. and Edgar W. Conable, of an old county family. Though a Republican paper, the *Enterprise*, in 1882, joined the rebellion against Charles G. Williams, who was in that year defeated at the congressional election. Hiram T. Sharp, a lawyer and a gentleman, became owner and editor in 1884. He was not a printer, nor had he been trained to editorship. He could only make the *Enterprise* clean and decent, like himself, and keep it so. He sold it in 1893 to Grant D. Harrington (son of an old and worthy citizen of Delavan), who became its editor for the next five years. David B. Harrington, an uncle, who was a printer and an old-time editor, sometimes contributed to campaign discussion and showed younger men what editorship was of yore. The younger Harrington has since said that he can not "point with pride" to anything in his editorial career. No becomingly modest man wastes time in pointing backward in his own rough road to the stars. Grant D. Harrington has yet to disappoint the reasonable hopes of his friends in any of his undertakings. He was well equipped for every duty of a village newspaper office and he restored the *Enterprise* to life and usefulness, made it truly a second paper at Delavan, and sold it in 1898 to Frank M. Stevens. E. J. Scott bought it

in 1900, but sold again to Stevens in 1901. In 1902 William A. Dean took possession and the next year William T. Passage, son of the pioneer merchant, became a partner and in 1908 sole owner. Judging from outward appearances, the progress of the *Enterprise* since 1893 has been steadily forward. Both offices at Delavan are equipped with power presses and the *Republican* is linotyped.

L. and Milton A. Brown, father and son, were successful horse-breeders and decent men, but were not of the stuff of which editors or printers are commonly made. They must have believed that Mr. Cleveland was about to be re-elected to the presidency, for they began their apprenticeship very early in 1888 by publishing, January 7th, the first number of a second *Walworth County Democrat*. This paper was edited and printed, though few or none can now tell how, for something like a year; but the result of the election did not encourage further amateur effort in organ-making. In all this, however, was one then very young man's opportunity, and the evolution of a real editor began in the person of William T. Passage.

#### RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Seventeen men and women formed a Baptist society September 21, 1839, with Rev. Henry Topping as pastor, and in 1841 a church was built of wood, at cost of about one thousand five hundred dollars, thirty-six by fifty feet on the ground, with seats for two hundred persons. This was on a lot given by the Phoenix proprietors, and this desirable site, fronting the west side of the park is still occupied by the society. A brick church was built in 1854 with one-third more floor space at cost of four thousand dollars. This society, for long the largest of its denomination in the state, and yet the leading one in the county, built its third church in 1880, seventy by one hundred and twenty-eight feet on the ground. After Mr. Topping, the pastors have been John H. Dudley 1844, Mead Bailey 1850, Newell Boughton 1853, Albert Sheldon 1854, Jeremiah D. Cole 1858, John Williams 1860, David Burbank 1862, Ethan B. Palmer 1864, Joseph E. Johnson 1865, Charles T. Roe 1868, David E. Halteman 1869, Charles A. Hobbs 1884, William R. Yard 1909. The long pastorates of Messrs. Halteman and Hobbs had a parallel in another church fronting the same park.

St. Andrew's parish was formed by assembling the somewhat widely dispersed families of Delavan and adjoining towns in 1851. In 1853 a little chapel was built at Fourth and Matthew streets, and the Rev. Fathers Conway, Francis Prendergast and P. J. Mallon were successively sent for this



pioneer work. About 1859 Father George H. Brennan came as a resident priest, followed by T. A. Smith in 1861, Henry J. Roche 1863, Lawrence N. Kenney 1864, Jacob Morris 1866, Richard Dumphy 1869, J. Eugene Allen 1878, Michael J. Taugher 1881, Joseph G. Smith 1886, John Buckley 1909. Father Allen was the last who drove through sunshine, cloud, mud and unbeaten snow to minister to the mission parish of St. Patrick's, at Elkhorn. While lot values were relatively quite low the parish bought at Walworth avenue and Seventh street, and in 1895 one of the finest churches in the county was dedicated. A well-chosen cemetery lot was acquired at an early opportunity, and many of the dead of Elkhorn and other towns were buried there. This ground joins Spring Grove cemetery, with no barrier between. The present valuation of all the parish property, which includes a fine house for the priest, is about seventy-five thousand dollars. The parish is in excellent condition for its work.

The Congregational society dates its beginning July, 1841, with ten members. A little church was built at the north side of Maple Park in 1844, with an outlay of one thousand dollars—then a large sum for an unselfish purpose. A new church, with brick walls, forty-two by seventy-five feet, was built in 1856 at cost of five thousand dollars. This has since been extended, modernized and improved. Rev. Amnon Gaston began his triple service, here, at Elkhorn, and at Sugar Creek in 1841. After him came Frederick H. Pitkin 1845, Lucius Foote 1847 (1798-1887), Joseph Collie 1854, William E. Davidson 1896, Sedgwick Porter Wilder 1898 (1847-1905), Howard W. Kellogg 1905, Thistle A. Williams 1909. Mr. Collie's long service is noteworthy.

Christ Church parish was formed in July, 1844, with Nehemiah Barlow and Hezekiah Wells as wardens, Caleb Crosswell, B. J. Newberry, Joseph Rector, Dr. Shepard Sherwood, Salmon Thomas as vestrymen. A small house at the south side of the park answered the passing need until 1877, when work began anew on the parish lot at Walworth avenue and Fifth street. In 1870 this building was dedicated and has since been extended and improved and a rectory added, making the total estate worth about twenty-five thousand dollars. The line of rectors began with Rev. Stephen McHugh 1844, who was called to Madison in 1845 and returned in 1849—the interim filled by Rev. Mr. Bartlett. Then came Gerrit E. Peters 1852, Joseph Adderly, Joseph H. Nichols, Albert Scott Nicholson 1861, Gardiner M. Skinner 1862, George W. Dean 1865, Fortune C. Brown 1870, Edward R. Sweetland 1876, Joel Clark 1879, Charles Holmes 1880, Charles L. Mallory 1891, James B. McCullough 1901, Edward S. Barkdull 1902, John White 1906, Mark H. Milne 1910.



Troy circuit, Methodist Episcopal, was formed in 1841 and included Eagle, Troy, Lagrange, Sugar Creek, Darien and Delavan. Except Rev. Messrs. Leonard F. Moulthrop and Henry Whitehead, named in 1841, and Hiram Allen in 1845-6, the workers in this then difficult field, for the first ten years, are not indicated by the record of credentials filed at the office of the clerk of the circuit court, though there were probably others than these three. Reuben Richardson Wood (1819-1906), ordained in 1842, came to Delavan as resident pastor in 1850, doubtless with assignment to duty at Darien. In 1853 Enos Stevens and J. H. Hopeton supplied a short vacancy filled in that year by Elisha Page, after whom John Tibbals 1854, Hiram H. Hersey (1812-1884) in 1856, Thomas White 1858, Russell P. Lawton 1859, Cyrus Scanmon 1860, James B. Cooper 1861, A. C. Manwell 1863, G. W. Delamatyr 1867, Reuben B. Curtis 1869, Stephen Smith 1870, Edward S. McChesney 1871, Alonzo Mansfield Bullock 1872, A. C. Higgins 1874, Olin Curtis 1875, Henry Faville 1876, Edward G. Updike 1878, John Scott Davis 1881, William B. Robinson 1883, Samuel C. Thomas (1810-1894) in 1884, William H. Summers 1886, Frederick C. Brayton 1888, George Verity 1889 (died), Walter D. Cole 1890, Jeremiah H. Hicks 1893, Stephen A. Olin 1894, Richard K. Manaton 1898, George Vater 1900, Andrew Porter 1902, Sidney A. Sheard 1903, George M. White 1904, Rodman W. Bosworth 1906, William Hooton 1909. Messrs. Wood, Faville, and Updike passed to the Congregational pulpit—the last-named in 1880.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

Dr. Joseph R. Bradway opened a private school in 1842 and taught until the house was burned in 1845. E. D. Barber continued this school in the Baptist church. A common school was opened in 1843 in Terrace street. A large and well-contoured lot was soon set apart for permanent use, and from 1852 forward the present public school house has been built by successive additions, until it has become a large and sightly building, fully equipped for its purpose. It faces Wisconsin street and the park and looks westward toward Main street. A little house had been built at the lower corner of the ground and is yet remembered as the "red school house." The earliest teachers were Milo Kelsey and Enoch H. M. Bailey, as nearly as can now be learned. After them, and before the opening of the high school were Daniel B. Maxson, William Hutchins, and Mr. Baker about 1855. The larger and better order of things began with Augustus Jackman Cheney in 1858 and continued by Warren D. Parker 1861, Thomas Chrowder Chamberlain 1865, L. S.

Sweezy 1867, R. W. Lang 1869, Melvin Grigsby about 1871, Elias Dewey 1873 to 1887, George L. Collie 1887, H. J. Howell 1889, H. A. Adrian 1890, J. H. Hutchinson 1892, Charles W. Rittenberg 1893, Ithel B. Davies 1903, Henry A. Melcher 1906. There is some confusion of dates as to the service of Mr. Grigsby and Mr. Dewey. This school employs sixteen teachers.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARY.

It is not probable that Delavan was for sixty years wholly destitute of other than private libraries, though nothing is told of them previous to 1899. In that year the Delavan Library and Literary Association began the formation of a public library for the use of which the trifling fee of one dollar yearly was imposed. James Aram, who died in 1897, bequeathed fifteen thousand dollars to be used in providing a suitable lot and building for a free library and to this added five thousand dollars as an endowment fund. This bequest was to become effective at the death of his wife, Mrs. Susan C. (Rood) Aram, which took place in 1905. She confirmed this legacy, and the city accepted it and assumed the duty of making it perpetually operative. Alexander H. Allyn added five thousand dollars to the library fund and the citizens contributed a like sum. A most desirable lot was chosen at Walworth avenue and Fourth street, and a building worthy of the city and the givers of the fund was dedicated July 8, 1908. Its cost was twenty-two thousand eight hundred dollars. It is of stone, pressed brick, and is tile-roofed. Its situation, just without the business district, is conveniently central, and affords a minimum exposure to fires from adjacent property.

The city's yearly appropriation is one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. The library opened with two thousand three hundred volumes, of which six hundred and eighty-six were received from the library of 1899. At present the number of volumes is about four thousand. In its first year the circulation of books reached about twenty thousand volumes, and this rate has not since varied materially. The first and only president of the board of library directors is Mr. Allyn. Miss Laura F. Angell, too, has kept her post as librarian from the opening in 1908.

#### WATER WORKS.

Several springs were early known and were used for supplying men and beasts with clear, cool water. In 1892 it was found practicable to improve them and make them available for the whole city's use. Pumps, engine, tank and distributing mains were supplied, municipal bonds to the amount of forty

thousand dollars being issued for this purpose. The source of this water seems exhaustless and its wholesome quality has been tested by generations of men.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The old fire company at once prepared itself for highest efficiency. At present there are two hose companies and two hook and ladder companies, all well equipped and trained for their work. The several chiefs of the fire department have been James Davidson 1894, Andrew J. Pramer 1895, Frank M. Stevens 1897, William T. Passage 1899. The first officers under the newer order were D. Bennett Barnes, foreman, with A. W. Pierce and George Fred Heminway as assistants; David T. Gifford, engineer, with Newton O. Francisco as assistant; Henry Gornley, hose captain, with George H. Sturtevant and W. H. Decker as assistants; Charles J. Walton, secretary; Levi J. Nichols, treasurer. A fire company must have existed as long ago as 1861, for the late John Baptist Bossi (1831-1911) was for thirty-three years its treasurer.

#### DELAVAN GUARDS.

Sixty-one young men were organized April 26, 1880, as the Delavan Guards, and the company was assigned to the First Regiment of the Wisconsin National Guard, under Col. William B. Britton, of Janesville. Its first officers were Fred B. Goodrich captain, Charles T. Isham first lieutenant, Menon Vedder second lieutenant. The next captain was Horace L. Clark, and the third and last was Richard J. Wilson. Governor Rusk called this, with several other companies, into service at Milwaukee, in 1886, to preserve the peace and dignity of the state when these were threatened by the rioters of that year. The duty assigned to the company was that of guarding railway and manufacturers' property against lawless attack. The company's prompt obedience to call and soldierly conduct on duty were duly recognized at Madison, Milwaukee, and at home. Since 1889 no report has been sent to the adjutant-general, and at or nearly that date the company must have been dissolved.

#### CITIES OF THE DEAD.

The growth of the village soon overtook and surrounded its first burying place, near the north end of Third street. Here were buried the bodies of Colonel Phoenix and of his brother and brother's wife, and one may read there a few other once familiar names, though most of the bodies have been removed. It is not here known when Spring Grove cemetery was laid out,

but it was not long before or after 1860. The place chosen is on high ground, naturally separated by a narrow valley from the homes of the living, and one side overlooks the spread of waters locally called Lake Como. One may find there a few graves of persons who had lived at Darien, Elkhorn, Richmond, Sugar Creek, and Walworth; for this was for long a finer burial ground than any in adjacent towns. Its contour and its readily drained soil has made it practicable to build several family vaults. A mausoleum was built at the gateway in 1911-12, containing one hundred and fifty crypts. Its materials are Bedford stone, marble, cement, and steel, and these so designed and wrought as to make the structure likely to defy the tooth of time for millennia to come. The cost was about forty thousand dollars.

By 1911 the conviction at Delavan was that she had outgrown the mediaeval passenger house at the railway station, and appeal to the state's railway commission was so far effective that in the winter of 1911-12 a new house was built, across the track from the old one, with long and broad platforms of cement, and in most ways worthier of Delavan and more creditable to the railway management. It is not imposing, but it is convenient, comfortable, and clean, and less a cave of gloom than the old building. The street approaches are macadamized.

As at first platted the village was a small quadrangle east of the creek, to which Walworth avenue descends not too abruptly. Village growth was limited northwardly by the valley of the creek and the high-banked shore of Como, and hence began eastward and southward, on a broad and easily drained area. Then it crossed the valley, which at the avenue is not very wide, to the more quickly-rising westward ascent, at the top of which a few pleasant suburban blocks lie in front of the School for the Deaf, which looks southward. Further growth carried the city eastward on the Elkhorn road and southward across the railway tracks. Between east and south seems the likeliest direction for further expansion.

It has not been judged needful to mention specifically the various societies for the furtherance of religion, morality, and culture of the finer arts, and the many affiliated societies; nor to describe parks, public halls, Masonic temple, and many another evidence of public spirit and enlightened taste. All these and more in coming time may be presumed from even such inadequate sketch as is here made of a community possessed of the sinews of action and animated by the forward spirit of the ages, past, present, and to come. Delavan will at some time have its own history, compiled by one or more of its well-trusted citizens and in just proportion from the invaluable personal knowledge of survivors of the sub-pioneer period.

The village having been incorporated in 1855 an election of village officers, April 29, 1856. resulted in choice of Leonard E. Downie as president, William C. Allen, James Aram, W. Willard Isham, Edmund F. Mabie, Joseph Monell, Jr., and Trumbull D. Thomas as trustees, James Lewis clerk, Newton McGraw treasurer, Nicholas M. Harrington and Ebenezer Latimer assessors, Nicholas Thorne marshal. From causes now not assignable the official lists of village and city, as shown here, are slightly defective. From known causes they are liable to be found slightly inaccurate. They have been derived from the older county history, from newspaper files at Delavan and Elkhorn and from records in the county clerk's office.

## VILLAGE MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARD.

Ebenezer Latimer -----	Charles H. Topping-----1885
1870. '78-9, '82, '86-8, '90, '93	Stephen Sly Babcock-----1889
Newton McGraw -----1871-2	Taylor L. Flanders-----1891
George Cotton -----1873, '75-77	Ansel Hastings Kendrick-----1892
Elisha Matteson Sharp-----1874	William Avery Cochrane-----1894
James Aram -----1880-1	Jamin H. Goodrich-----1895
Alexander Hamilton Allyn---1883-4	Arthur Bowers-----1896

## CITY MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARD.

## FIRST WARD.

Edward F. Welch-----1897
Perry Rockwell Jackson-----1898-9
Charles W. Irish-----1900-05
Daniel Edwin La Bar-----1906
Herman A. Briggs-----1907-8
James E. Dinsmore-----1909-10
Fred L. Rogers-----1911

Fred D. Cowles-----1912
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## SECOND WARD.

Arthur Bowers -----1897-1904
William H. Stewart---1905-7, '10-12
Ambrose B. Hare-----1908-09

## THIRD WARD

Alexander Hamilton Allyn-1897-1912
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## PRESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGE.

Leonard E. Downie-----1856	Ebenezer Latimer -----1863, '69-71
Alanson Hamilton Barnes-----1857	Charles Holmes Sturtevant----1865
George Cotton -----1858	Charles E. Griffin-----1867
Chauncey Betts -----1859, '64	Alphonso G. Kellam -----1868
James Aram -----1860, '69	Newton McGraw-----1873
Stephen Sly Babcock-1861-2, '66, '72	William Willard Isham-----1874



Orlando Crosby -----	1875, '78	Nathaniel Wing Hoag---	1882, '84-5
Dr. James B. Heminway,		Ansel Hastings Kendrick----	1891-3
1876-7, '80, '83, '87		William Avery Cochrane-----	1894
Dr. Friedr. Ludw. Von Suessmilch,		Jamin H. Goodrich-----	1895
1879, '87-9		Capt. Albert E. Smith-----	1896
Henry George Hollister----	1881, '86		

## MAYORS OF THE CITY.

Edward F. Williams elected----	1897	Ambrose E. Hare-----	1904
Alexander H. Allyn-----	1898	Newton O. Francisco-----	1906
Albert E. Smith-----	1899	Daniel Edwin LaBar,	
		1908, 1910, 1912	

Until 1902 mayors were elected for one year; since that date for two years. The village became a city in 1897 by a general statute.

## VILLAGE CLERKS.

James Lewis -----	1856	Ansel Hastings Kendrick---	1877-83
Joseph Baker -----	1857	Edward F. Williams-----	1884-5
J. B. Webb-----	1858	Burt Webster -----	1886-7
P. H. Conklin-----	1859	A. Harvey Lowe-----	1888-9
Charles E. Griffin-----	1862	Hobart W. Sturtevant-----	1893-4
Richard M. Williams-----	1865-75	Charles J. Sumner-----	1895
Fred E. Latimer-----	1876	William T. Passage-----	1896

Record wanting for 1860, 1861, 1863, 1864, 1890-92.

## CITY CLERKS.

Warren D. Hollister-----	1897	Albert S. Parish-----	1903-4
Grant Dean Harrington----	1898-9	Ray Bowers -----	1910-11
Kenneth L. Hollister----	1900, '06-9		

There is here some uncertainty as to 1901, 1902, 1905. In 1899 Frank M. Stevens was acting clerk.

## VILLAGE TREASURERS.

Newton McGraw-----	1856-7 '64-6	Edwin W. Phelps -----	1859
George M. Hewes-----	1858	Benjamin D. White-----	1860



Harry C. Johnson-----1861, '83-96	Elisha Matteson Sharp-----1869-72
Sardis Brainard -----1862	Frank A. Smith-----1874
Isaac Young Fitzer-----1879-80	William B. Munsell-----1875-6
Dr. George H. Briggs-----1881-2	William H. Nichols-----1877-8
Edward H. Chandler-----1863	Charles W. Holmes-----1888
Henry C. Hunt-----1867-8	

Except for Mr. Holmes's term, in 1888, Harry C. Johnson will have been treasurer for village and city from 1883 to 1914. As a citizen of Delavan remarked, "There is no use in anybody's tryin' to run agin him." The name of the treasurer for 1873 is not found.

A postoffice was established in 1837, at first to receive semi-weekly mails from Racine. It is now an office of the second class, with city carriers, and having five dependent free delivery rural routes. Postmasters: William Phoenix 1837, Cyrus Brainard 1845, William C. Allen 1846, Cyrus Brainard 1847, Dr. Norman L. Gaston 1849, Nicholas M. Harrington 1853, George Cotton 1854, James H. Mansfield 1854 (at first as substitute for Mr. Cotton), Charles Smith 1861, Martin Mulville 1870, Henry C. Hunt 1886, Hiram Terry Sharp 1890, John Passage 1894, Mrs. Adele E. Barnes 1898, Edward Morrissey 1906. Mr. Mulville, as a soldier of the Tenth Infantry, lost his left arm at Chickamauga. Mr. Hunt (called Captain Hunt from having been master of a steamer on Delavan lake) lost his left leg at Peachtree Creek, as a soldier of the Twenty-second Infantry. Mr. Passage served in a Californian cavalry regiment, but the state census report of 1895 shows him a second lieutenant of Second Massachusetts Infantry. Both statements may be true.

#### POPULATION OF THE VILLAGE AND CITY.

1860, 1,543; 1870, 1,688; 1880, 1,798; 1890, 2,038; 1900, 2,244; 1910, 2,450. By wards, in 1910: First ward, 778; second ward, 756; third ward, 916.

## CHAPTER XXIV

### TOWN OF EAST TROY.

The town of Troy, as established in 1838, included two government townships. It was divided March 21, 1843, and its eastern half, town 4 north, range 18 east, became East Troy. The town of Mukwonago lies next north and the town of Waterford is next east. The slightly uneven surface of this town is generally about eight hundred and twenty-five feet above sea-level. Honey creek comes into East Troy at section 18, crosses sections 29, 28, 21, 22, 23, 24, leaves the county to return to the southeast corner of section 36, and drains the eastern part of Spring Prairie. A branch comes out of section 5 of Spring Prairie, winds across sections 32, 33, 28, 27, 26 and ends its course in section 23. Potter's lake, sections 10, 11, with connected ponds in sections 13, 14, discharge their little surplus into Honey creek at section 24.

The group of lakes now named Beulah lies in sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18. The outlet of these lakes finds its way through Mukwonago to Fox river. Lake Beulah station, Wisconsin Central Railway, in section 12, is a bit more than three miles from the namesake lakes, eighty-five miles from Chicago, and thirty-five miles (by rail) from Milwaukee. These lakes have long been known to local campers, boaters, fishers, and swimmers,—the latter favored by the irregular shore lines. At Hately's Bay (or Brooks Cove) on the upper lake, in section 17, the bottom drops away rapidly to the depth of sixty-seven feet within a few rods of shore, and for more than a quarter-mile toward the opposite shore the water is sixty or more feet deep. At other points on the lower lakes bottom is found at forty to fifty-four feet depth. A considerable part of the whole area, however, is but ten feet deep. The little companion lake, named Army or East Troy, about a half-mile eastward, in section 16, is but scant seventeen feet deep. A long, irregular island of about thirty-five acres in area is owned and has been improved and supplied with convenient buildings by the University of St. Louis. About two hundred and fifty priests and students, escaping the discomforts of the city, find here a quiet and healthful summer vacation. There are also other non-resident owners of lakeside property.

The land area of the town is 20,995 acres, the village not included. The valuation in 1910 was \$1,590,700—average value \$75.76 per acre. The crop acreage for 1910 was: Barley, 577; corn, 3,279; hayfield, 1,802; oats, 2,386; potatoes, 109; rye, 214; wheat, 94. The assessed valuation of town and village was 4.77 per cent. of the valuation for the whole county. The federal census from 1850 to 1900 inclusive was, taken for town and village together: 1850, 1,318; 1860, 1,717; 1870, 1,431; 1880, 1,407; 1890, 1,406; 1900, 1,513. In 1910 the population of the town alone was 925.

#### FIRST SETTLERS.

The first actual settler in East Troy, Mr. Roberts, had sold a recently made claim in Troy when he came, in the spring of 1836, to the north bank of Honey creek, in section 29, near the site of the present village, and was soon joined by Asa Blood. They built a cabin and worked about a year to assemble materials for a saw-mill. Then Jacob Burgit came that way, bought their rights, and built the mill. In another year he began to produce mill-stuff for framed houses in the village and elsewhere. Mr. Blood passed over to the town of Sugar Creek, and Mr. Roberts passed from the annals of the town and the county. In that first year of East Troy came also Cyrus Cass to section 21, Daniel P. Griffin to section 20, Jacob Haller to section 35, Allen Harrington to section 21, Lyman Hill to section 3, Austin McCracken to the village site (and in 1839 was licensed to keep a tavern), Oliver Rathburn to section 2. The next year brought Gorham Bunker, Jacob Burgit, Dr. William M. Gorham, Gaylord Graves, Benjamin and Elias H. Jennings, John A. Larkin, Henry Powers, Dr. James Tripp, James W. Vail, William Weed and Benjamin Whitcomb.

Not all who came in the first few years remained long enough to leave distinct trace in record or clear impression in memory. Lucius Allen, the Chafin brothers, Stephen Field, Wilder M. Howard, Martin Pollard and John F. Potter were among the men of 1838; Seth Beckwith and S. Buel Edwards were of those of 1830. Among notable arrivals were those of Dr. Daniel Allen, Capt. George Fox and Sewall Smith. Among the departures were that of Mary A. (Spoor), wife of Lucius Allen, November 15, 1838, for a better world; and that of Doctor Tripp for his new village of Whitewater. He built a saw-mill in 1838 at the Beulah outlet, and soon found buyers.

Patentees, not above named, of land within the town were: Thomas Albiston, Robert Augier, James W. Bartholf, Henry Bear, Alexander Brush  
(18)

Beardsley, Nelson Beckwith, John Beers, Harvey Birchard, Hiram Brewster, Homer and Seymour Brooks, William Brownley, L. Warren Burgess, John Cameron, John Chadwick, Sherod Chapman, Isaac Drake, Joseph H. and William P. Edwards, Chauncey Eggleston, Henry Moore Filley, James and John Fraser, Jacob Funk, Joseph Gillard, John Hardy, William Haynes, Jeremiah Haynes Heath, Simon Heath, Seth Williams Higgins, John Hollenbeck, Elliott Hulbert, Isom Ingalls, John P. Johnson, James Keeler, Erastus M. Kellogg, Robert Keyes, Ignatz Kuenzle, Frederick Kyburz, Charles Levanway, Patrick McGee, Darius J. McPherson, James B. Martin, Urban D. Meacham, Warren D. Meeker, Joseph Stephen Morey, Benjamin Newcomb, Philip Wheeler Nichols, Elijah Norton, Michael O'Regan, William Perry, Albert L. Pierce, John Randall, George Alex'r Ray, William Richardson, Burrill Rood, John Schwartz, Israel Rufus Scott, George Smith, John Syng Spoor, John Sprague, Charles Taylor, Robert Black Tedford, Daniel Thompson, Gordon Manwaring Vinal, David Whiteman, Jonah Wicker, Ambrose Wilkes, John Bernhardt Wilmer, Erastus Benjamin Wright.

Besides these the census of 1842 names, as heads of families: Brooks Bowman, Albert Breens, William Chafin, Stillman Dewey, Hersey Estes, Delanson and Reuben Griffin, Lyman Harvey, Robert Hotchkiss, Roderick Kellogg, Samuel Kyburz, James S. Marcy, William Mead, Orrin Moffatt, Hiram Perry, Stillman Pollard, William Porter, Sarah Rose, Abel Sperry, Sylvanus Spoor, William Trumbull, Isaac Webber, Abel Ward Wright.

Robert Augier (1785-1862) had wife Abigail (1786-1862) and left descendants of his own and other names.

Seth Beckwith came early, sold in 1842 to Abel Sperry, and passed northward. Not a near relative of Nelson.

John Beers (1803-1885), a native of Pennsylvania, came to section 24 with wife, Mary Crites (1820-1892).

Homer and Seymour Brooks were sons of David and wife Catharine Simpson, of Ovid, New York. Homer, born in 1819, is yet living in section 17, near the Beulah lake-group. In 1849 he married Almira, daughter of Jacob Burgit and Mary Gardner. Seymour Brooks (1821-1892) married Susan (1826-1898), daughter of Peter Bulman. His farm was in section 5, near the foot of the lakes. Both of these men were early and active in the improvement of live stock, and their work praised them.

Cyrus Cass (1812-92) married Elizabeth B. Thomas (1825-1899). His farm, an almost lordly domain, lay both sides of Honey creek, sections 21, 28. Of his children, Clarence W. died in service in the Third Cavalry, and Edwin Thomas is a lawyer at Whitewater.

Joseph H. Edwards (1781-1853) and wife, Abigail Buel (1790-1867), came about 1840 to section 15. Their son, Simon Buel (1815-1893), was born in Broome county, New York; married, first, Elizabeth Ann (1818-1881), daughter of Isaac U. Wheeler, in 1838; moved to Whitewater in 1878, where he married again. He was a good farmer and a worker in and for the County Agricultural Society.

Chauncey Eggleston (1795-1848) was born in Connecticut. His wife, Chloe, was a daughter of Jonathan Coe. Their daughter, Charlotte Coe Eggleston, was born in 1827 and died in 1897.

Capt. George Fox (1791-1864) was a descendant of that John Fox whose tremendous work, in two or three folio volumes, entitled "Acts and Monuments of the Church," by powerful condensation became "Fox's Book of Martyrs," and was well read by eight or ten generations of pious men and women. Two daughters of Captain Fox were each in succession wife of Hon. John F. Potter.

James Fraser (1787-1876) and wife Elizabeth (1782-1867) came from one of the Orkneys, and bought land in section 26. Of their children, Alexander, Charles and John were long active in town affairs, and Margaret became Mrs. Orlando Jennings.

Doctor Gorham came from Milwaukee, lived a few years at East Troy, and returned to the city.

Jacob Haller (1809-1894), a native of canton of Aargau, Switzerland, came to America in 1833, and to section 35 of this town in 1838. His wife was Elizabeth E. (1813-1894). A daughter was wife of Hon. Frank Fraser.

Jeremiah Haynes Heath, with Simon Heath, came to section 36. He married Hannah E. McDuffie in 1842.

Wilder Mack Howard (1821-1910), son of Joseph and Rosanna, was born at Andover, Vermont. He was apprenticed to John A. Larkin, a shoemaker and an early settler. His first wife, Electa L., daughter of Timothy and Sally Howard, died in 1878. His second wife was Elizabeth Fountain. He was a soldier of Company E, First Heavy Artillery.

Rev. Erastus Martin Kellogg (born 1815), a descendant in fifth generation from Deacon Samuel Kellogg and Sarah Merrill, was apparently a non-resident investor. Roderick, his father's third cousin, was born in 1796 and married Sally Taylor. Of two sons and six daughters, none are known to have remained in the county.

Frederick Kyburz (1809-1892) came from Switzerland. His wife, Louisa (born 1822), was born in Hanover. Daniel Kyburz, born in 1777 and living in 1860, was probably his father and Mrs. Jacob Haller as probably his sister. This family lived in section 14.

Martin Pollard (1813-1895), son of Joseph Pollard and Martha Martin, married July 9, 1840, Rachel (1810-1895), daughter of William Powers and Susan Cooper, and settled in section 2. Rachel died March 29th and Martin followed April 1st. One funeral service committed them to the burial ground at Mukwonago.

The early settlers included several of the most capable and successful farmers and stock breeders of the county and the movement for organizing a county agricultural society began with men of East Troy and their relatives and neighbors of Troy. While the trade with Milwaukee was overland and sometimes difficult and tedious, the town's position gave an advantage, by a few blessed miles, over men of other towns. When placed between two railway lines, with little direct advantage from either, the East Trojans sat not on their plow-beams sadly, but made the best of their not wholly unhappy situation until the Wisconsin Central Railway Company made a station at Benlah and gave them a direct way to Chicago. This line passes from Honey Creek by sections 25, 24, 13, 12, 1, 2, leaving the town near Mukwonago, about six miles of its tracks within the town of East Troy. The electric line from Milwaukee passes by way of Mukwonago across sections 2, 3, 10, 9, 16, 20 to East Troy village.

The town records have been quite generally in competent hands and are accessible.

## CHAIRMEN OF TOWN BOARD.

Gaylord Graves-----	1843	Alender O Babcock --	1865-6,
Sewall Smith-----	1844		'68-9, '72
Gorham Bunker-----	1845, '53-4	Dr. Caleb Sly Blanchard-----	1867
Austin Carver-----	1846, '56-7	Joseph W. Church-----	1870
Gaylord Graves -----	1847, '49	Alexander Fraser---	1871, '73-4, '76
Joel Pound-----	1848	Harold H. Rogers-----	1881, '95
Henry B. Clark-----	1850-2, '58	August Wilmer-----	1883-8
John Fox Potter-----	1855	Frank L. Fraser-----	1889-94, '96-7
William Burgit---	1859-63, '75,	Lawrence Clancy-----	1898-9
	'77-80, '82	Charles A. Mulaney-----	1900-6
Edwin Baker -----	1864	William Clancy-----	1907-9
		William Beers-----	1910-12

## ASSOCIATE SUPERVISORS.

Henry Adams-----	1863	James W. Bartholf-----	1846, '48
Edwin Baker-----	1861-2	Jacob C. Bayer-----	1896



William Beers-----1808-9  
 Darius G. Billings-----1857  
 Homer Brooks-----1874, '82  
 James S. Brooks----1898-9, 1905-6  
 Seymour Brooks-----1871  
 George Bunker-----1852  
 Gorham Bunker-----1843-4, '57-8  
 William Burgit-----1849, '53, '55  
 Christopher Page Farley Chafin  
     1875-8, '80-1, '83-5  
 Frank G. Chafin-----1886  
 John P. Chafin-----1887-8  
 Luther Chamberlain-----1866  
 Joseph W. Church-----1871  
 Matthew Coleman-----1849  
 James M. Crosswaite-----1910-12  
 Adam C. Deist-----1892-5  
 Stillman Dewey-----1843  
 Henry Dickerman-----1897  
 Alexander Dowman-----1865  
 Loren J. Edwards-----1856  
 Simon Buel Edwards----1846-7, '54  
 Stephen Field-----1843  
 Stephen F. Field-----1860-2  
 Alexander Fraser ----1863, '68-70  
 Charles Fraser-----1903  
 Frank L. Fraser-----1886  
 John Fraser-----1859  
 Jacob Funk-----1850  
 David Holmes-----1860  
 Johannes M. Hunter-----1877-81

Washington Sidney Keats-----1891  
 Jared L. Knapp-----1855, '64  
 Stephen Knapp-----1847  
 Louis H. Kroesch-----1898-1902  
 William McIntosh-----1852-4, '72  
 Urban Duncan Meacham-----1845  
 Charles S. Miller--1875-6, '83-5, '87  
 Benjamin F. Mitchell-----1908-9  
 Charles A. Mulaney-----1886-7  
 John Nott-----1889, '94  
 Daniel W. Patterson-----1872  
 Wright Patterson-----1856  
 Drake H. Phillips-----1867  
 Robert Porter-----1890, '92-3  
 Joel Pound-----1847  
 Nathan P. Randall-----1851  
 George Alexander Ray-----1850  
 Arthur Rogers-----1905-6  
 Charles Schader-----1904  
 Henry Shields-----1890-1, '95  
 James M. Stillwell-----1859  
 Enos H. Stone-----1866-7  
 John W. Stoney-----1868-70  
 Frank A. Swoboda-----1910-12  
 Hiram A. Taylor-----1882  
 Emery Thayer-----1845  
 Jesse Tombleson-----1858, '65  
 David Van Zandt-----1851  
 Elmer Watrous-----1901-2  
 John Weldon-----1903-4  
 Abel Ward Wright-----1844

## TOWN CLERKS.

Sewall Smith-----1843, '45  
 Alender O. Babcock-----1844,  
     '46, '48, '60  
 Edward H. Ball-----1847  
 Wilder Mack Howard----1849, '55

George H. Smith-----1856  
 Gregory Bentley---1851, '53-4,  
     '56, '58  
 Augustus C. Brady-----1852  
 Hiram J. Cowles-----1857

Newton King-----	1859	Simeon K. Graves-----	1893
Joseph W. Church-----	1861	Charles H. Zimm-----	1898-1900
Henry B. Clark-----	1863-4	Charles F. Hunter-----	1901-02, '04
Sidney A. Tullar -----	1865-7	C. Elmer Himebauch-----	1903
Washington Sidney Keats-----		John Uhrlettig-----	1905-6
1886-84, '94-7		Charles E. Altenberg-----	1907-8
William Goodrich Keats--	1885, '92	Joseph Henry Heimbauch--	1909-12

## TOWN TREASURERS.

Jacob Burgit-----	1843-5, '48	William Goodrich Keats--	1864,
Henry B. Clark-----	1846, '49	'69, '73-4	
Joseph Edwards-----	1847	Charles M. Hillard-----	1865
Seymour Brooks-----	1850	John W. Stoney-----	1866
George Edwards-----	1851	Harvey Ambler-----	1867, '70
Emery Thayer-----	1852	George H. Smith-----	1871-2, '75
Lucius S. Moody-----	1853-4	Washington Sidney Keats--	1876
Thomas Burgit-----	1855	William H. Meadows-----	1877
Thomas Russell-----	1856, '61	James Monaghan -----	1878-93
Joseph W. Church-----	1857	Robert M. Lacy-----	1894, '96-7
James Palmer-----	1858	Harry Dickerman-----	1895
Pitt M. Clark-----	1859	Thomas W. O'Connor--	1898-1900
Matthew Coleman-----	1860	Arthur Dickerman-----	1901
George Bentley-----	1862	Richard Brownlee, Jr. -----	1902-6
Simpson Dartt-----	1863	Daniel Speight-----	1907-9
		John Speight-----	1910-12

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Alender O. Babcock-----	1861-5	Simeon K. Graves-----	1886
Seymour Brooks-----	1860-6,	Edwin R. Hicks-----	1897
'78-84, '87-9		Washington S. Keats--	1866, '68-84
Thomas M. Burns-----	1896-7	Louis H. Krosch-----	1891
James Child-----	1866-7	James D. Merrill-----	1867-9
Lawrence Clancy-----	1888-9	William Miller-----	1859-73
James M. Crosswait-----	1907-8	Riley A. Spencer-----	1859
William M. Daniels-----	1898-9	Alva Stebbins-----	1887
Charles Fraser-----	1873-81, '84-6	Elisha Stillman -----	1860-4
Frank L. Fraser-----	1881-3, '93	Enos H. Stone-----	1866-72

Sidney B. Tullar-----1860, '62,	David P. Webster-----1872-8
'64-6, '71-96	Perry Welch-----1896-7, 1906-7
John Uhrlettig-----1900-'—	John J. White-----1864

There are five school districts wholly within the town, a joint district with Troy and one with Waterford. The postoffice at Lake Beulah, of the fourth class, has two rural delivery routes.

#### VILLAGE OF EAST TROY.

Jacob Burgit and Austin McCracken laid out their village in 1847, on each side of the territorial road from Milwaukee to Janesville, making Main street of that part of the highway lying within village limits. Running from its eastern beginning nearly southwest by westerly (making an angle of  $58\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  with the meridian line), this street makes an angle of  $157^{\circ}$  at its Church street crossing and leaves the western limit at an angle of  $8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  with an east and west line. This one irregularity lends a slightly metropolitan aspect to the village plat, the other streets lying in the direction of section lines. The site was well chosen, affording short drainage lines, and the soil permitting dry cellars of any desired depth. Lots were sold on easiest terms to buyers, and as there were already a few dwellings and stores, the village had a healthy and hopeful infancy.

In the first period of railway building one line from the lake to the river passed by ten miles northward and another about as far southward, and the Milwaukee & Beloit Company, in 1857, brought but delusive hope to villagers. Several years later a line from Chicago crossed the township five miles eastward, and the branch line from Elkhorn to Eagle is nearly as far westward. East Troy for more than forty years lay in a rail-less area. The village worked, hoped, waited, and respected itself, and at last rejoined the long lost world in 1907 by way of an electric line to Milwaukee. In spite of this long want of railway connection the village was always fair in the eyes of visitors, and its quickened prosperity has added something to its earlier attractions.

William Burgit built a grist-mill in 1844, near the village. In 1848 he sold it to George M. Cousins, Peter A. Cramer and Gideon Garrett. The next year Mr. Cousins left the firm and the mill was sold back to Mr. Burgit, from whom it passed in 1853 to Henry B. Evans. Edward H. Ball and John W. Denison bought it at a sheriff's sale in 1862, and sold it in 1863 to Byron Brown. William D. Smith bought it in 1866, Jonas H. and William H. Fox

in 1869, Charles F. Zartrow in 1870, Charles A. Schmidt in 1876. No further change of ownership is found in record. The mill is yet in operation for local custom.

#### CHURCHES.

Ten members constituted a Baptist society, October 5, 1842. These were Elvira, Irene and William Duncan, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann (Wheeler) Edwards, Gaylord and Nancy Graves, Horace Smith, Eliza Sperry, Gilbert and Mary Waters. The line of pastors was Alva Burgess 1842, James Delaney 1845, Milo B. Tremain, James Squier, George W. Gates, Peter Conrad, Orra Martin (temporary), Amos Weaver 1860, Daniel Dye 1861, E. L. Scofield 1865, C. J. B. Jackson 1868, James Delaney 1869, W. A. Rupert 1879-82, Wilbur W. Conner 1883, David P. Phillips 1886. There were intervals, short and long, during which the pulpit was supplied from neighboring churches, or was vacant. Mr. Phillips died July 5, 1886, and but occasional service was held until Rev. David L. Holbrook came on April 4, 1898, and with that day closed the record of this once strong church, so reduced by deaths and removals. Soon after this the building became a hall for the Modern Woodmen. In 1905 the remaining members received formal letters of dismissal.

Before 1848 Rev. Thomas Morrissey and others of the Catholic faith came from Burlington, Lake Geneva, and Waterford to hold service at private houses. In that year Vicar-General Kundig ministered similarly, and after him Rev. Matthias Gernbauer. In 1854 a church was built at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. In 1855 Rev. Sebastian Seif became, for a few months, the first resident priest of St. Peter's. After him was Michael Haider 1855, Thomas Keenan 1857, James Stehle 1859, Lawrence N. Kenney 1860, George L. Willard 1864, John Casey 1866, E. A. Graves 1868, H. F. Fairbank 1869, Thomas Bergen 1870, James Fitzgibbon 1876, J. Eugene Allen 1881, Hugo Victor 1884, John H. Keller 1887, John T. O'Leary 1893, Charles Schmid 1896, John Joseph Weinhoff in the same year and until now. Of these, the dates of birth and death are shown for Father Bergen 1844-79, Fitzgibbon 1827-97, Haider 1820-85, Keenan 1829-80, Kenney 1836-70, Kundig 1805-79, Willard 1836-80. In 1870 a substantial church was built at cost of sixteen thousand dollars, and a school house in 1889 at cost of four thousand dollars. The somewhat variable membership is now about one hundred twenty families. St. Peter's cemetery, laid out at a well-chosen point in section 17, nearly two miles from the village, was for many years the resting place of the Catholic dead of other towns, even as far away as Elkhorn.

Mrs. Mary (Gardner) Burgit, Elizabeth Chafin, Stillman and Caroline Dewey, Amasa, Araby, and Clarissa A. Hotchkiss, William Trumbull, James W. and Rebecca A. Vail, William and Elizabeth Weed met at Mr. Vail's, June 22, 1839, to form a Presbyterian society. (Within two years Mr. Hotchkiss died and Miss Clarissa had become Mrs. Trumbull.) A church was built in 1849. In 1855 the society became Congregational, and in 1856 began to build a new church. This work was suspended from 1857 to 1871 and finished in 1872. Its clergy list is: Lemuel Hall 1839, David A. Sherman 1841, Cyrus E. Rosenkrans 1845, Charles Morgan 1852, Avelyn Sedgwick 1858, Miles Doolittle 1859, Charles Morgan 1860, Hanford Fowle 1874, Asher W. Curtis 1878, Josiah Beardsley 1881, Augustus J. Hayner 1888, George Mackey Whyte 1895, Thomas W. Barbour 1897, S. Wilbur Bloom 1901, Joseph Herbert 1902, Walter C. Graf 1904, Albert E. Pauly (unordained) 1908, Isaac B. Tracy 1910. A parsonage is part of the church property.

In 1874 fifteen families organized as St. John's Evangelical Lutheran society. In 1881 it was reorganized as St. Paul's and the society bought the old Congregational building. Until 1894 the pulpit was supplied from the church at Elkhorn. In that year Rev. Gustav Schmidt became resident pastor, and was yet there in February, 1912. In 1903 a brick church was built at cost of eight thousand dollars, and a parsonage has been supplied.

Early in 1838 Rev. Salmon Stebbins held the quarterly meeting for the Aztalan mission at Daniel P. Griffin's house and there organized the Methodist society of East Troy, with the Griffin families, Benjamin Jennings, Mrs. Austin McCracken, John S. and Mariette (Bivins) Spoor as members. Mrs. Rebecca A. Vail and Mrs. Elizabeth Weed, Presbyterians, joined temporarily. A log house served for a meeting place until early in 1840 when a framed building took its place and for the next ten years was used more or less by other societies as well.

The several pastors have been in nearly the following order: Samuel Pillsbury 1839, Jesse Halstead, James P. Flanders, James McKean, D. Worthington, Leonard F. Moulthrop, William Hanson, Henry Whitehead, Nathaniel Swift, M. L. Read, John J. Gallup, J. Bean, M. Butler, Jonathan M. Snow, Joseph C. Dana, William M. Osborn, Harrison V. Train, William F. Delap, Hiram H. Hersey, S. Watts, Russell P. Lawton, John G. Pingree, Thomas Wilcox, Thomas C. Wilson, Rufus Cooley 1864, Isaac Searles 1867, W. W. Painter 1869, Lafayette F. Cole 1873, Thomas Peep, Samuel Reynolds, J. D. Wilson, A. Porter, Wallace J. Olmstead 1880, Samuel C. Thomas 1881, Rossiter C. Parsons 1882, Robert Davidson 1884, Thomas Potter 1886,



William Moyle 1890, John Albert Collinge 1895, John M. Woodward 1901, William Dawson 1903, Alpheus W. Triggs 1908, Amos L. Tucker 1910.

Mrs. Austin McCracken and Artemisia McLeod, her sister, Mrs. Rebecca A. Vail, and other pious women began their Sunday school work in 1838, with John S. Spoor as superintendent. Until the formation of church societies this work was non-sectarian.

Mrs. Vail opened a boarding school for girls at her house, in 1839, joining religious to secular instructions. She was excellently qualified for this work and she is said to have drawn pupils from as far away as Milwaukee. She was also a pioneer teacher at Geneva.

Louisa Augier (who in 1842 became Mrs. Charles Taylor) began as a public school teacher in 1839, for some years in the chapel building. A schoolhouse was built in 1846, and about 1854 a new one took its place. This, with extensions of house and grounds, is worthy of the village. The value of the school property, including four acres of ground, may be about fifteen thousand dollars. This school has for many years done good high school work, and it now employs seven teachers.

In 1839 S. Buel Edwards built his blacksmith shop opposite a corner of the park, so well framed and so large that with a little outward improvement and much inner alteration and adjustment it is now a sightly and convenient town hall and clerk's office, with an occasionally useful calaboose in its rear.

Oak Ridge, a scant mile from the village, became in 1876 the care of an organized cemetery association. It is well laid out and kept in order, and has become the resting place of Hon. John F. Potter and most of his family, and of many another early settler. St. Peter's lies little more than a half-mile away.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Francis D. Craig began in August, 1879, to publish the *East Troy Gazette*, sold it about a year later, bought it again in 1881 and discontinued it about 1882. He also published monthly the *American Merino* in the interest of sheep breeders of East Troy, Caldwell's Prairie, and adjacent towns of three counties. In 1885 and 1886 Wilbur G. Weeks published experimentally an East Troy edition of the *Delavan Republican*, named the *Star*, with Simeon K. Graves and Washington S. Keats in turn as local editors. In 1893 Samuel K. Adams published the *East Troy News* and sold it in 1896 to Oscar R. Kurzrok, who has made it permanent. His equipment, which includes a power-press, is modern and good, and his newspaper and his job work prove him a real printer. Politically the *News* is independent, but is not a "common scold."



## VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

At a special election, May 26, 1900, by a vote of one hundred and five to fifty-three, the village decided to organize its government agreeable to the general statutes. Officers were chosen June 22d: Trustees, Richard Brownlee, Alva Lumsden, Owen H. Marshall, Anthony Noblet, Charles W. Smith, Oscar F. Winne; marshal, Edwin R. Hicks; street commissioner, Nathan J. Randolph; health officer, Dr. Orlo S. Canright.

Presidents: August Wilmer 1900-3, Lawrence Clancy 1904-5, Thomas W. O'Connor 1906-9, Paul Schwartz 1910-12.

Clerks: Oscar R. Kurzrok 1900, Fred H. Coburn 1901-3, Leonard E. Rice 1904-7, Washington S. Keats 1908-11, Oscar R. Kurzrok 1912.

Treasurers: Leonard E. Rice 1900-1, Edward Rohleder 1902-6, Seymour E. Marshall 1907, Walter C. Dickerman 1908-10, John Weldon 1911, Henry Gaskell 1912.

Assessors: William G. Keats 1900-1, Nathan J. Randolph 1902-12.

Members of county board of supervisors: Washington S. Keats 1900, Adam C. Deist 1901-2, Lawrence Clancy 1903, Charles H. Zinn 1904-7, Lawrence Clancy 1908-12.

## POSTOFFICE.

It is told that the first postoffice in the township was established in 1839, at the house of Henry Powers, in section 3, with John F. Potter as postmaster. In 1841 the office was transferred to Sewall Smith's store, at the village. About 1844 it was discontinued for a short time and restored, still under Mr. Smith. Edward H. Ball was appointed in 1848, John D. Hawes 1853, Thomas Russell about 1854, Mr. Smith again in 1861, Henry B. Clark 1866, Joseph W. Church 1869, Perry O. Grist in the same year, Rudolph Habernicht 1894, Mr. Grist 1898, Edwin R. Hicks 1902, Benjamin F. Schwartz 1911. October 1, 1911, this postoffice was passed from the fourth to the third class, and the postmaster's salary became eleven hundred dollars.

## PUBLIC HOUSES.

Austin McCracken built his log house in 1836 and made it serviceable as an inn. Emery Thayer bought the place in 1842 and in 1845 built a house of two stories on the same site, and this is yet a part of the East Troy House. Other owners have been Timothy Mower 1855, Loren J. Edwards 1856, S. Buel Edwards 1862, Orson B. Morse 1864, Henry B. Clark 1868. In 1872

Mr. Clark's son-in-law, Harold H. Rogers, became his partner and at his death, in 1875, Mr. Rogers was his successor. Later proprietors have been Oscar B. Rogers, J. Frank Brooks, and E. Louis Brooks, who now sits at the receipt of custom. Besides these are remembered, with very uncertain dates, as tenants if not owners, Austin Wright, Seymour Brooks, William Hare, Joseph H. Edwards, Alanson Beckwith, Charles W. Smith, and James F. Jude. Clark & Rogers bought an old church and joined it to the hotel. Thus, the East Troy House is a two-fold relic of the village infancy.

Samuel Bradley built a cobble-stone house of three stories, between 1846 and 1849, named it the Buena Vista House, and occupied it for a few years. This property has changed ownership several times. Among its owners and occupants have been Daniel J. Kees about 1860, Richard Hotton, James H. Hall, Wright J. Larkin, and Messrs. Primmer, Justin and Churchill severally. It is now no longer used as a public house.

#### BUSINESS ITEMS.

Sewall Smith built a store and displayed a stock of goods in 1841. Austin Wright began competition in 1842, and within a short time Cyril L. Oatman and ex-Sheriff Mallory, from Geneva, combined these two enterprises. Other early general dealers distinctly known were Alonzo Platt (once of Elkhorn), Henry H. Austin with John D. Dorrance, and Joseph R. Stone with variable partnerships, as Peter S. Markham, Hiram J. Cowles, and Joseph H. Hurlbut. Later dealers have been Jonathan Bailey, E. K. Barker, Adam C. Deist, Perry O. Grist, Wilder M. Howard, George and William Meadows, Charles W. Smith, Hobart A. Tullar, August and Bernhardt Wilmer.

Henry H. Austin, John P. Chafin, William T. Donaldson, Alexander and Frank L. Fraser, Perry O. Grist, Walter C. Hatley, Harold H. Rogers, Charles W. and George H. Smith organized the State Bank of East Troy, November 19, 1892, and began business on the following New Year's day, with Rogers as president, Grist vice-president, Chafin cashier. Mr. Rogers died March 23, 1897, and in December Mr. Grist became president and George Meadows vice-president. Edward B. Rohleder was then chosen assistant cashier. In September, 1911, Mr. Grist retired from the bank and Mr. Chafin became president, Mr. Rohleder vice-president (and assistant cashier), and Henry E. Henry, from Kewaskum, cashier. The capital of this bank is thirty thousand dollars.

October 25, 1911, the stockholders of the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank chose directors and officers: James S. Brooks, John Brophy, James

and John B. Crosswaite, Albert Jude, James F. Jude (president), Dr. Timothy J. O'Leary (vice-president), Matthew J. Powers (cashier), Frank J. Rice, Charles Taft, and Valentine Zimmerman, and named Leonard Martin as assistant cashier. In February, 1912, workmen were laying the deep concrete foundation walls of a new building for this bank.

Friday, December 13, 1907, the villagers saw the arrival from and return to Milwaukee of electric cars, and themselves restored to easy and frequent connection with that greater world which their parents and grandparents had left seventy years before.

A village system of water-works began in 1908 to afford reasonable protection from fires, and bonds were issued to the amount of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars. A well was bored six hundred ninety-one feet in depth, reaching water enough for present use, at the least; and pumping works with steel tower and tank provided. The water rises in the well within about twenty-one feet of the surface. The drill passed through ninety-two feet of drift, three feet of limestone, and thirty-six feet into St. Peter's sandstone. In 1910 the population was 673.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### CITY OF ELKHORN.

John Starr Rockwell was in 1836 a clerk in the government's newly established land office at Milwaukee. He learned there, officially and extra-officially, something of use to himself and to his brother Le Grand, then in his twenty-fifth year, who had come from Butternuts, New York, with a fair amount of means, to look well about him for a suitable village site. The brothers, with Horace Coleman, formed a partnership for the settlement of a county seat. In February, 1837, Le Grand and Mr. Coleman left Milwaukee, but not in quest of mill-site, lakeside, or other special gift of nature to man. They knew by common report that good land could be found in nearly every section of southeastern Wisconsin, and the immediate object of their search was a township corner-stake. Though as yet unnamed and unorganized, Walworth county was already more than a bare possibility as to its position, form, and dimensions; for, men of many political and speculative devices gathered at Milwaukee in the earliest existence of the territory of Wisconsin.

These two speculative geometers found the embryo county's centre of gravity in a bit of bog, at the meeting-point of four townships. Then they returned for materials, tools, and supplies for settlement. Mr. Coleman's faith in the enterprise grew lukewarm and he withdrew from it, and soon appeared at Spring Prairie. Mr. Rockwell formed another partnership quite readily, and on February 27th was at the pivotal stake again. He came for himself and brother; Milo Edwin Bradley for his father, Daniel Edwin; Albert Ogden for Lewis John Higby, who afterward bought in section 5, of Richmond. At Spring Prairie they induced Hollis Latham, who had been there a few weeks, to go with them. The company pre-empted four quarter-sections and built a cabin in the Geneva quarter. Mr. Latham chose his home in the same quarter, while Rockwell and Ogden made theirs in the Delavan quarter. The company yielded its claim to the Sugar Creek quarter in 1839, when the county commissioners selected a quarter-section for the county's buildings.

It was thought that until it should be needed for county-seat and metropolitan uses the company's square mile, as a great dairy-farm, would soon bring fair returns for the money, work, and hope invested. In this these men were

too far-sighted by forty years; but their city is now at the centre of one of the leading dairying counties of the state, and is a shipping-point for a much larger area than the company's square mile. In May a framed house was built of Geneva-sawn oak, eighteen feet by thirty feet, one and one-half stories high. During court terms this became a boarding house, but not until Mr. Latham had married Daniel E. Bradley's daughter, Mrs. Lemira Lewis. The settlement of the proposed county-seat was in a special way confirmed at the new house by the birth of Le Grand Latham, January 4, 1839. But the young city had not been childless. Mrs. Latham had a daughter of her first marriage, Elizabeth Ann Lewis (1828-1888), who in 1848 married Phineas C. (1824-1887), son of Andrew Gilbert and Calmy Butler. Henry, youngest of the large family of Daniel E. Bradley and Betsey Sturges, was a year or two older than his niece. Milo E. Bradley and wife Nancy had seven children, though not all of them as yet born. This family soon settled in section 1 of Geneva, and some years later moved to La Crosse county.

Colonel Phoenix, crossing the prairie southeast of the Rockwell settlement, had found a pair of antlers which he hung on a tree to mark a point in his trail between Spring Prairie and Delavan. This slight circumstance soon named the prairie, the village, and the northwestern quarter of the county. This extension of the name sometimes makes it difficult or impossible to determine whether persons named in other than land records were or were not of the village.

In 1838 Sheldon Walling (1795-1875) and wife, Anna Peets (1798-1875), came from western New York to section 7 of Geneva. The next year Mr. Walling, having become sheriff, moved into the village, where he and his sons Fred and George went into retail business. The father was a tanner. In 1839 Edward Elderkin and Horatio S. Winsor came to practice law. Elderkin bought a farm in the south half of the Geneva section. In 1840 Moses Bartlett, William Coulson, John Hall, Henry H. Hartson, Hudson Van Brunt, and George Watson came, but not all of them to leave of themselves a clear memory. In 1841 Richard Beals (1781-1855) and son Isaac F. (1814-1891), George Gale, Phineas M. Johnson, Levi Lee, Zenas Ogden; in 1842, Booth B. Davis and James O. Eaton; in 1843 Adelaide C. Beardsley, Dexter Dewing and son George, Sanford and William O. Garfield, William E. Gregory, Charles N. Meigs, Capt. George and Dr. George H. Young, were among the arrivals. Some of these men owned land in adjoining towns. Others of the earlier villagers were Philo Baird, Curtis Bellows, Lewis S. Bemis, Reuben R. Brown, Alexander S. Brown, Zophar Chittenden, Russell Crandall, John Cromley, Anthony Delap, Eli K. Frost, John Gillespie,

Peter Golder, Noah Harriman, David Hartson, Horace N. Hay, Dr. Samuel W. Henderson, Edwin Hodges, George Humphrey, Samuel Mallory, John Matheson, Job O. Matteson, Orrin Maxham, Lot Mayo and sons Andrew and Samuel, Urban D. Meacham, Alonzo Platt, Davis Reed, Wyman Spooner, William L. Stowe, Levi Thomas, Samuel and James L. Tubbs, Dr. Eleazar and Francis A. Utter, Lucius Wilmot, Edward Winne.

Lewis Shepard Bemis (1819-1899), son of Allen Bemis and Edna Shepard, came from Niagara county, New York, with wife Olivia (1825-1904), daughter of Dexter Dewing. About 1850 he became landlord of the Exchange Hotel, and after 1857 went into like business at Milwaukee.

Reuben R. Brown was for some years master of the Masonic lodge and was an instructor in the work of the lodge.

Zophar Chittenden (1823-1894) came from Ohio, a carpenter and joiner, and built several of the better houses of the time, in the village and for prosperous farmers. He left after 1857 and died at Kalamazoo.

John Cromley (1822-1899) was a master shoemaker. He made the overland trip to California and return, and his general usefulness and comradelike quality shown in the expedition and at the mines were gratefully appreciated by his companions. At home, too, he was one of the truest and kindest of men.

Anthony Delap (1813-1896) was a blacksmith, with other capabilities. He built a good house, which he sold to Levi Thomas and then passed over to East Delavan neighborhood.

James O. Eaton married January 1, 1843, Mary Miranda Dwinnell, a sister of the pioneer-preacher-chronicler of Lafayette. He opened one of the earliest general stores in the village.

Sanford Garfield (1793-1872), son of Solomon, Jr., was a cousin of President Garfield's father. He married Clarissa Oakley (1795-1883). He was a shoemaker, and came here from Otsego by way of Chautauqua county.

William Oakley Garfield (1819-1888) was born in Vermont; learned his father's calling—shoe-making—and came with him in 1842. His wife, Fidelia (1822-1910), was a daughter of Dexter Dewing.

William E. Gregory came with more than average means, bought a farm in the Lafayette quarter, and died soon afterward. His son, William Eliot Gregory, about 1857 went to Galveston, where he was for several years a successful business man, with some railway interests. His occasional return was welcomed by old friends. His younger son, Asaph, remained here till his death, about 1875.



Noah Harriman (1805-1903), born in Vermont, bought a farm nearby in Lafayette, and preached as a licensed exhorter. His wife was Lucinda Davis (1797-1891).

Horace Noble Hay was for a few years Otis Preston's partner in retail business. Mr. Preston mentioned him as one who gave much attention to his dress and personal appearance. He owned a farm in Lafayette. In 1852 he started for California, and died of yellow fever, at sea, on his way out. His wife was Margaret Fuller.

Dr. Samuel Wirt Henderson (1817-1857), son of Dr. John M. Henderson's first wife, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Wirt, was born at Willoughby, Ohio. He married Rebecca, daughter of Nathan Hicks. He was accounted a skillful physician and surgeon. A jump from a wagon to hard ground resulted in inflammation of the bowels and in death after a week of pain. He understood his case from the first.

John Matheson (1820-1895), son of John and Jessie, was born in one of the joint counties of Ross and Cromarty, Scotland; apprenticed to a tailor at Inverness; came to Lafayette in 1840; opened a shop and store at Elkhorn; married Loretta (1827-1903), daughter of Rev. Luther Lee.

William Lyman Stowe (1821-1891) was born at Stowe, northeastern Ohio. He married Lavina, daughter of Philip and Mary Mink, of Walworth, in 1851. He was a cabinet-maker and house-joiner.

Samuel Tubbs (died in 1861) and wife, Polly Frost (1785-1875), were natives of Connecticut who settled at Augusta, New York, and lived a short time at Chagrin Falls, Ohio. A son, Isaac P., died at Elkhorn in 1859, aged fifty. A daughter, Martha, wife of Nicholas George Bowers, and two daughters were successively wives of Lot Mayo. Mrs. Tubbs was nearly related to Alvah J. and Eli K. Frost.

Edward Winne (1815-1886) was son of a rich man of Albany, and was at once a business man (in lumber and grain) at Elkhorn and a farmer of section 4, Geneva. The hard times of 1857 sent him to northeastern Iowa. He died at Bozeman, Montana. His wife, Lydia Maria Chapman, was married November 6, 1844; died at Waverly, Iowa, in 1892. Mr. Winne's father left to him his books, and for many years these constituted the largest private library at Elkhorn.

Having chosen his village-site, settled on it, and named it from Colonel Phoenix's trail-mark, and a vote of the county in 1838 (confirmed by legislative act) having made it the county-seat, Mr. Rockwell's next great care was to lay out a few streets about the park and set off the enclosed blocks

into home lots. As at first platted the village was wholly on the county's quarter-section. Edward Norris, the county surveyor, laid out the streets, blocks and lots, and Mr. Rockwell was appointed county agent for sale of lots. There were five parallel streets, running northward and southward. Beginning with East street, on the section line, the others are Washington, Wisconsin, Broad and Church. Beginning near the intersecting section line, the streets running from east to west are named Park (then called South), Walworth, Court, Jefferson, and North. Court, Wisconsin, Walworth, and Church streets bound the park, which overlies or cuts in twain Broad street. All these and the newer streets are four rods wide, except Walworth and Broad, which are six rods wide. These two streets were designed for business uses, but a hotel built at Wisconsin and Walworth streets diverted business from Broad street. No alleys were considered in the original plat nor in the several additions.

Rockwell's first addition enlarged the village by a narrow tier of blocks eastward, and by a row of blocks southward, to Rockwell street. After 1854, when coming railways filled men's minds by day with hopes and their dreams by night with visions of cities rising like exhalations, bringing wealth in front-foot values to each lucky lot owner, Colonel Elderkin laid out his addition southeastwardly and gave Jackson, Wright and Frank streets to the village map. Arnold's addition, eastward, was laid out by the heirs of Giles Thompson Arnold of Victor, New York, who had bought a quarter section and had soon afterward died. Levi Lee's addition and the smaller Edwin Hodges addition, westward, lay within the area of village growth. Booth B. Davis' addition, northward, gave a few more streets and avenues, and grew somewhat more slowly into valuable lots. The rather premature Squire Stanford and Heman H. Harrison additions lie northwestward and are but thinly settled, and much like them, except as to Walworth street, is the farther westward Devendorf, Mallory and Spencer addition. Dr. Devendorf was of Delavan. Samuel Mallory was a substantial and reputable citizen, but not a real-estate "boomer." David D. Spencer became too well known to bankers and depositors in three states. He was at Elkhorn less than two years. Finally, there were the abortive Centralia and Byzantium additions, the first far to eastward, the other across the railway, southward. Both were the unsubstantial creations of Otis Preston's restless mind.

A village straggling into four sections, in as many towns, soon found it inconvenient to divide its little squad of voters among four polling-places on election days and its yearly accounts with the county government equally troublesome at the record offices. A legislative act of February 27, 1846,

relieved this situation by creating a new town from section 1 of Delavan, section 6 of Geneva, section 31 of Lafayette, and section 36 of Elkhorn. As the new town received the name of its village, the older Elkhorn became Sugar Creek. In 1856 the village was chartered and its limits made co-extensive with those of the town, the whole constituting also one school district. In 1897 a general law made Elkhorn a city of the fourth class, its population being then above fifteen hundred and below ten thousand. With this last change disappeared the time-honored April town meeting, which regulated the corporate revenue and outlay by viva voce vote of electors present at the hour appointed; and with it went the July school meeting, which in similar purely democratic way disposed yearly of the affairs of the village considered as a school district. The change of four villages of this county to cities has brought more power to the local administrations, broader and more efficient systems of public improvements, and, of course, greater cost to taxpayers.

The city of Elkhorn lies above sea-level, at the railway station 996 feet, at the court-house 1,031 feet, at points in the farthest northwest quarter 1,038 feet. It was for long supposed and said that it is on the highest ground in the county, which is nearly true, but not so nearly as to warrant the slight misstatement. Sharon and Walworth villages are nearly as high and the Yerkes Observatory is on ground higher by twelve feet. The point in the short high ridge of section 19, Geneva, is about one hundred feet higher than any part of Elkhorn. The rise from the station northward to Park street is of nearly uniform slope. The greater part of the city is built on practically level ground. The surface of the town was mostly of black prairie mould, a spade-thrust deep, which gave rise to a harmless sarcasm; in effect, that sixteen fine cornfields were spoiled to make a needless city. The gravel next below is so mixed and underlaid with clay as to make the natural surface drainage worse than that of any city or village of the county, excepting Walworth. But it has become practicable, after many years, to secure dry cellars for new buildings. Good sewers are possible whenever the citizens are able and willing to bear their cost, as there is a fair descent southward to Jackson's creek. A once considerable pond or marsh in the northeastern quarter has so far shrunk as to leave but twenty-five acres, at the northern line, slightly under water.

#### CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Religion and secular education came hand in hand. A Methodist society was formed about 1841, and before the end of that year the Episcopal society

began its long pioneer period. The Congregationalists organized in 1843, the Baptists in 1852, the Catholics in 1848, the Evangelican Lutherans in 1870, the Universalists built a church in 1874, the Lutherans of the Ohio synod separated in 1898 and built a church. In 1856 the Methodists built a large church of brick, which was burned in 1859. They rebuilt of wood, afterward encased with brick, and have continued to improve their home within and without, and they first bought and then built a parsonage. St. John's, Episcopal, was built about 1855, of wood, extended in 1858, re-built of brick during the rectorship of Mr. Pullen—having first built a rectory. Extensions and improvements succeeded, and an organ, altar, baptismal font, and stained windows have given the church some distinction in appearance. In 1858 the Congregational and Wesleyans jointly built a church, which in 1882 gave way to a suitable brick building, creditable to the liberality and good taste of its owners. (The Wesleyans long ago retired from the partnership, and have been absorbed by other societies). A parsonage was soon added to the Congregational property. Like their Methodist, Episcopal, and Baptist brethren, they own a dining-hall on the fair ground. The Baptist church, built in 1853 of wood, roomy and comfortable, was pulled away in 1885 and a brick church took its place. This was largely rebuilt in 1897 and made a thing of beauty. In 1907 it was so far injured by fire that it was built anew, and now seems likely to meet all needs for a generation to come. The Catholics had for several years held fortnightly service in a mission chapel. In 1880 they built St. Patrick's church of brick on a fine lot prudently acquired at a favorable opportunity some years previously, and occupied it until 1905, when it was pulled down and built anew with enlargement and improvement. A good house for the priest was built soon after the first building was finished. There is much in the story of this society's early struggles and of the things it has accomplished without noise to move the mind to sympathy and admiration. The older Lutheran church was built, of wood, in 1884 on the site of a house built for a select school. It is of modern village style, and is both sightly and comfortable. In the pastorate of Rev. Carl H. Auerswald, 1898, the members divided and the seceders built a brick church in the same block. The Universalist society exists, but has been inactive for some years. Christian Scientists use part of the otherwise empty church.

The present church buildings are becoming to a not wealthy little city, and the societies are mostly full of the vitality which supports Christian organization and its appropriate work. The several slow, painful steps in the earlier progress of the five now most prosperous church societies are

naturally and rightly memorable to the surviving toilers, and incidents of these patient struggles are yet told. Such trials of body and spirit are part of the common experience of newly planted and for long but slowly-increasing communities and institutions. Each congregation still knows and feels the disproportion of its means to its great aims; but Episcopal rectors no longer swim swollen streams and labor through not less formidable mud to meet communicants in a pioneer's little dwelling, nor do gray-haired Catholic priests plow or plunge through otherwise unbroken road from Delavan to Elkhorn to hold fortnightly service in a chapel little more sightly or comfortable than a barn.

The story of schools has points of resemblance to that of churches; but the great difference is that churches are built and maintained by the voluntary sacrifices of the few, while the schools quickly become the care of the body politic and are upheld by taxation which exempts no man for his unwillingness. The rise of neither institution is by sudden flight. Each moves always forward, through difficulty and delaying circumstances, by uneven steps, toward its always far-ahead object. Private schools at Elkhorn, taught by Lydia Carr, Mary S. Brewster, Adelaide B. Beardsley, Colonel Elderkin, and others whose names are lost to local memory, were followed in 1840 by a public school. Its house was built on a lot reserved for its purpose from the county's quarter section. It was twenty feet square, and afterward remembered as the "old oak school-house." In 1850 a larger house was built on the same lot, of native brick, two-storied, without outer ornament, substantial, homely, and comfortable. This house was not neglected by prudent school boards, for it was occasionally painted as to its wood-work and its rooms, vestibule and stairway, whitewashed yearly as to ceilings and walls. Its construction admitted such extensions and alterations as to make it a neat old-fashioned dwelling for Doctor Reynolds, and after him Belden Weed. Ex-Sheriff Derthick now lives where soldiers, civil officers, business and professional men, and other merely useful and excellent citizens, many of whom are yet living between Michigan shore and Pacific coast, learned the three R's and something besides, and laid broad bases for their maturer lives.

A new school house was built in 1857, in Arnold's addition, fronting Jackson street, and at the head of Walworth street. It was adapted to the needs of four grades. Its ample ground has now a fine growth of shade trees. A two-storied addition was built in 1882 and burned with the whole structure in 1886. For a year the departments divided themselves among nearly a dozen temporary refuges. The new building with furnishing cost



twenty-five thousand dollars. Increase in the number of pupils and departments, arising from the admission of pupils from other towns, made another building needful. This was supplied, at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars, in 1906, by a separate house for the sole use of the high school, built a few feet from the older house. Both are steam-heated and electric-lighted. The total value of ground, buildings, and equipment is about seventy-five thousand dollars. Nominally a high school for some years, a resolution of the school meeting of July, 1876, made this institution really so by directing a slight re-arrangement of study-courses and other compliances with the rules of the state superintendent's office, where the subsequent work of the school has been acceptable.

A full list of teachers cannot now be shown, for such record as was made was cared for but shabbily by often-changing clerks. It is learned from records and somewhat uncertain memory that there were Levi Jackson, Mary S. Brewster, and Lydia Carr in 1841; Emeline McCracken in 1842; Adelaide C. Beardsley 1844; Eli K. Frost and Helen Mar Cowdery 1849; Alvah J. Frost 1850; William P. Frost about that year. Miss Brewster became Mrs. Edward Pentland, Miss McCracken was married to Edwin Wallis Meacham, and Miss Cowdery to Darius Coman.

After these the record is rather less broken: James B. Tower,\* Benjamin C. Rogers\* and wife, and Selinda J. Gardner in 1851; William C. Dustin,\* Mrs. Flora M. Pratt, Harriet Leonard in 1852; M. W. Carroll,\* Pamela A. Darling, Mary Louisa and Sarah E. Patton in 1853; Matthew Waldenmeyer,\* Julia Stevens, Misses Morrill and Swain in 1854; J. C. Plumb,\* Stephen Sibley,\* Henry D. L. Webster,\* Sarah J. Allen, Ellen Beardsley in 1855; George M. Dewey,\* Robert M. McKee,\* J. J. M. Angier,\* Jeanette Henderson, Mrs. Laura Young Plumb, Mrs. Jane E. Utley in 1856; O. Sherman Cook,\* Emily D. Carpenter, Harriet Marion Perkins, Nellie Young in 1857; Orlando M. Baker,\* Helen Chamberlin, Susan M. Golder, Eliza Goodrich, Melvina Vienna Hawks in 1858; Everett Chamberlin,\* Minnie Hubbard, Sarah Ponsford, A. J. Wheeler in 1859; Zeruiah Adkins, Elvira Chapman, Aristine Curtis, Philena Tuttle, Flavius Josephus Harrington in 1860; Emerson Peet\* in 1861; A. M. Case,\* T. N. Wells,\* Helen E. Selden in 1862; Charles W. Cutler,\* Lydia Malvina Aldrich, M. C. Bennett, Mary Holley in 1863. Asterisks denote principals. Some of these teachers were more than once employed. Mr. Plumb stayed long enough to marry Laura Young, who remained after he left the school. Mr. Sibley was a son of John Sibley, of Bloomfield. Mr. McKee married Mrs. Utley. Miss Henderson became Mrs. Chipman A. Holley; Miss Perkins,



Mrs. Frank Leland; Miss Hawks, Mrs. Horace L. Arnold; Miss Aldrich, Mrs. Dyar L. Cowdery; Miss Allen, Mrs. Alanson H. Barnes. Messrs. Chamberlin, Cutler and Harrington were soldiers of the Civil war.

Loss of record prevents further enumeration of subordinate teachers, but the succession of principals from 1864 to 1912 is fully known: Mr. Cutler in 1864, William Elden 1865, Augustus J. Cheney 1866. In September, 1867, the school was reorganized with four grades and began its work with Mr. Cutler at its head, Charles N. Bell 1869 (his term completed by Orvie G. Taylor), W. A. Delamater 1871, Edward H. Sprague 1873, David H. Flett 1877, Adelbert I. Sherman 1879, Howard L. Smith 1881, F. G. Young 1883, Dexter D. Mayne 1884, Robert Fayette Skiff 1889, John T. Edwards 1890, Charles D. Kipp 1894, Thomas J. Jones 1900, John Dixon 1907 to 1912. Messrs. Bell, Flett, H. L. Smith, and Sprague became lawyers. Mr. Baker has for many years been treasurer of the Merriam Company, publishers of "Webster's Dictionary." At the opening of the public library he gave to it a copy of that work. Messrs. Mayne, Edwards, and Jones were called to higher or wider usefulness in their profession.

In 1856 Edwin Hodges built at Park and Church streets for the use of a select school. The teacher list was not long, and Lorenzo Dow Hand, Harriet M. Perkins, Everett Chamberlin, J. F. Mack, and Anna Friend are most easily remembered. In 1858 Robert M. McKee opened a school for one year, in Preston's Centralia block.

#### BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Business at Elkhorn began in 1838 at Mr. Rockwell's store, and by 1842 Booth B. Davis and James O. Eaton came, each to add to increasing trade the enlivening element of competition. John Matheson came about that time from Inverness, and advertised himself as a fashionable tailor. By 1850 his brother, Finley Matheson, advertised a stock of hats and caps and also first-rate port wine and brandy for medicine only. He had but lately come from Demerara and therefore knew how to buy medicinal liquors and wines. Reuben Harriman was making and dealing in boots and shoes. Walling & Son advertised harness-maker's goods and carriage trimmer's works. Edward Elderkin, George Gale, Urban D. Meacham, and Wyman Spooner were resident lawyers. Samuel W. Henderson and George H. Young were the home physicians. Levi Lee had Elkhorn brick in any quantity and of excellent quality for sale. At the end of his term as sheriff, in 1851, Otis Preston went into general retail business with Horace N. Hay as partner,

and later with Benjamin F. Pope. He remained in a steadily decreasing business until his death, in 1890, and hoped to the end for himself and Elkhorn.

There were other men in business before the dawn of the railway period, but changes were frequent then as later and dates are uncertain. Among these were George Bulkley and Edwin Hodges, each of whom had various speculative enterprises in hand. Mr. Hodges was generally prudent and Mr. Bulkley was sometimes less prudent. The business career of each closed in total failure.

#### BANKS AND BANKERS.

From earliest years there were money-lenders and petty brokers. The demand for money was pressing and constant. Two to three per cent monthly was readily obtained, even when the security offered was the best that the time and place admitted. The products of Wisconsin as yet brought insufficient money from eastern cities, and a currency that would pass within the state was thought much better than none. The statute permitted the creation of banks of issue, and the notes of these local conveniences were based upon rather than secured by deposit of depreciated bonds of other states, as Tennessee, Missouri, and California. A few of these banks, no doubt, were of the "wild-cat" variety from their beginning. Most of them became so, in effect, when such test as that of 1857 was applied.

An advertisement in the *Elkhorn Independent*, in 1855, called for some man having knowledge and experience as a banker to come and help. David D. Spencer, of Ilion, New York, heard and answered the Macedonian cry, and in the next year the Bank of Elkhorn, with capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, was organized with Mr. Rockwell as president and the wise man from the East as cashier. One of the pleasantest, most winning fellows was Spencer; but a year of his partnership was enough for Mr. Rockwell, who was one of the sanest and safest of business men. He retired and with his brothers and brother-in-law formed a private banking house. Dr. Jesse C. Mills followed him in the presidency of Spencer's bank. The Doctor was one of the best of men, but singularly simple-minded in business affairs of more weight than those of a village retailer. This he had shown as a state senator, and showed again, after several years, in an autobiographical sketch asked of him for inclusion with Mr. Dwinmell's projected county history. Such a man would be a bank president very much to Mr. Spencer's mind. Within little more than a month from this change, and while the monetary panic of that year was yet but a day or two old, the bank was closed—by

Spencer's neglect to unlock the front door—without the demand at its counter of a dollar by depositor or note-holder. Within a day or two more, at the demand of directors and stockholders, the cashier unlocked the door and, opening the old-fashioned Herrick safe, he pulled a drawer and showed thirty-one big copper cents and coolly told his employers that there was the entire coin asset of their bank. His last act as cashier had been to receive as a special deposit, from a widow of Spring Prairie, six hundred dollars in gold. He made such restitution as his small interest in local real-estate enabled, and was permitted to go forth to gain further experience in Georgia, in Grundy county, Illinois, and at Chicago, and then lived a few years, self-exiled to Europe, as a philosophical observer of fiscal systems abroad.

Doctor Mills was followed in the presidency by John Alexander Pierce in 1858 and J. Lyman Edwards in 1861, and George Bulkley became cashier. Early in 1865 Messrs. Edwards and Bulkley, with William H. Conger, Amos Fellows, Osborn Hand and Robert T. Seymour, constituted the directorate of the First National Bank of Elkhorn, into which concern the old bank was merged with some changes in ownership. In the fall of 1869 it was found that in the cashier's private speculation he had made the bank liable for his loss; for he had used its credit in a manner forbidden by federal law and by the customs of scrupulous and careful bankers. Mr. Bulkley, whose business ability had been estimated rather extravagantly, may have been judged even more harshly than he deserved. It might seem that he was much the great loser, for he lost his own money and other property, his friends, and his family. For nearly a quarter-century he had been an appreciable force in local business and in town affairs. He faced the situation squarely until all possible adjustments had been made, and then went to Kansas; but it was too late to begin at bottom and build himself anew. One true friend, his sister Amanda, remained to his end. She had small means for her own support, but was resourceful and resolute, and she placed her abilities at the service of the family which had cast him off, and then went for a time to Kansas to make a home for him and to give such aid and comfort as a capable and faithful woman might.

Mr. Conger became cashier until his death in 1895, when he was followed by Fred W. Isham. The latter's resignation in 1911 served to promote Henry D. L. Adkins, who began as a boy, under his grandfather's wise instruction, to serve a long apprenticeship in the business of banking. Mr. Conger was son of a prosperous farmer of Dutchess county, and was well bred to farm work though he did not permanently harden his hands. His education was but rudimentary and neither that nor his habit of life

had fitted him for the daily routine of banker's business. He was twice imposed upon by clumsy forgeries, both of which were detected and punished. But in 1869 he was a man for an emergency. Men knew him as a man of undoubted integrity, having a high sense of personal and commercial honor, a man of courage to face disaster, a fair judge of real-estate values and having a wide personal acquaintance within the circle of his business; and he had a large interest in the bank. He was just-minded in most matters, public-spirited, of equable temper, and an excellent neighbor. Besides, he wisely leaned on Henry Adkins, who served long and well as bookkeeper and teller, as to the conduct of the bank's business. He found the bank nearly moribund and left it sound and full of promise of great length of years. Its deposits now amount to six hundred thousand dollars.

In 1885 William J. Bray and Edmund J. Hooper came from Palmyra, bought and fitted a building, and opened a banking house, under the state laws. The next year they admitted to their partnership Winsor S. Dunbar, John G. Flack, Asa Foster, George Hutton, Robert J. and Thomas E. Lean, John Oslock, and Frederick Winters, and formally organized as the State Bank of Elkhorn, its capital twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1899 Thomas J. Sleep became president. In 1909 Mr. Hooper, who from the first had been cashier, retired from the bank and Miss Amanda Winters, assistant cashier, served in his stead. In 1910 Mr. Hooper came again into the bank as president with Laurel W. Swan as cashier. There are now twenty-seven stockholders. The deposits amount to nearly four hundred thousand dollars.

#### BRICK AND TILE MAKING.

Local brick-yards were everywhere wanted, though their product might be narrowly limited as to quantity and far behind the once famous Milwaukeean article in color and quality. The roads were laid out rather than made, and for half of the year nearly impassible for heavy carriage. There were indications of brick-clay in the western side of the village, much of which material was on Levi Lee's domain. His numerous enterprises called for something brick-shaped, and he therefore opened a pit along the line of Jefferson street. Some men have said that his clay was of fair quality for its purpose, but as to this there has been some doubting, for the product of the kilns varied from rather hard to the softness of crayon. Men whose reverence for Mr. Lee could not be called idolatry were used to say that at each firing he would count and lay out a fixed number of rails or sticks of cord-wood, and when these were burned the bricks were baked. He sold all he burned or dried, and his bricks helped to build the village.

When railway prospects hastened the village growth, and men began to add each morning another dollar to yesterday's front-foot price of their real estate, it was found that more bricks were needed. Nathan Sexton, who had come to a farm west of the village, found it worth while to lease a bit of Albert Ogden's land along Walworth street, two long blocks southward from Lee's works. The clay was of better quality, and Mr. Sexton knew how to make brick. Baird & Ogden (the latter a brother of the pioneer) worked this yard for a year or two each side of 1856. Mr. Sexton resumed the work with George Burpee as a partner. The latter continued this industry until his death in 1876, after which followed a period of inaction.

Edward H. Sprague took the old yard in hand in 1886, and calling his brother, George B. Sprague, from Lancaster, they began a systematic production of bricks and drain tiles by providing coal-burning furnaces, engine, pug-mills, engine-house, and sheds, and with all these went and still goes Mr. Sprague's personal supervision. Of late the demand for home-made bricks has become visibly less than formerly, but that for drain-tiles is likely to be for some years active.

Edwin Daniels owned or had invented a quick process of leather-making by the use of terra japonica. In 1857 William Walker, a harness-maker, built a tannery, with six vats, in East street, between Court and Walworth. The Walker & Daniels leather (mostly sole-leather) found for a season a fair home market. Men who wore it found that whenever it was wet through it stained through stockings and gave their feet a beautiful deep Mongolian complexion. The tannery had not come to stay, and in a few more years the building was moved around the next southward corner to serve temporarily as a chapel. Its latest use to mankind was as a shop where William Allen Barnes wrought with brain and hand on his models for improved corn-harvesters and propellers for ocean-navigation; and then it was burned in 1902.

George Watson, in 1852, built the brick shop at Court and Washington streets and made wagons and buggies. About 1855 he gave place to Josiah W. Gaylord and Isaac Stoner, respectively wheelwright and blacksmith and both good workmen. The all-ruining and far-dispersing panic period dissolved the firm and reduced Edward McDonald, its successor, and the shop to repair work, chiefly, until 1870. Nelson Hanson then resumed wagon-making with Frederick Opitz at first as his blacksmith and then as his partner. This firm, too, passed away and a blacksmithy remains. Nearly contemporary with the brick shop was the white shop at Walworth and



Washington streets, built by Edward Winne, who worked at nothing but attempted several other enterprises, none of which returned his investment. He employed wrights, smiths, painters, and trimmers until the business had lived out its short life. In 1857 Bernard Malachi Madden and William Van Gasbeck, wood-workers, George Clary and Henry J. Shaver, smiths, and Dexter Witter, trimmer and painter, formed the Elkhorn Carriage Company. They were good workmen, Madden one of the best in the state, and they deserved the success which their time denied them.

In 1851 Joel A. Daniels and Moses Hemenway, both of Winnebago county, Illinois, bought about an acre of Colonel Elderkin's land, nearly opposite the fair-ground and on the margin of the broad, shallow pond—now dry enough for corn fields. They built and equipped a steam grist-mill, but their capital was small and their flour not of highest quality. The property changed ownership more than once, and the mill was most of the time idle, until 1860, when Mr. Hodges leased and refitted it. George W. Ellis came as miller and in no long time as temporary owner. His was the last attempt to make flour by steam power.

D. Mansfield Stearns built and equipped a wind-mill, near the northern end of Wisconsin street in 1876. The breezes were found too unsteady and lawless for profitable use as mill power. After him came Nathaniel Pitkin, "a gentleman, sir, and a scholar, sir; you see, sir." He ground feed for two or three years, after which Charles Beetow had a term at the hopper. Then the wheel was blown away and the building was left to the tooth of time.

About 1866 Osmer C. Chase, Nathaniel Carswell, and Clarence E. Remer refitted the steam-mill building for cheese-making. The business was continued by Carswell & Wiswell, and in 1881 by George N. Wiswell. Late in 1883 the building was burned, leaving only its stone foundation and its stout brick walls. On these Walter A. West began in January, 1884, to re-establish a slowly, steadily growing enterprise. In March he was ready for business, and with John H. Harris the firm of Harris & West began a prosperous career. In 1900 Miner & Thompson took the old works, and Harris & West in 1904 began their works near the railway station, and these have since been greatly extended. The building was designed and equipped for latest and best methods of making Elgin butter and plain and fancy cheeses. Their little cheese-pots have reached the Mohawk valley, and other regions are not barred against them. The latest extension, for condensing milk, is nearly ready for its work. This factory is one of nine now owned by John H. and George B. Harris, George D. Puffer (of Waukesha), and



Walter A. West, incorporated as the Wisconsin Butter and Cheese Company. The estimated value of the works at Elkhorn is one hundred thousand dollars.

#### RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

About two dozen persons, of fourteen families, met in December, 1852, at the court house and organized a Baptist society, choosing Rev. Thomas Bright as pastor. He lived on his farm, about a mile from the park, within the town of Geneva, a circumstance which often enabled him to be useful in emergencies, long after his pastorate ended. George W. Gates came in 1856, Thomas Brande 1858, John H. Dudley, Joseph E. Johnson 1866, Levi Parmly, Francis M. Iams 1869, Arthur L. Wilkinson 1870, Ferdinand D. Stone 1873, George A. Cressey 1874, Sylvester E. Sweet 1879, Henry A. Buzzell 1885, J. Russell Baldwin 1892, Charles Carey Willett 1896, Henry Clay Miller 1901, Warren Hastings McLeod 1903, J. Hector Miller 1906, Charles A. Hemenway 1908.

For several years the Catholics of Elkhorn and its vicinity seemed a nearly negligible element of local religious life, but good grain was sown early and in 1848 Rev. Francis Prendergast came from the mission at Delavan to hold services at Michael Fahey's. Services were held occasionally at the court-house. The parish was poor but steadfast, and the general increase of population from 1854 to 1857 brought gain in numbers to this as to the other churches. About 1861 a lot was bought at Walworth and East streets, and a disused tannery building was moved from a half-block away and fitted decently for temporary use. Thereafter until Rev. John William Vahey came in 1878 as a resident priest, the clergy of St. Andrew's came fortnightly from Delavan to minister at the altar of St. Patrick's. Another and in most ways more desirable lot had been bought, at Walworth and Church streets, on which two large churches have successively been built, the first one having been used twenty years. In 1886 Rev. Michael Luby came for one year's service, and in 1887 Rev. James Nicholas closed for the present the list of resident priests of St. Patrick's.

Rev. Amnon Gaston, then of Delavan, organized the Congregational society at Capt. George Young's hotel, in 1843, and gave it part of his time as pastor. David Pinkerton came in 1844, Samuel E. Miner 1847, Jedidiah D. Stevens 1852, Lyman Huggins Johnson 1857, John Babson Linn Soule 1860, Stephen D. Peet 1865, Calvin Carlton Adams (1813-1906) in 1867, Alba Levi Parsons Loomis 1868, Peter S. Van Nest (1813-1893) in 1872, Joel Gleason Sabin (1821-1897) in 1874, Hanford Fowle 1878,

Newton Barrett 1881, Samuel Fay Stratton (1837-1883) in 1883, George Francis Hunter (1855-1891) in 1884, Charles H. Fraser 1886, David R. Anderson 1890, George Cavanah Lochridge (1845-1903) in 1893, Frederick M. Hubbell 1900, Jesse F. Taintor 1904, Almon O. Stevens 1905.

To found the Episcopal parish of St. John in the Wilderness was in 1841 the work of Revs. James Lloyd Breck, William Adams, a son-in-law of the bishop, and John Henry Hobart, all named often by the older members, though the last named is nowhere found in parish or public record. He was a son of the bishop of his name, and it is known that he was in 1865 rector of Grace church, Baltimore. It is likely that he was of Bishop Kemper's staff of serviceable young mission workers, sent where and when occasion needed. For many years rectors at Delavan supplied Elkhorn's frequent need. The succession of rectors as shown by parish books was John McNamara in 1848 and again in 1858, William S. Ludlum 1851, Gerrit E. Peters 1853, Henry M. Thompson 1856, Joseph H. Nichols 18—, Joseph C. Passmore 1861, C. T. Seibt, Alexander F. W. Falk, Charles N. Spalding, George W. Dean (these five last named were professors at Racine College, holding Sunday service between 1861 and 1871), George W. Harrod 1872, Edward Huntington Rudd 1873, Charles Melvin Pullen 1875, Henry Hughes 1881, Charles Holmes (from Delavan) 1882, Luke Paul Holmes 1888, William B. Thorn 1892, Edward A. Bazett-Jones, 1894, Charles N. Spalding 1896, John Welling Areson 1898, Philip Henry Linley 1901, Arthur J. Wescott 1904, Elijah Hedding Edson 1906, Alan Grant Wilson 1910, Freeman Philip O. Reed 1911. Dates indicate beginning of each rectorship. As in the other churches, the pastor was not always followed immediately by his successor.

An Evangelical Lutheran society was formed in 1870 with Rev. Heinrich P. Duborg as nonresident pastor. Rev. Johannes J. Meier, who came about 1875, brought his family in 1876, and was succeeded by Wilhelm Buchring in 1879, Johannes DeJung 1882, Timotheus J. Sauer, 1886, Carl H. Auerswald 1893, Christian Gevers 1898 to the present time. Before the end of Mr. Auerswald's pastorate a division of the society occurred, and a new church was built in 1898. Its resident pastors have been Hugo Stubenvoll 1898, Karl O. Salzmann 1901, Heinrich Cull 1902, Carl Hammer 1905. Since 1907 the church service has been supplied by Herman Lindemann and August Kohlhoff, of Burlington.

In 1852 the Methodist Episcopal society began its roll of resident clergy with the name of Joseph C. Dana, after whom John Tibbals 1853, D. B. Anderson 1854, Levi Lee 1855, Russell P. Lawton 1856, Stephen Smith

1858, Thomas White 1859, Horace B. Crandall 1860, John G. Pingree 1862, Andrew J. Mead 1864, Joseph T. Woodhead 1866, David Deal 1868, William R. Jones 1870, Samuel Lugg 1872, John L. Hewitt 1873, John D. Cole 1874, Wesley Lattin 1875, Thomas T. Howard 1876, Samuel C. Thomas 1877, Norvall Joseph Aplin 1879, Hiram G. Sedgwick 1881, John Schneider 1883, Payson W. Peterson 1885, John V. Trenery 1887, William H. Summers 1889, John W. Olmstead 1891, Elvardo C. Potter 1893, William Wesley Woodside 1896, Mark A. Drew 1898, Sidney A. Sheard 1900, J. Thomas Murrish 1902, Jason L. Sizer 1907, Thomas Austin 1911.

Of clergymen remembered as church-builders were Messrs. Barrett, Barry, Bright, Buzzell, DeJung, Luke P. Holmes, Johnson, Lee, Nicholas, Peters, Pullen, Vahey, Willet. Mr. Johnson had been bred to the use of hawk and trowel and he plastered every yard of the ceilings and walls of the church built in 1858, having Bro. Osborn Hand to carry mortar. A few years later he left the state, the pulpit, and his young family. Messrs. Pullen and L. P. Holmes worked on church and rectory with hands well hardened to the use of saw, plane, hammer, and the ruder tools of labor. Fathers Vahey and Nicholas were practical architects, and Mr. Willett devised and supervised the extensive alterations of his church. Mr. Lee made the brick for the church of 1856. Mr. DeJung was also a bee-keeper, and often sat with book and pipe among his swarms. Mr. Barry had been state superintendent of schools and also chaplain of the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry. While in military service he said or wrote that he had been preaching universal salvation for many years, but was at last convinced that hell was just then a military necessity. Messrs. David R. Anderson, Crandall, Cressey, Lochridge, Stratton, Sweet, and Vahey also served in the Civil war. Mr. Sedgwick was an amateur telescope-maker, and owned a portable observatory, from which might be seen the moons of Jupiter and Saturn. He had been a telegrapher, and was serviceable in 1882 as a "scab" operator during a strike of telegraphers. Henry DeLancey Webster, Universalist, wrote lyrics for his namesake's music. Prof. J. P. Webster was not his relative, but he had W. Lyman Stowe and Mrs. Levi Lee among his cousins.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

George Gale, with Francis Asbury Utter, a printer from Towanda, Pennsylvania, began business June 2, 1845, on the upper floor of the Booth R. Davis (brick) store, with a half-medium press and a few pounds of type. The arrival of a newspaper press was delayed for five months, but

the office began work at once. Its first job was to print blank forms for the circuit clerk's use. Mr. Gale set about printing the first of several editions of his book of legal forms which was finished in the following April. Friday, August 8, 1845, the *Western Star* rose above the near eastern tree-tops, the first newspaper in the county. Seven numbers were printed with new type on good paper about the size of a quarter-sheet auction bill. A larger press was needed and in November Mr. Gale bought of Hon. John Wentworth ("Long John") the old "pioneer press" on which the *Chicago Democrat* had first been printed. The *Star* was then enlarged to "a wide twenty-column folio." Mr. Gale had no mind to indulge in editorship as a pastime or as a means to raise himself to "chairs or seats of civil power." He had advanced the money and had seen the enterprise fairly in motion, toward success, when he sold his interest, in April, 1846, to his partner's father, Dr. Eleazar R. Utter, who assumed the editorship. A few years later Charles Utter, another son, became owner, the father remaining as editor. The paper, politically, was for Free Soil. About 1854 Charles seems to have retired and his father and brother, having become administration Democrats, changed the name of the paper to *Walworth County Reporter*. The week after the election of 1856 they sold their office equipment to Densmore & Hotchkiss and in the next spring removed to Trempealeau county.

In some way under Mr. Rockwell's patronage or by his inducement Edwin A. Cooley came in 1884 and for two years, more or less, published the *Walworth County Democrat*, and then went away into the mysterious North or Northwest. Mr. Rockwell, the Drs. Henderson, Lot Mayo, and Judge Cowdery were of that "old guard" of their party which was as unchangeable as the laws of the universe.

In June, 1853, Edgar J. and Alonzo L. Farnum, from a farm in Geneva, put forth the first number of the *Elkhorn Independent*, which soon passed into James Densmore's ownership. He was a ready writer, but not a printer. He made the paper Republican, and kept its columns free from the personalities so much Frank Utter's editorial stock in trade. He took John Hotchkiss, the *Reporter's* foreman, into partnership about 1855. In the spring of 1857 Leland & Utter came with their little office equipment from Geneva and Hotchkiss, Leland & Utter having bought the Densmore interest, became owners and editors of the *Walworth County Independent*. Utter retired in 1858 and in February, 1861, S. Fillmore Bennett came from some nook in Lake county, Illinois, and added himself as partner and editor. Before the end of the Civil war Mr. and Mrs. Leland were owners and editors and so continued to be until July, 1874. John D. Devor came from

a daily paper at Galesburg, Illinois, to ownership and editorship at Elkhorn. He was a clear, vigorous writer and a businesslike manager, neither courting nor finding great personal popularity; but he gave the paper some weight among Wisconsin newspapers. In December, 1877, he sold the office to James Wiley Sankey, from Holden, Missouri. Mrs. Dora Jenima (Peck) Sankey undertook the triple labor of editing the paper, caring for her baby, and nursing her dying husband. In December, 1878, Mr. Sankey died and in January, 1879, Mortimer T. Park, from the normal school at Oshkosh, and his cousin, Curtis R. Treat, a young printer from Clinton, took possession of a revised and improved *Independent*. In July, Mr. Park became its single owner. In January, 1882, he admitted to partnership his excellent foreman, Eugene Kenney, and in April of that year Major Shepard S. Rockwood bought and edited the paper for one year, when Park & Kenney resumed ownership. In 1899 Francis H. Eames was added to the firm. In 1902 Mr. Kenney retired; and in 1904 Mr. Park retired, making way for the present firm of Eames & Snyder. The press has aforesaid been likened to a lever which moves the world. The *Independent's* press, pen, and shears have raised three editors and a foreman to places in public service: Mr. Leland to a seat in the Assembly in 1873 and to the consulate at Hamilton, Ontario; Mr. Cowdery to the county clerkship; Mr. Park to the assistant's desk in the office of the secretary of state (at Madison), 1882 to 1890, and to superintendency of the state's school at Sparta and Mr. Snyder to the postmastership at Elkhorn. While Mr. Park was at Madison a series of substitute editors performed his work at the home desk. Of these Mr. Dewing, mid-'84 to the end of '88, was the fittest and most acceptable. Del. C. Huntoon, a semi-Bohemian from the Detroit press-gang, served until Mr. Park's return, in 1891. He was a pleasant fellow, fairly versed in Michigan politics, a client of Senator Palmer of that state, and an ex-inspector of consular agencies in Ontario, where he became a brother-in-law of Rev. Charles H. Frazer, who was a clergyman, in turn, of three denominations: Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal.

It may be noted that at some time after the Civil war Mr. Leland occasionally used a thin device for dividing the Delavan paper's patronage in the southwestern towns. This was to print part of his edition as the *Darien News*, differing from his paper at Elkhorn only in its heading and in a column of matter, local to that village, supplied by Orvellus H. Gilbert. About 1870 he tried this ingenious plan at Lake Geneva. He thus hastened the event that he tried to forestall, the establishment of a paper permanently



at that city. His successors had better business judgment, and in 1892 Park & Kenney's better taste restored the name of *Elkhorn Independent*.

Local chroniclers have incorrectly included among Elkhorn newspapers the *Conservator*, of which one pamphlet number was published in 1857, and the *Live Man*, which broke out irregularly between 1864 and 1868. Both of these were planned and edited by Otis Preston and reflected his extravagant faith in the creative power of advertising. Both were printed at the office of the *Independent* and might have been regarded as special editions of that paper, the *Conservator* to advertise village lots at Elkhorn to all the nations of the earth, the *Live Man* to advertise Elkhorn dealers to all the buyers of the county.

With the business panic of 1873 came Isaac B. Bickford from Ogle county, Illinois, to supply the political cave of Adullam with a county "organ." He brought a slender stock of type-metal, but no press. October 18, 1873, and for twenty weeks thereafter, the *Walworth County Liberal* was printed on the *Independent's* press. Eight weeks later, when Bickford appealed to the county committee for the sinews of war, that body decided to buy the little he could sell, and to install Beckwith & Kenney in his stead. Editorially, the paper had been composed of, say, seven parts Bickford, seventeen parts Spooner, and seventy-six parts Preston. Hence, it seemed as if the *Live Man* had been called back. Preston's peculiar oratory, reduced to paper and ink, lost the wizardry of his vehement delivery and neither convinced nor entranced but sometimes puzzled his readers. Governor Spooner gave the paper the little distinction it ever earned. His privately spoken criticism of the new editorship was caustic, kindly, and not unprofitable. In the following summer Henry H. Tubbs was added to the firm. But for two somewhat memorable events the later history of this paper is not in itself interesting.

One of these was its exposure of some rather excessive severities of discipline at the State School for the Deaf. This was on information derived from three of the teachers. The published statements, which made more fluttering within the school and at three newspaper offices of the county than elsewhere, were investigated, and a very judiciously prepared report of the state board of charity and reform soon restored public confidence in the school, though nobody was specifically blamed. The principal resigned at the close of the school year; but, excepting Rev. Thomas Clithero, who preferred the pulpit to the school room, all the teachers kept their places. The principal was a gentleman, with a dyspeptic's temper, eminent in his profession, and he was quickly called to further usefulness in an Eastern institution.



The other event was the total destruction of the *Liberal* office building, uninsured, with all its contents, also uninsured, by a fire which broke out almost as suddenly as if by explosion, at nearly midnight of July 2, 1875. James R. Browne, of Racine, had owned the building and Messrs Perry G. Harrington, Albert Ogden, Stephen G. West, and Samuel A. White owned the hand-press on which the paper had been printed. The publishers acquitted themselves of carelessness and the property of spontaneous combustion. Kenney went to the *Independent* office as its foreman and in time became its part owner. Tubbs returned to compass, transit and level. The fire had left nothing but the name of the paper and the editor's memory of its subscription-list. Changing the name to *Elkhorn Liberal* and making the paper Democratic, the Beckwiths printed twenty-five numbers, the last one dated January 7, 1876. From its beginning this paper had derived half of its support from Republican patrons, one more proof of the kindly, tolerant spirit of the people of Walworth.

An incident in the *Liberal's* business was a contract, for six months, with Rev. George Willis Cooke, then of Sharon, to print his *Liberal Worker* bi-monthly. Its purpose was to promote a provisional union or alliance of several shades of unorthodox religion or philosophy. Some of the ablest preachers of two states contributed their freshest sermons, and the quality of its editorship may be inferred from the fact that the Houghton Mifflin Company afterward employed Mr. Cooke as editor and critical annotator of their new editions of Emerson's and Browning's works, and of other modern classics.

Several members of the Prohibitionist county organization found it expedient to encourage the establishment of a newspaper in its interest. A stock company was formed, a printing office equipped, and April 17, 1891, Charles E. Badger, a good job printer, put forth the first number of the *Walworth County Blade*. In the fall of 1896 Henry H. Tubbs, a practical printer and a stockholder, took upon himself the duties and difficulties of the office, and afterward acquired its ownership. In a few of his several absences from home (in railway work as a civil engineer) the office was leased temporarily, and on other such occasions Mrs. Helen M. A. Tubbs managed its business and editorship. Late in 1905 the *Blade* was discontinued and the office was sold to a short-lived management which changed its name to *Tribune* and made it a semi-stalwart Republican paper. Returning in 1906 to the Tubbs ownership, its material was sold and sent out of the county.

His year's experience with the *Liberal* had foreshown Mr. Tubbs clearly that the *Blade* could live only by his personal labor and continuous

self-sacrifice; and his single-minded, whole-hearted belief in the justice of the cause thus espoused was the one source of his tenacity of purpose. It may well be doubted if another person in the county would have carried the paper half way through its sixteenth volume. Mr. and Mrs. Tubbs closed their business without debt or shadow of dishonor, and their almost heroic resoluteness, with their personal qualities, enabled them to keep old friendships and to gain the respect of men who were politically antagonistic. Mr. Tubbs once received the compliment of a congressional nomination by his party.

Town and village affairs had been administered from 1846 to 1892 by a board of three supervisors, and from 1857 under a special charter. An election was held May 3, 1892, under a general law of 1887, for a village president and a board of six trustees. Harley C. Norris was president until he became mayor. The twenty-one citizens who served as trustees were Otto Arp 1894-5, George W. Bentley 1896, George B. Cain 1896, Augustus F. Desing 1893, Charles Dunlap 1893-7, Egbert Francis 1892-3, S. Clayton Goff 1892-6, John Hare 1897, Fred W. Isham 1894-5, John Keeffe 1893, LeGrand Lathiam 1892, John Morrissey, of Church street, 1892-3, Herman Nappe 1896, Thomas H. O'Brien 1892, William O'Brien 1897, John J. Slattery 1897, Thomas E. Slattery 1892, George B. Sprague 1894-6, DeWitt Stanford 1897, August Voss 1894-5, Philip S. Wiswell 1897.

Hon. Joseph F. Lyon discovered or remembered, in 1897, that chapter 326, laws of 1889, had made Elkhorn, as well as many villages, a city of the fourth class, whereupon an election for city officers was held May 3, 1897, and three days later Governor Scofield's proclamation completed the efflorescence from the village bud to the perfect flower of the city. The first board of aldermen was: First ward, Augustus F. Desing, William O'Brien; second ward, Samuel Breese, Jr., Charles C. Gaylord; third ward, F. Maxwell Porter, DeWitt Stanford. The new order began June 1, 1897.

Chairman of the village board during the period of county commissioner government: William H. Conger 1862, '68-9; Horatio S. Winsor 1863, '66; Edwin Hodges 1864-5, '67.

#### MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARD FOR VILLAGE.

Urban Duncan Meacham-----	1846	Horatio Sales Winsor-----	1851
George Gale-----	1847-8	LeGrand Rockwell -----	1852-3
Dr. Eleazer R. Utter-----	1849	Otis Preston-----	1854-5, '59
Dr. George Henry Young --	1850	Alvah J. Frost-----	1856

Dr. Jesse Carr Mills-----	1857	William James Stratton----	1882-4
John Flavel Brett-----	1858	George Washington Wylie----	1885
Edwin Hodges -----	1860-1	John Matheson-----	1886-9
Christopher Wiswell----	1870-1, '80	Edward Harvey Sprague-----	1890
Wyman Spooner-----	1872	Harley Cornelius Norris----	1891-2
Ely Bruce Dewing-----	1873-6	George Matheson-----	1893
Lucius Allen-----	1877, '81	Abraham Cranston Norton--	1894-5
Osmer C. Chase-----	1878	John Harrison Harris-----	1896
Dr. William Henry Hurlbut--	1879		

## COUNTY MEMBERS FOR CITY.

First Ward—John H. Harris, 1897-8; Edmund J. Hooper, 1899-1907, 1910; James Matheson, 1908-9, 1911; Arthur G. Groesbeck 1912.

Second Ward—Joseph F. Lyon, 1897; George E. Pierce, 1898, 1900; Walter E. Lauderdale, 1899; S. Clayton Goff, 1901-4; Henry De L. Adkins, 1905-8; Charles H. Nott, 1909-11; Walter A. West, 1912.

Third Ward—Dr. George H. Young, 1897-8, 1904; Thomas E. Slattery, 1899-1901, 1906; Edward H. Sprague, 1902-3, 1905; Hiram N. Stubbs, 1907-8; Charles Freligh, 1909; Henry De L. Adkins, 1910-12.

Mayors: Harley C. Norris, 1897, 1902; John Dunphy (elected), 1898; DeWitt Stanford, 1898; Dr. George H. Young, 1899, 1906; Dr. William H. Hurlbut, 1900; George Edmund Pierce, 1901; Jay Wright Page, 1904; S. Clayton Goff, 1908, 1910; Herbert Eugene Hartwell, 1912. Mayor-elect Dunphy declined service and Mr. Stanford, as president of the council, acted for the year. The first five elections were for one-year terms. In 1902 and since the official term has been two years. Messrs. Dunphy, Page and Young are Democrats. A health officer, city clerk, street commissioner, weed commissioner, marshal, six school commissioners and nine library directors are appointed by the mayor with consent of the council.

## ASSOCIATE SUPERVISORS.

Lester Allen-----	1862-3, '66	William Henry Conger----	1860-1
Lucius Allen-----	1874	Augustus F. Desing-----	1890-1
Alonzo Angel-----	1851	Ely Bruce Dewing-----	1870
Delos Brett-----	1857	Amos Eastman-----	1859
George Bulkley-----	1864-5, '67	Julius Lyman Edwards-----	1868
Hiram Shubael Bunker--	1869	Edward Elderkin-----	1858-9
Nelson Catlin-----	1871	Dr. Chester F. Ellsworth--	1875-6

Egbert Francis-----1892  
 William Oakley Garfield--1849, '53,  
   '55-6  
 Sidney Clayton Goff-----1891-2  
 Daniel Parmelee Handy-----1852  
 John Hare-----1879  
 Robert Harkness-----1867  
 Rufus Dudley Harriman--1878, '84  
 Horace Noble Hay-----1846, '49  
 John W. Hayes-----1881  
 Robert Holley-----1858  
 Benjamin Blodgett Humphrey--1863  
 George Humphrey -----1848  
 Fred Willard Isham -----1886-8  
 David R. Johnson-----1866  
 Hollis Latham-----1872, '77, '80,  
   '82, '84.  
 James Henry Landerdale--1871, '75  
 Wilson David Lyon-----1883  
 Lot Mayo -----1848, '53

Thomas W. Miller -----1852  
 John Morrissey -----1885  
 Harley Cornelius Norris----1886-9  
 John Ashe Norris -----1869  
 Albert Ogden -----1847, '50  
 Zenas Ogden -----1846, '55-6  
 John Adams Perry -----1879  
 Dwight Preston -----1883  
 Harley Flavel Smith ----1854, '60-2  
 Israel Smith -----1870  
 DeWitt Stanford -----1877-8  
 Squire Stanford--1857, '68, '72-3, '82  
 Cyrus Cortland Stowe-----1850-1  
 William James Stratton--1880-1, '90  
 Charles Wales -----1885  
 Walter Aaron West-----1889  
 Horatio Sales Winsor--1854, '64-5  
 Christopher Wiswell----1873-4, '76  
 Dr. George Henry Young-----1847

## CLERKS OF VILLAGE AND CITY.

Edward Elderkin -----1846  
 Edward Winne-----1847  
 Dr. Samuel Wirt Henderson--1848  
 Eli Kimball Frost -----1849  
 William Harrison Pettit-----1850  
 Alvah J. Frost -----1851-3  
 Myron Edwin Dewing -----1854-5  
 Charles Daniel Handy-----1856  
 Henry Bradley--1857-8, 60-2, '65-6,  
   '69-72  
 Charles Lyon -----1859  
 Evarts C. Stevens -----1863  
 Henry Adkins -----1864  
 Joseph S. I. Eaton-----1867  
 John K. Burbank-----1868  
 George W. Ogden -----1873, '76, '80-1

Edward Marshall Latham--1874-5,  
   '82-3  
 Charles James Stratton-----1884  
 Sidney Clayton Goff-----1885  
 John Dunphy -----1886-7  
 Charles Coe Gaylord -----1888-9  
 Jay Forrest Lyon-----1890-5  
 Henry De Lafayette Adkins--1896-8  
 Will Bartle Lyon-----1899  
 Joseph Hayden Webster-----1900  
 George B. Sprague-----1901  
 Will E. Dunbar -----1902  
 William Opitz -----1904  
 Harley C. Norris-----1908  
 Philip Sheridan Stewart-----1912

## TREASURERS.

Edwin Hodges -----	1846	Charles Lyon -----	1878-9
Alexander S. Brown -----	1847	Harley C. Norris -----	1880-4
Amplias Chamberlin -----	1848	Samuel Mitchell -----	1885-6
George Bachelder (app.) -----	1848	Charles Frank Graff -----	1887
Henry Hobart Hartson--'49-51, 53,			
'58		Orland Carswell -----	1888-9
Hollis Latham -----	1852	Silas Rockwell Holden-----	1890-1
Myron Edwin Dewing-----	1854-5	Arthur Tripp Waterbury -----	1892
David R. Johnson -----	1856	LeGrand Latham -----	1893
John L. Holley-----	1857	George Henry Farrar-----	1894
Zebina Houghton -----	1859	George A. Burpee-----	1895-6
Alexander Stevens -----	1860-1	W. Christopher Nuoffer-----	1897-8
Phineas C. Gilbert -----	1862-7	George B. Sprague--1899-1900, '02-3	
Joseph S. J. Eaton -----	1868-9	Francis Maxwell Porter-----	
Waldo W. Hartwell -----	1870-1	1901, '04-07	
Dyar Lamotte Cowdery-----	1872-3	Philip Sheridan Stewart---1908-11	
John Cromley -----	1874-7	Will Slattery-----	1912

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Levi E. Allen-----	1888-9	Joseph Foster Lyon-----	
Lucius Allen -----	1880-1	'79-80, '82-3, '85-98, 1901-2	
William Bell -----	1866-7	Samuel Lytle -----	1905-8
Henry Bradley -----	1861-74	John Matheson -----	1884-5
William Worth Byington-----	1880-1	Lot Mayo-----	1859-60
Arthur Clohisy -----	1897-1912	Samuel Mitchell -----	1893-6
Horatio Seymour Dunlap ----	1881	John Adams Perry-----	1870-84
Stephen R. Edgerton -----	1896-7	William Harrison Pettit---1860-4	
James Ervin Fuller-----	1888-1912	Harley Flavel Smith-----	1871-9
Robert Holley -----	1860-5	George B. Sprague-----	1892-3
John Peter Ingalls-----	1889-91	Charles Wales -----	1884-7, '91-4
Hollis Latham -----	1859-63, '77-8	Curtis Husted Winsor -----	1870-1
Levi Lee -----	1867-8	George Edwin Wood -----	1907-12
		George Washington Wylie--1895-6	

Of the justices for this, as for other towns, two of whom were chosen in each year, between 1846 and 1859, none filed credentials at the circuit clerk's



office. Hence, the officers-elect who qualified within that period are only determinable in part and that from a great mass of loose papers.

In fifteen years, 1897 to 1911, inclusive, the citizens named have served as aldermen: First ward—Aug. F. Desing, Charles Dunlap, William E. Clough, George Kinne, Nathaniel Carswell, Herbert E. Hartwell, Timothy Calahan, Dr. James M. Marsh, Edw'd Morrissey, Fred'k Winter, W. Chr. Nuoffer; second ward—Sam'l Breese, Ch. C. Gaylord, Abr. C. Norton, Geo. W. Wylie, Walter A. West, Geo. H. Farrar, Albert J. Reed, John Keeffe, Edw'd P. Ellsworth, J. Matt. Niessen, Henry J. Noblet, John H. Lauderdale, Michael Slattery, Michael Fay; third ward—F. Max Porter, DeWitt Stanford, Herbert E. Hartwell, John Morrissey, Alva J. Blanchard, Ch. Pieplow, Rudolph G. Hoffman, John H. Snyder, Jr., Thos. Keeffe, Fred'k J. Smith, Wm. Morrissey.

Postmasters for Elkhorn have been LeGrand Rockwell, 1838; Edwin Hodges, 1849; Lot Mayo, 1853; Henry Bradley, 1861; Wilson D. Lyon, 1886; Henry Bradley, 1890; Albert C. Beckwith, 1894; Thomas William Morefield, 1898; John H. Snyder, Jr., 1911. In July, 1874, the office was placed in the third class, but important changes in postage rates reduced it in July, 1875, to the fourth class. It became a third class office in July, 1882, and a second-class office in 1907. In 1908 a ten-year contract of the department with Edward H. Sprague removed it to its present place, at Walworth and Broad streets. This office is the center of seven free delivery routes, which so operated as to discontinue the postoffices at Bowers, Fayetteville, Jacobsville, Lauderdale, Millard and Tibbets, and to divide with Lake Geneva routes the business of Como and East Delavan.

#### PUBLIC UTILITIES.

For many years it was generally felt that the village would be nearly helpless in case of any considerable fire. About 1892 a rather loosely presented proposition to provide one or more public wells was rejected at a special election. In 1894 the village board, acting on its own judgment, employed F. M. Gray, of Milwaukee, to drill at the foot of Broad street, near the railway station. This work was finished early in 1895, an exhaustless supply of pure water having been found at 1,050 feet. Passing through the drift the drill met Cincinnati shale at 225 feet, Trenton limestone at 412 feet, St. Peter's sandstone at 665 feet, Magnesian limestone at 700 feet, Potsdam sandstone at 950 feet, red sandstone at 1,025 feet, and thence in that stratum 25 feet to the bottom of the boring. Water rose to a point 147 feet below the surface.



At a special election, June 4, 1895, it was decided by two-thirds of the voters to issue bonds to the amount of eighteen thousand dollars for construction and equipment of a system of water works. N. F. Reichert, of Racine, began July 9th the work of building power house and stand pipe, and of laying street mains. All this led to reorganization of old firemen's companies, and President Norris named Clarence N. Byington, George B. Cain, Aug. F. Desing, Will G. Fowlston, S. Clayton Goff, Herbert E. Hartwell, David Lowry, Will B. Lyon, Monzo C. and Vernon H. McKinstry, Will E. Magill, John Morrissey, John and Will Morrissey, W. Chr. Nuoffer, Will O'Brien, Jr., Albert J. Reed, John Russell, Frank H. Stafford, with instruction to form a hose company. This body was increased later to fifty men, and then divided into two hose companies and a hook and ladder company. The chiefs of the fire department, since 1897, have been Will B. Lyon, F. Maxwell Porter, George O. Kellogg, Will Morrissey, Will E. Magill, Fred B. Magill, George E. Burpee, George H. Farrar, Michael Morrissey, and, at present, Will E. Magill again. This department quickly became efficient for service, and also for competitive drilling at various points in the state. The Magills have won personal distinction on these latter occasions.

In 1898 it was determined at another special election to light the streets with electric lamps, under city ownership of the system. Bonds were issued to the amount of ten thousand dollars. Both these and the water bonds were taken at home and at a small premium. In 1907 the council created an electric light and water commission of five members for management of these public utilities, the mayor and one alderman with three citizens not of the council. The first and only appointed members were John H. Harris, Jay W. Page and Charles Pieplow.

A public library was among the good things of which Judge Gale and other men of 1846 had dreamed. A few wretched attempts were made, from time to time for a half century, to create such an institution. In January, 1900, Edward H. Sprague, then about to improve his lots at Walworth and Broad streets, called a meeting at his public hall in order to disclose his matured plan for a practically fire-proof building which should serve, among other uses, for an "opera house" and a library room. On petition of a large majority of citizens the city council passed an ordinance to establish such a library and contracted with Mr. Sprague for the use of a specially prepared second floor in part of his building for a term of fifty years.

Charles Edward Sprague (1871-1892), the namesake of this library, was eldest son of the owner of the building. He was his father's confidential friend, and the two had day-dreamed together of plans for making such an

institution at Elkhorn practicable. Mr. Sprague contributed about one hundred volumes, of his own selection and of permanent value. Besides these and seven hundred volumes from the government's printing office, the library was opened September 2, 1901, with, say two hundred and fifty books acceptable to general readers, and bought by public subscription. A few weeks later President Dewing, of the directory, in behalf of himself and Miss Melvina, his sister, gave six hundred and fifty volumes from the private collection of their brother, Myron E. Dewing. These are shelved together as the "Dewing Collection," and are still a most valuable part, as to their contents, of nearly four thousand volumes now in possession. Mrs. Elizabeth Dixon Dewing has since added about fifty volumes to the original collection. A few years ago the "public documents" were turned over to the County Historical Society.

This library was instituted under statutory sanction. In 1900 Mayor Hurlbut appointed a board of directors: Mrs. Anna W. M. Flack, Mrs. Carrie E. Medbery, Alonzo C. McKinstry, for one year; Miss Jesse L. Sprague, Jay F. Lyon, Albert C. Beckwith, for two years; Ely B. Dewing, Jay W. Page, John H. Harris, for three years; Miss Sprague, Beckwith and Page are still members; Mrs. Elizabeth Stanton Forbes, Fred W. Isham, Dr. Edward Kinne have been members; and Miss M. Medora Hurlbut, Mrs. Catharine Monahan Porter, Orland Carswell, Will E. Dunbar, Grant D. Harrington and Charles H. Nott are of the present board. The presidents have been Dewing, Page, Lyon and Harrington. The librarian was Mae Irene Ferris, and is Edna Lorene Derthick.

A chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution was instituted in 1910, with Margaret Medora Hurlbut as regent. She was succeeded in 1911 by Mrs. Ruth Eliza (Wales) Isham. There are fourteen members, and many eligibles live within the chapter jurisdiction.

In the infancy of the village a little burial ground was set off in Wisconsin street, near North street. This was soon abandoned and a new cemetery was badly laid out at the eastern end of Court street. This, too, has been vacated and its area added to the fair ground. In 1874 a few really public-spirited citizens moved to far better purpose. The ground was bought, near the western end of Jefferson street, and was named Hazel Ridge. William M. R. French, landscape architect, of Chicago, made the plan, which nature, time, and human care have beautified. Its present area is about thirty-four acres. The first board of trustees was composed of Orland Carswell, William H. Conger, David R. Johnson, William Thomas Jones, Jacob Ketchpaw, James H. Landerdale, Wilson D. Lyon, Squire Stanford and Stephen G. West. The several presidents of this board have been West, Ketchpaw, Lau-

derdale, Conger, Lucius Allen and Carswell. Superintendents: Jones, Henry D. L. Adkins and Harley C. Norris. Secretaries: Johnson, Dyar L. Cowdery, S. Clayton Goff. Treasurers: Conger, Jones, Lyon and Adkins.

The population of Elkhorn in 1850 was 42; at later census: 1860, 1,081; 1870, 1,205; 1880, 1,122; 1890, 1,447; 1900, 1,731; 1910, 1,707.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### TOWN OF GENEVA.

At the first legislative naming of the towns of Walworth the southeastern quarter of the county took its name from the lake which Mr. Brink had re-christened in 1835, and from the village which began its growth the next year. He disliked such uncouthness as "Big Foot," and his ear was untrained to the Algonquin euphony of Gee-zihig-waw-gid-dug-gah-bess; but he found in the scene about him some reminder of Seneca lake, with Geneva at its foot. Since the lake before him was so much smaller than the village-bordered eastern water, one name might serve very well for the lake that always had been and the village about to be. He chose very well, since he might have chosen so much worse. He might have given his own name to the lake, and he had warrant of familiar examples for some such polysyllabic majesty as "Megapodopolis."

The towns of Bloomfield, Hudson and Linn were set off by one legislative act, January 23, 1844, each for its home rule, leaving the name Geneva to town 2 north, of range 17 east. Nearly three hundred acres of sections 35, 36 lie beneath the bay-like foot of Geneva lake, and nearly a thousand acres are (or have been) covered by Duck lake (which Thomas McKaig new-named "Como"). In 1846 the newer town of Elkhorn took away section 6. As a small offset to all this subtraction, the city of Lake Geneva includes about five acres of section 31 of Lyons, and is likely enough to take part of section 1 of Linn at no very distant time. The outlet of the larger lake, called White river, quickly leaves Geneva to cross Lyons and join the Fox at Burlington. The outlet of Duck lake is a branch of White river, which it meets in section 20 of Lyons, having left section 26 and crossed sections 23, 24 of Geneva and section 19 of Lyons. Duck lake is about three miles long and its average width is more than a half mile. It was much wider within the memory of man, but much of its marshy border is now mown. Jackson's creek in section 3, near the Lafayette line, drains sections 10, 9, 8, 17, 7 and flows south of Elkhorn to Delavan lake. Fish are caught near its mouth, and cattle drink along its threadlike course. The surface of the town, excepting the basin of Duck lake and the rather broad valley of its outlet, is generally high prairie and opening, with some knobiness near the northeastern corner, the south-

western sections, between the lakes, and about the city. The highest point in the county is near the northwestern corner of section 19, one thousand one hundred and forty-nine feet above sea level, which slopes easily to the lower levels adjacent. Several years ago the geodetic surveyors made this point a signal station.

The northern and central sections—much the greater part of the town—are among the most fertile of the county and were settled early by competent and prosperous farmers, stock raisers and dairymen. The somewhat rougher sections were once heavily wooded, but are now cleared and cultivated. The county poor farm spreads over nearly two-thirds of section 4. In section 24 are a church, town hall, and store, for a few years a cheese factory (its business now transferred), a postoffice from 1896 until discontinued by the establishment of a rural delivery route from Lake Geneva. This incipient village is still named Como. John Chase's cheese factory, in section 10, in active operation for many years, has been absorbed by the Wisconsin Butter and Cheese Company. About 1837 Christopher Payne built a dam and saw mill at Duck lake outlet and sold it to George W. Trimble, his son-in-law, who sold it to Dr. Oliver S. Tiffany. With the coming of pine lumber the mill fell into disuse, decay and forgottenness. In 1858 a flood carried away the relics and the dam, lowering the lake and laying bare many acres of marsh meadow. The forlorn looking cuts and dumps of the old Wisconsin Central Railway Company are yet to be seen, yet a little more strongly marked than the Indian mounds. Their course was across sections 36, 25, 26, 23, 14, 11, 10, 9, 8, 5 to the Elkhorn line. In 1911-12 agents or operators were buying or in other way acquiring a few real or shadowy rights of way along this line for a proposed electric railway from Lake Geneva to Whitewater. New hope has been raised, and though nothing substantial is assured, old and new hope may soon end in fruition.

The whole area of improved land in 1910 was 19,413 acres, valued at \$1,584,500; average value per acre, \$81.62. Acreages of principal crops, 1910, were: Barley, 693; corn, 3,073; hay field, 2,947; oats, 2,151; orchard, 138; potatoes, 104; rye, 54; timber, 2,425; wheat, 82. Returns of live stock were: 3,064 cattle, \$79,100; 686 hogs, \$6,900; 759 horses, \$62,000; 591 sheep, \$2,000. Valuation of town, 3.596 per cent. of that of whole county.

Population of town (including village, in 1850 and 1860): 1850, 1,557; 1860, 2,272; 1870, 1,039; 1880, 930; 1890, 1,073; 1900, 1,191; 1910, 1,142.

Patents issued from the land office to the following named persons are recorded at the county seat: Alanson Clark Abell, section 25; Harrison Augier, 1, 12; William Averill, 17; John S. Bacon, 2; Lewis Baldwin, 29;

John Barr, Sr., 10, 15; Hiram Beals, 30; Anson Bell, 11; James Alexander Bell, 4; Joseph Bennett, 14; Daniel S. Benton, 3, 9, 10; Charles Boyle, 12, 13; Daniel Edwin Bradley, 7; Milo Edwin Bradley, 1; Deodat Brewster, 1; Arthur Bronson, 34; Charles P. Brown, 29; John Brown, 33; Amos and Hiram Cahoon, 11; Amos Cary, 35; George and Simon Williams Clark, 35; George Coburn, 19; Louis Leander Cook, 4; Seth Cowles, 9, 15; Lewis Curtis, 28; Charles Dickerman, 18; Samuel Dunbar, 7; John Dunlap, 10, 11; Baronet V. Eckerson, 30; Ephraim P. S. Enos, 20; John Evans, 32; Andrew Ferguson, 26; John Powell Flack and Thomas Flack, 3; Richard Baker Flack, 9; George Gale, 3; Ludwig Giese, 32; Samuel Gott, 24; Elihu Gray, 9; Alvah Grow, 3; Daniel Parmelee Handy, 30; Noah Harriman, 14; Edmund Storrs Harvey, 13, 18; John Haskins, 26; Alonzo Herrick, 9; Jacob Herrick, 21; William D. Holbrook, 31; Mason A. Hollister, 32; Harvey Houghton, 30; John Hutton, 19; Seth W. Kelley, 10; Jacob Kenel, 21; George Lamberson, 4; James Lewis, 13; Thomas McKaig, 25; Gurdon Saltonstall Murdock, 18; Joseph Musgrave, 21; Cyril Leach Oatman; Zenas Ogden, 1, 21; Jasper William Peat, 7; Anthony Peck, 19; Jason Peck, 9; John R. Peck, 2; William Pentland, 7; Eveline H. Porter, 1; Langdon Cheves Porter, 11; Newton Rand, 27; Alanson C. Reed, 23; Leland M. Rhodes, 15; Brittain Ross, 15; Morris Ross, 14, 15; William Pangburn Ross, 22; William Rounds, 19; Nehemiah Rouse, 10; Adam Martin Russell, 17; Robert Emmett Russell, 24; Daniel Ryan, 34; John Carpenter Schuyler, 25; Hiram Spencer, 19; Oliver P. Standish, 10; Edward Stevens, 13; Sanford Wait, 12; Greenleaf Stevens Warren, 3; Robert Wells Warren, 4, 32, 35; Joseph Webb, 8; George Weller, 35; Barton Brenton Wilkinson, 13; Israel, Sr., and Royal Joy Williams, 31; Silas Wright, 23.

William Averill married Eliza Monahan, March 2, 1844.

John Barr (1792-1860), son of Allen, came from Scotland with wife Barbara Black. He died in Linn, to which town he had removed.

Hiram Beals (1809-1880) was son of Daniel Beals (born 1767) and Hannah Wheat (born 1770), and grandson of Richard Beals; came in 1843 from Cummington, Massachusetts, to section 30, Geneva, with wife Rebecca Orisa (1812-1883), daughter of William and Rebecca Axtel, who were consins.

Charles Boyle (died 1860) married, second, Marjory Brown, October 24, 1841.

Deodat Brewster (1789-1881), a native of Connecticut; wife named Lois (1789-1872); had several descendants in North Geneva.

Amos Cahoon (1780-1860); married Mary Williams (1796-1874).



George Coburn (1810-1897) married Charity (1807-1897), daughter of John and Margaret Reichard, both of Livingston county, New York. He lived for long across the town-line road in section 24, Delavan, and died at Elkhorn.

Samuel Dunbar (1806-1872) came from Belfast in 1833 to New York; to Geneva 1839; married, first, Elizabeth Thompson (1809-1852); second, Mrs. Mary (McDougall) Streeter. His family seems to have become permanent in the county.

John Dunlap (1796-1879) was son of Robert, a soldier of the Revolution, and Mary Letts. He married, first, Cynthia Kinne, who was mother of his children; second, Hannah, daughter of Samuel Armstrong and Mary Gregg.

Ephraim P. S. Enos died March 20, 1860, leaving wife Polly, daughter of Melzer Dinsmore.

Daniel P. Handy's will was dated March 4, 1868, and proved June 25, same year. He married successively Maria and Lydia Wheat Beals, daughters of Hiram Beals and Hannah Wheat. Lydia W. died in 1868.

Noah Harriman (1805-1903) married Lucinda Davis in 1826,—both of Vermont. He lived for several years in Lafayette and died at Elkhorn. He was a farmer and a licensed exhorter of the Methodist church.

Edmund S. Harvey (1819-1899) was son of Thankful, daughter of Bethuel Robinson, of Willington, Connecticut. He came to Geneva in 1840 and permitted himself to forget his father's, step-father's and half-sister's names. His first wife, Nancy A. Fowle, married July 11, 1841, was his children's mother.

John Haskins (1811-1887) married Olivia N. (Vose), widow of John Seymour. John Vose Seymour, of Lake Geneva, was her son. John and James Haskins bought and improved the water power in section 25, and became residents of the village.

Moses S. Herrick died in 1872. His wife was Julia Ann, daughter of Jacob Herrick and Roxana Bradley.

Mason A. Hollister (born 1818), son of John, son of Elisha (as told), married Matilda (born 1834), daughter of John Dalton.

William Pentland died in 1845. He left sons who were long known as farmers of the northern part of the town.

Langdon C. Porter married Eunice Wright, March 13, 1844.

William P. Ross (1812-1887), son of Morris, married Polly Maria, daughter of Jacob Herrick. Their son, Washington (born 1845), was a soldier of the Civil war.

Nehemiah Rouse (1803-1874), son of Anthony, married Maria, daughter of Henry Plate. She died in 1875. One of their eight children was Hannah, wife of Ethan B. Farnum.

Hiram Spencer (1799-1878), son of Noah, came in 1845. His wife, Lois (1804-1883), was daughter of Nathaniel Moseley and Charlotte Dewey. This family had several local connections by marriage.

Edward Stevens (1813-1893) had wife Adeline (1808-1885). A son, Martin E. (born 1840), was a soldier of the Twenty-second Infantry. A daughter, Emma, was born in 1843.

Many of the early settlers of Geneva, like those of other towns, had large families, and a minute division of land was avoided by westward emigration. Thus it not seldom happens that they are represented, if at all, at the old homes by the children of daughters. In the sub-pioneer period, too, there appeared many whose names, once heard daily, are already becoming but memories. Among these disappearing names are Baggs, Bagnell, Case, Chase, Clapp, Gates, Goodspeed, Hand, Howe, Jackson, Lytle, Phelps, Potter, Vincent and Wales. Some of the old families, however, are yet to be found in the villages and the adjacent towns.

In summer automobile tourists from Chicago and the farthest east find one of their principal routes through Bloomfield into Geneva and thence by Elkhorn, Sugar Creek, Lagrange and Whitewater to the sub-polar regions,—literally tearing up the miles and flinging them behind in long-hovering clouds of dust,—to men of the Civil war a reminder of the march of armies. In their wildest battle-inspired dreams neither Big Foot nor Christopher Payne ever saw an endless procession of invincible "shovers" taking each his imperial right of way across counties and states. But the prophet Nahum may have foreseen the age of gasoline and rubber-tired chariots.

At the first two elections the original town of Geneva, as yet undivided, was twelve miles square. In 1844 the four towns chose each its own local officers, its chairman being also a member of the county board of supervisors. The return to commissioner government—1862-1870—relieved the chairmen of that period from duty as board members.

#### MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARD AND CHAIRMEN.

John M. Capron -----	1842	Charles Moorhouse Goodsell---	1849
Thomas Hovey -----	1843	David Williams -----	1851-2
John A. Farnum --	1844-7, '53	Joseph Gates -----	1854
Simon William Spafard--	1848, '50	Charles W. Smith-----	1855-6, '58

Alonzo Potter -----1857  
 Dr. Alexander S. Palmer---1859-'61  
 Osborn Hand -----1862  
 Samuel Henry Stafford---1863, '77  
 Shepard O. Raymond -----1864  
 Cyril Leach Oatman ----1865-6, '70  
 Charles Dunlap -----1867-9, '72-6  
 James Simmons -----1871  
 Charles Palmitier -----1878  
 William H. Hammersley---1879-85  
 Henry S. Bull-----1886-7

Washington Ross -----1888-9  
 Daniel D. Fairchild-----1890-1, '95  
 Henry J. Noblet-----1892  
 William Edmund Dunbar---1893-4  
 William Dwight Wales---1896-99  
 William Penn Dunlap-----1900-4  
 William Thomas Taylor-----1905  
 Robert J. Lean-----1906  
 C. Monroe Gates-----1907-11  
 Charles Wurth -----1912

## ASSOCIATE SUPERVISORS.

Harvey E. Allen-----1863'  
 Charles Minton Baker-----1870  
 Joel Barber -----1868  
 Frank P. Brewster-----1894  
 Ira Brown -----1852  
 William Worth Byington.1867, '72-4  
 Amos Cahoon -----1845-'8, '54  
 Alvah Chandler -----1845-8  
 Arnestus D. Colton-----1862  
 Martius Dyar Cowdery---1873-6  
 Ebenezer Dayton -----1843  
 A. Pierre Deignan-----1895  
 Christopher F. Deignan-----  
 -----1888-90, '98-1912  
 James J. Dewey-----1866  
 William Edmund Dunbar---1886-7  
 Charles Dunlap--1863-6, '71, '77-8,  
 86  
 Daniel D. Fairchild-----1881-85  
 Ethan B. Farnum-----1857, '60  
 John Allen Farnum -----1843  
 Gideon E. S. Fellows-----1861  
 Andrew Ferguson -----1856-7  
 John Gray Flack-----1880  
 Richard Baker Flack-----1851

Ethan Lamphere Gilbert---1882-5  
 James Gray -----1852  
 Joseph Griffin -----1855  
 William H. Hammersley ---1875-8  
 Jared Hand -----1859-60  
 Jesse Hand -----1842  
 James Haskins -----1844, '50  
 John Haskins -----1851, '53  
 Apollos Hastings -----1858  
 Alexander Henry -----1905-6  
 Jacob Herrick -----1844, '49  
 Jason A. Herrick -----1880  
 Levi Jackson -----1854, '69-71  
 Robert J. Lean -----1896-1900  
 Thomas McDonald -----1891-04  
 William K. May-----1842  
 Isaac Moorhouse -----1892  
 Henry J. Noblet-----1893, '95  
 Cyril L. Oatman -----1864  
 Edward Pentland -----1879-80  
 Ellery Channing Petrie---1907-12  
 Cyrus King Phelps-----1888  
 Alonzo Potter -----1856  
 Edward Quigley-----1865  
 William H. Reynolds-----1901-4

Harrison Rich -----	1859	Samuel Henry Stafford---	1861, '79
Michael Rouse -----	1881, '87	Oliver P. Standish-----	1862
William Rouse -----	1890-1	Edward Stevens -----	1849
Sylvester Curtis Sanford-----	1853	Charles Wales -----	1855, '58-9
Albert E. Smith-----	1867-8	Festus A. Williams-----	1888, '96-7
Harvey S. Stafford-----	1872	James G. Williams-----	1850

## TOWN CLERKS.

Lyman Redington -----	1842	Jonathan T. Abell -----	1856-66
Lewis Curtis -----	1843	John A. Smith -----	1867-8
James Simmons -----	1844	Charles Edwin Buell-----	1869-71
Erasmus Darwin Richardson--		William H. Hammersley---	1872-3
	1845-6, '50	John Bell Simmons-----	1874-85
Simeon Williams Spafard--	1847-8	A. Pierre Deignan -----	1886-7
Thomas McKaig -----	1849	Lewis George Foster-----	1888
Dr. Clarkson Miller-----	1851-2	William Dwight Wales-----	1889-91
Benj. Blodgett Humphrey--	1853-4	Frank Abbott-----	1892-8, 1900-12
Simeon Gardner -----	1855	Albert Dinsmore -----	1899

## TOWN TREASURER.

Charles Minton Baker-----	1842-3	Ralph T. Moody-----	1864
Foster Y. Howe -----	1844-6	William H. Lee-----	1865-6, '69
Lewis Curtis -----	1847	Schuyler S. Hanna-----	1867
Andrew Ferguson -----	1848	William Alexander -----	1868
John Marsh -----	1849-50	Sylvester Curtis Sanford---	1870-1
Joseph Gates -----	1851	John Burton -----	1872-3
Simeon Williams Spafard--	1852-3	Arthur G. Palmer-----	1886-7
Linns Emerick -----	1854	Albert Dinsmore -----	1888-94
Elon Andrus -----	1855, '57	William H. Howe-----	1895-9
Thomas Baker Gray--	1856, '74-85	Samuel James Dunbar-----	1900-6
William L. Valentine-----	1858-60	John McLean -----	1907-12
George M. Barber-----	1861-63		

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Jonathan T. Abell-----	1860-7	Charles Minton Baker -----	1871
Thomas Ashe -----	1904-5	Warren Beckwith---	1859-60, '75-80

Francis A. Buckbee-----1877-86  
 Henry S. Bull -----1874-7, '80-1  
 James F. Campbell--1888-91, 1904-5  
 Nelson B. Campbell-----1908-11  
 Martius Dyar Cowdery-----1872-4  
 Frank J. Dalrymple -----  
                                   1896-1903, '06-12  
 A. Pierre Deignan-----1886  
 Albert Dinsmore -----1900-1  
 Charles Dunlap -----1866-7, '71  
 Daniel D. Fairchild-----1889-90  
 Bezaleel W. Farnum-----1861  
 Floyd E. Gray -----1891-5

Thomas Baker Gray-----1861-4  
 Jared Hand -----1864-5  
 Joseph Spencer Hand-----1886  
 George D. Johnson--'95-1902, '05-8  
 Thomas F. Johnson-----1885-6  
 Matthew E. Lee -----1887-8  
 Bernard McGuire---1894, '97-1900  
 Cyril Leach Oatman--1859-60, '63-6  
 Washington Ross ---1878-9, '82-88  
 Michael Rouse -----1865-8  
 Stephen Bemis Van Buskirk-1870-1  
 James N. Webster-----1892-7  
 Collins M. Williams-----1900-2

Mr. Abell's service as justice began in 1851 and continued nearly without interval until his death, February 8, 1867.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### CITY OF LAKE GENEVA.

Solomon Juneau, in May, 1836, had told Charles A. Noyes, just arrived from Chicago, of golden possibilities lying between the lake and Rock river, and especially of the mill section at Geneva lake. He said that Hodgson and Brink had left two of their men to make such improvements as were needful to secure their claim to the whole section, and that as soon as their surveying contract should be finished they were going there to improve the water power and to build a town. The prospects looked fair to Mr. Noyes and with his cousin, Orrin Hatch Coe, he again left Chicago, reaching the disputed claim about May 21st, after much wandering in five counties. He found there three log houses, all occupied. One of these, just within the town of Linn, was Thomas Hovey's; one, southeast of the outlet, was occupied by Hodgson and Brink's men; and one, across the outlet, by Christopher Payne.

Ostrander and Henry explained that they had been to Milwaukee for provisions and had overstayed by three weeks for a "little spree with the boys." Returning, they had found that Payne and Mosher had been a fortnight in possession, within which time they had built their cabin, and that they were indisposed to heed an informal notice to quit. Payne some time afterward admitted that he had seen Brink's claim marks, but thought them somebody's tomfoolery. Noyes and Coe bought a quarter interest in the whole claim for five hundred dollars, of Ostrander and Henry, who acted as agents and in their own behalf as co-claimants. Hodgson ratified the sale, though he could not for some weeks return to treat or fight with Payne. Noyes having advised compromise, to which Payne was not averse, he staked out a race as a first step in mill building. In the following night, without consulting Noyes, Messrs. Ostrander and Henry tore out Payne's framework for a dam across the outlet. The next day Coe went eastward for money and Noyes soon set out for a millwright at Milwaukee. They had previously cut and hauled logs for two houses, and Noyes enjoined his men not to overstep the north and south quarter line temporarily dividing the rival claimants. At his return from Milwaukee he found his caution had been disregarded and one house was finished.



Payne, too, had been away and had brought from Belvidere James Van Slyke and wife. He moved this family by night into the new house, as the Noyes party learned next morning from the smoking chimney. A half-dozen men rushed into the cabin before Payne could take his gun, marched him to his own house which they demolished, performed a ring dance around him, and banished him with threats to drown him if he should come back. He and Van Slyke went away, leaving Mrs. Van Slyke to their enemies, who made her as comfortable as they could. Two or three days later the first white native of Walworth county was born. Noyes learned all this on his return with the millwright. He says: "Ostrander and Henry were wild with glee in relating to me the heroic exploit of driving off the old man Payne. I deprecated it, and told them an arbitration of the settlers ought to be the first resort (there being no legal authority), and further, I told them they need not flatter themselves they were rid of Payne. If physical force was to decide the contest he would acquire it if possible, and that ere long. I dampened their glee and incurred their displeasure by denouncing their conduct."

A week later Payne came with two wagon-loads of warriors and drove toward the new house. Noyes, with a hickory cane and a half-dozen comrades, placed themselves on guard at the door. As an equal number of the enemy came up Noyes spoke and said: "Gentlemen, you come with as much noise and gusto as though you had some important project in view."

"Yes," says Schoonover, one of Payne's champion fighters, "we've come to drive out a d—d lot of land pirates, and reinstate Uncle Payne as the only rightful proprietor to this mill section. We have brought tools necessary to put up a mill and settle the country around the lake, and if force is required we are ready."

To this Noyes answered that he did not believe they would begin fighting without first knowing all the facts. These he set forth from his point of view, reminded them that there were other claimants about the bay whose rights must be protected according to settler's rules, and said that if they should choose to remain on Payne's disputed quarter-section he would not interfere until Hodgson should arrive. But they must not meddle with the rest of the section nor with individual claims.

Schoonover asked who Noyes called himself, to show so much authority; said that soft words would not win; that he believed they were land pirates and had no just claims there; that the next day his party would begin to build a mill and settle the country; that they would pay no attention whatever to the rights pretended. Payne, with others who had been in the rear, came forward, and the Noyes manuscript runs a little way thus:

"Schoonover says, 'Uncle Payne, what will you put in the house?'

"I told him that Van Slyke, if he thought himself worthy, could enter; but none other of their party.

" 'Just as I expected,' says Schoonover, 'we have got to fight and we may as well begin. Just form a circle, call in any two of your men at a time, and if I get tired before I whip you all, friend Gilbert will spell me.'

"This started Sam Brittain's Saxon (for he was English). He steps forward and says: 'D—n you! threaten of whipping us all? Will you try me first?'

"I jumped between with my shillelah and said: 'Hold on boys! Better sleep one night over it before shedding blood, for that won't end it.' Payne called Schoonover back, had a short chat with him, and began to unload and arrange for night quarters on the greensward. Van Slyke walked demurely into the cabin, and we left, to ponder on the morrow."

The next day the Payne party, having looked about, traced claim lines, and consulted, went after dinner to cut logs on the quarter west of the Payne claim, and began to haul them to the site of his house. By night they had them piled nine logs high and ready for the plates. Noyes then told them that they had been cutting logs on Eggleston's claim, that he had gone to Milwaukee for provisions, and that they could see evidence of his ownership. Schoonover and Gilbert, scarred bullies from the Kishwaukee, "told me to go to h—, to protect ourselves if we could, for they intended next day to put up five or six house bodies on the other side of the outlet; and if we would help them they would treat, for they had a bit of rum."

Noyes walked away quietly and Payne's men thought themselves masters of the situation. After their supper they entertained themselves by whooping, yelling, drumming on empty barrels, firing small arms, and they kept up these senseless noises all night. In the morning Mr. Winchester, who had come with his wife and child from Milwaukee, asked Noyes if he had slept. "Not much, but I've dreamed some good." "Let us have it." "Well, when they come over to put on their plates let us go down and cut up their building." Said Winchester, "That's my hand. Mayn't I be captain?" As a dozen of Payne's men crossed the outlet Captain Winchester marched toward them at the head of ten men with shouldered axes.

"When within six feet of Payne, Winchester made a bound, slapped one hand on his right shoulder, and gave two or three shakes, and it was no maiden's grip, I assure you, for said Winchester, although his weight did not exceed one hundred fifty pounds, had more strength of muscle, especially in hand and arm, than anyone I ever knew. Payne turned his head to speak.

Winchester, with the other fist drawn, says: 'Not a word, or I go through you like a streak of lightning. You yelled enough last night.' At that, Payne attempted to put his right hand in his pocket, which Winchester prevented. Thus far none of Payne's party had moved from the plate. Winchester now says, 'Boys, demolish that building.' Tom Spriggs and self, who stood next to Winchester, sprang up with the rest; but no sooner up than Schoonover and Gilbert circled around toward us. We jumped down and met them with drawn axes. Says Schoonover: 'What! use axes to fight?' I told him I despised the idea of striking such scoundrels with my fist, and that axes were quite as humane as pistols and muskets with which they had tried to frighten us."

Payne here called Schoonover aside for further conference while Winchester's axemen chopped down the house. Schoonover came back smiling, admitted that the boys were pretty good soldiers, but he now believed more than ever that Payne was in the right. He said he had advanced five hundred dollars on a contract to pay nine hundred dollars for one-ninth interest in the claim, and Gilbert and others had contracted similarly. He further said: "I'll tell you what we are going to do. We find you are too many for us, and we, or most of us, are going to mount our horses and put out for help. I can raise forty men on the North Kishwaukee and Payne at least thirty on the South, and in a week we shall be back with seventy men, armed as the law directs, and then you can fight as you please."

To this answered Noyes: "Go! you can't scare up five more such scoundrels as yourself in all Illinois; and as for advancing five hundred dollars, I don't believe you are worth five hundred cents."

Whereat Schoonover: "You are too many for a rough and tumble, but if I can have a fair fight, with no interfering, I'll pledge myself to whip your crowd."

Brittain stepped forward, saying, "A fair fight is my hand. Now pitch in."

Schoonover pitched in, but was quickly pitched out with a pair of blackened eyes and a bloody nose. Brittain stumbled and Schoonover fell upon him "with a thumb for each eye;" but, baffled here, he tried to bite off Brittain's nose. Sprigg here interfered and asked if this was fair fighting. Schoonover ran for an axe and Sprigg met him with another one. Here this Homeric battle ended with a few more "winged words." Payne long afterward told Noyes that his men had at first intended to take their firearms with them, but changed that notion. He had forgotten to pocket his own derringier. He said he was glad there were no such weapons at hand, else

there would have been corpses at Geneva that day. The Kishwaukeens retired with threats to come again, and Noyes resumed work on his race and mill-framing.

Three weeks after the battle a new party came from Chicago by way of Marengo. While the late contention was in progress Mosher and Van Slyke had slipped away and, representing themselves as sole claimants at Lake Geneva, had tried to induce Lewis B. Goodsell, George L. Campbell and Andrew Ferguson to buy their rights, which they offered at a low rating. Goodsell had known Van Slyke at Cooperstown, and did not fully trust him; but he risked and lost four hundred dollars. Mosher then went out into the vastness of Illinois, and Walworth knew him no more. Payne heard of this sale and, as he was unable to renew war, he went to Chicago and thus Goodsell learned some useful truth. Hodgson, too, was sent for, and came from Waukesha. He first offered to sell to Noyes and Coe a half-interest in the mill section, if Ostrander and Henry would sell their shares; but these men saw some larger advantage in holding them. Hodgson then offered to give his quarter-interest if his past expenses were paid. But Noyes had now some larger plans. The Goodsell party had found R. Wells Warren at St. Charles and had taken him into their partnership, and to these men Hodgson sold his own and Brink's rights—without the latter's knowledge or approval. Payment of two thousand dollars left the Goodsell-Warren party in possession and the settlement of Lake Geneva went peaceably forward unto this day.

Mr. Noyes could write of himself and his affairs from his own knowledge, but may have been somewhat at fault as to the negotiations between Hodgson and the newcomers. There are other accounts of this business and its attendant incidents, and it is probable that Mr. Simmons has written with substantial correctness. The history of a land title, however, is of less present interest than that of the rise of a city.

Mr. Warren was a practical and competent business man, and his co-partners were not merely speculators. The race was finished and a sawmill began work in March, 1837. In 1838 Charles M. Goodsell was given a lease of water power for four years, without charge, and he built a grist mill, which began to grind in October. Mr. Warren bought this mill and worked it until 1848, when he built a larger one. There was another water power, with a fall of twelve feet, in section 25, within the present city limits, first claimed, it is said, by P. O. Sprague, but was soon in possession of Sidney Sage, who sold in 1842 to James and John Haskins. These men built a sawmill the next year. In 1875 the Crawford Reaper Company for a few years

found larger use for this power, and then it became again the property of John Haskins.

In 1837 the seven owners of section 36, namely, R. Wells Warren, Greenleaf S. Warren, Dr. Philip Maxwell, Col. James Maxwell, Lewis B. Goodsell, Andrew Ferguson and George L. Campbell, employed Thomas McKaig to survey and plat the village of Geneva. This work was finished and recorded in May, 1840. Two blocks were reserved for parks, one for a cemetery, and also ground for churches and school. The base line of this survey was that part of the highway from Kenosha to Beloit lying within the village limits, and was named Main street. Other early villagers named were Charles M. Baker, Henry Carter, William Casporus, W. Densmore Chapin, George Clark, Arnestus D. Colton, Dudley Wesley Cook, Experience Estabrook, Benjamin E. Gill, Joseph Griffin, Thomas W. Hill, Thomas Hovey, Thomas McKaig, Dr. James McNish, Russell H. Mallory, Charles A. Noyes, Cyril L. Oatman, Amos Pond, Samuel Ross, Ransom A. Sheldon, Simeon W. Spafard, Horace Starkey, Dr. Oliver S. Tiffany, Cornelius P., Philander K. and William H. Van Velzer, Asahel P. and Jonathan Ward, Thomas D. Warren, Lucian Wright. Several of these men owned land in other towns and some of them lived in these towns.

#### TAVERNS AND HOTELS.

R. Wells Warren's first log house was earth-floored and was heated by a fireplace at one end, which, for several months, had no chimney but a hole in the roof. Being also a hotel, it was furnished with a long bench and four bedsteads. The latter were each of oak rails naturally supported at one end by thrusting between the logs of the cabin wall, and artificially at the other end by a single stake with cross-head. The bedding was of wild grass. In 1837 Mr. Warren built a real hotel, at Main and Centre streets, near the old house, and January 8, 1838, entertained one hundred ninety guests, mostly dancers, from near and far, from whom he collected about seven hundred dollars—for in that golden age there were no bad accounts. Abiel Manning and Albert A. Thompson occupied this house, the Geneva Hotel, in 1843. Apollos W. Hastings bought it in 1844 and in 1848 rented it to Harrison Rich. Harvey E. Allen bought and occupied the house in 1851, and sold it to Sabra Delaware in 1856. In 1859 Asa W. Farr bought it at a bankrupt sale and sold it to Lansing D. Hale and others. In 1858 Nelson Pitkin came from Kenosha, took the house (probably as tenant), and named it Commercial Hotel. He was a little, bewigged, old-fashioned Connecticut innkeeper



who may have been in his day, then long past, a militia officer, and must have been a relative of several distinguished namesakes. He had seen better days, and he showed what landlord manners were in 1820. But to sit at his table was to know something of Barnecide feasts; for the times were very hard, he was poor and a stranger, and the other hotel had most of the public favor. Philo B. Baird was landlord in 1860, but it is not learned whether this was for one year or for five years. In 1866 John Christian was tenant. In 1869 the house became a boarding house for the Geneva Seminary for a term of two years. In 1872 B. K. Cowles leased the house and named it St. Denis. The latest proprietor, as here remembered, was George W. Ransford, from about 1875. In 1895 the house was pulled down and its site is yet bare.

Greenleaf S. Warren built the Lake House at Main and Broad streets, in 1837, and was its landlord. His brother, Thomas D. Warren, and his brother-in-law, Arnestus D. Colton, each about 1845, succeeded, and in 1846 Mr. Colton rented it for two years to Harrison Rich, but returned as landlord and remained until about 1862, when he sold it to Peter Van Slyck. Samuel H. Stafford bought and occupied it in 1864 with John S. Griffin, his brother-in-law, as partner in business. The house had been extended from time to time, and Mr. Stafford made further improvements. Other landlords were Edwin Woodman, W. G. Barrett, George W. Ransford, Orlando Leonard Blakesley and his brother William, and Aaron L. Vanderpool. About 1892 the house was further altered and improved and was new-named Stafford House. At some time since it became the Hotel Florence. Its old oak frame has been time-tested, but its end may be near, for there is much talk of building in the present century's style.

David T. Whiting built a wholly new hotel by the lakeside, at the foot of Broad street, in 1873, and named it for himself. It was planned to meet the wants of summer visitors to the already famous lake. It was four stories high, built of wood in the somewhat ornate style of that period. It had competent managers, and its business for several years justified the cost of its building and furnishing—forty thousand dollars or more, it is said. It was burned to the ground in July, 1894, and the lots on which it stood passed to new ownership.

The Union House, opened in 1870 by Benjamin Fish, in Broad street, near the railway, and kept by John Kohn in 1881, is mentioned by Mr. Cutler, but not by Mr. Simmons. A store was moved from Main street and joined to this house, which in 1892 became the Garrison House, and about 1894 the Hotel Denison. Outwardly it is a homely gambrel-roofed house, but its management within makes all needful amends. This house, like the Hotel Florence, is likely to be rebuilt in not many years more.



## EARLY BUSINESS MEN.

Charles M. Goodsell built a grist mill in 1838 and worked it for nearly four years, on liberal terms given by the proprietors of the village as to use of the water power, and custom came to him from afar—even from the Lake Michigan shore and Rock river valley. But he steadfastly refused to grind for distillers' use. About 1842 R. Wells Warren bought the mill and worked it till 1848, when he built a new and improved one. In 1854-5 he sold this property to the brothers, Joseph W., Henry and Rees Case, after whom came James Williams, Mr. Cogswell and Shepard O. Raymond successively as part owners. In 1859 Harvey E. Allen built the "Red Mill," which in 1866 was sold to the Geneva Manufacturing Company, and for two years became a woolen mill. It was later refitted for grinding oatmeal. There is still a busy feed mill near one of these old sites, built substantially of brick, by or for Judson G. Sherman.

Mr. Simmons, in his "Annals," mentioned other manufacturing enterprises—among them the Crawford reaper works in 1875. Most of these began with reasonable hope of success and some of them flourished for a few years, bringing to the village increase of population and general trade, and some of that good remains. But the conditions which now for long have brought the smaller factories throughout the country quite generally to naught have been felt here. If water power is of yet further use to man as, no doubt, it is, that at Lake Geneva will not forever flow uselessly, or but for minor uses, on its tortuous way to the gulf.

Among the earlier business and professional men and mechanics were:

William Alexander (1801-1885), the first and for long the only cooper, came in 1839. He died at the village.

The Allen brothers, Harvey E., Seymour and William H., wagon-makers and blacksmiths, came in 1845. Harvey E. died in 1864. Their relationship to other Allens is not learned.

Joel Barber, son of Solon and Hannah, born 1828 in St. Lawrence county, New York, married Julia L. and Carrie M. Marsh, cousins; came in 1848; carpenter, stavenmaker, millwright and millowner; twice president of the village.

John Beamsley (1803-1897), shoemaker and dealer, came in 1843. He married Mary Jane, daughter of Philander K. Van Velzer, July 4, 1858.

John Brink (1810-1904), surveyor and earliest claimant of the water-power section, died at Crystal Lake, Illinois.

John M., Newton, Seth M. and William H. Capron's names are found

in earliest real estate records. One or more of them were of the firm of Capron, Wheeler & Whipple, coming as general dealers in 1839, and soon afterward building a distillery, which was but one year in operation.

William Casporus, a carpenter, came in 1837 and was killed the next year by falling with a broken scaffold while building his house at Main and Madison streets.

Henry B. Conant (1825-1903) came in 1846 as a building contractor, and partner with Cyrus W. Maynard, his brother-in-law, who came a year earlier. In judgment and skill they were among the foremost in the county.

Dudley W. Cook, wagonmaker, came from Cooperstown about 1837, in which year his son, the first white boy, was born and died in the village. He went to California in 1849 and died there.

Jotham W. Curtis, blacksmith, burned Mr. Payne's house at Duck Lake, about 1839, destroying a just then valuable set of carpenter's tools, axes, etc. Mr. Payne and his men caught him, forced him into confession and banished him.

Lewis Curtis (1813-1904) was born in Chenango county; came in 1840 and bought John Dunlap's store. In the same year he married Mary Elizabeth (1822-1868), daughter of Hiram Hunphrey and Mary (Blodgett) Foster. He was the earliest drug dealer at the village, and continued in general trade for many years, ten of which he was postmaster.

James J. Dewey (1814-1898), a native of St. Lawrence county, opened a hat store in 1845, and soon became Mr. Ferguson's partner. He was postmaster in the Taylor-Fillmore administrations. His first wife was Eliza Ann Bates (1815-1838), of Cooperstown; his second wife was Selina A. Merriam (1827-1870).

Anthony Dobbs, shoemaker, came in 1844. About ten years later he was village president.

John Dunlap (died 1879) was son of Robert (born 1757), a soldier of the Revolution, and grandson of John (1718-1813), a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, and immigrant. The younger John was a half-brother of Asenath, wife of Thomas McKaig. In 1839 he began in business at the village, but sold to Lewis Curtis.

Cornwell Esmond came about 1837 and built his blacksmith shop at Broad and Geneva streets, now the site of the Episcopal church.

Benjamin E. Gill (1814-1888), mason and plasterer, came in 1837. He was an early village president. He went to California in 1850, and lived to return.

Joseph Griffin came from Cooperstown in 1842, and was the first judge

of probate. As he had Charles M. Baker always within call he served very creditably, and made a comfortable living from office fees, and from the produce of his farm in section 30 of Lyons.

Lansing Duane Hale (1818-1883), son of Samuel Hale and Sarah Abell, came from Owego in 1843 and was in retail trade for twenty-two years. His first wife was Rebecca Ellis (1823-1846); second wife, Jane Elizabeth (1830-1902), daughter of Sweet Allen and Jemima Spicer. His brother, Otis K. Hale (1825-1902), began in trade in 1853. His wife was Ann L., daughter of John Beeden and Serena Garrison.

Thomas J. Hanna (1809-1900) came in 1845 as a cabinetmaker, and prospered at his business. Mrs. Hanna was a pioneer in the millinery trade.

John Haskins (1811-1887) with his brother James came in 1842, and built a sawmill at the lower water power. In 1855-1863 they were in the hardware trade. Thereafter they were active in all the greater local enterprises. John's wife was Olivia (Vose), widow of John Seymour. She was born 1829, died 1876.

Dr. Stephen Ingham (1778-1875) was born at Richmond, Massachusetts, and in 1803 married Huldah Ambler (born 1787). He came to Geneva in 1841. He owned a farm in section 12, Linn.

Dr. Alexander Lawson (1815-1871) was born in Perthshire, Scotland; was graduated at the University of Glasgow; came to Philadelphia in 1837; to Geneva in 1849, where he practiced as a botanic physician.

Daniel Locke (1820-1897), son of James and Lydia, was born in Cheshire county, New Hampshire; married, first, Clarissa Wright, of Otsego county; came to Geneva as a gunsmith in 1843; married Elizabeth Booth, at Springfield, in 1867.

Russell H. Mallary (or Mallory?), born in 1803 at Middletown, Vermont, came from Beardstown, Illinois, in 1838; became sheriff in 1841; went into business at East Troy with Mr. Oatman in 1843; returned to Geneva and died in March, 1852. In 1838 Mallary & Oatman brought from Illinois the first drove of hogs, of a breed, the continuance of which the agricultural society has never encouraged by offer of premium. These brutes, shifting for themselves under the oak trees, never became even streakily fat, and when wanted were hunted and shot like other wild game. Calista E. (1809-1878), daughter of Eli Oatman and Mary Symonds, was Mr. Mallory's wife.

Philip D. Marshall came from Milwaukee in 1843 and brought with him the "Ariel," the first of the Geneva lake fleet. It had masts, spars and sails, but its surest motive power was a pole. It carried twenty or more passengers, and, having previously crossed Lake Michigan, the trip to Fontana and

Williams Bay did not overtask it. Captain Marshall built and rented a store, but for himself preferred a shanty, where he sold apples and cider. He was also a shaver of shingles.

Dr. Ansel D. Merriitt came in 1844, but moved about 1852 to Woodstock. He died in 1878.

Gurdon Montague (1819-1890), born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, came from Trenton, New York, by way of Milwaukee, in 1845. He was known throughout the county as a competent millwright. His wife was M. Maria Post (1823-1866).

Bradford T. Paine (1819-1903), shoemaker, came in 1843. Of his workmen George S. Nethercut and Bruce Frederick are remembered. His wife was Ellen C. Loveland (1819-1903).

Logan McCoy Ross, blacksmith, in 1843 made his shop in Payne's cabin, across the race (southeastward).

Richard D. Short in 1848 began the first regular business as proprietor of a livery stable.

Timothy C. Smith and N. S. Donaldson came in 1844 as dealers in dry goods and groceries.

Simeon W. Spafard (1812-1880), son of Abraham Spafard (Nathan 5, Thomas 4, Thomas 3, Samuel 2, John 1) and Sarah Williams, came about 1838 and in 1842 opened a tinshop and stove store. He married Charlotte L. Sharpe in 1845, and his sisters, Elizabeth W. and Alma O., were wives of Erasmus D. Richardson. Mr. Simmons also mentions him as a brother-in-law of William K. May. In 1854 he was assemblyman. He died at Omaha.

Samuel H. Stafford (1811-1889), a native of Saratoga, son of Henry and Polly (Gay), came from Kenosha in 1848 and with Mr. Dewey engaged in general trade. In 1864 he went into other business.

Horace Starkey, carpenter and millwright, came in 1839. He bought a farm in Walworth in 1867 and died there about ten years later.

Philander K. Van Velzer (1811-1862), son of William Henry, an early settler of Lyons, came in 1837 to the village and for some time made bricks on his lot near the railway and between Dodge and Wisconsin streets. His wife was Prudence (1812-1870), daughter of Hendrick Matteson. His brother, Cornelius P. (1813-1903), also came early. He died at Delavan.

Asahel P. Ward, carpenter, was an early-comer. He built the house since owned by Richard D. Short.

Andrew Jackson Weatherwax (1817-1896) was born in Orleans county, New York; came to Darien in 1845; to Geneva in 1849 as the first resident tailor. In 1861 he and his son, Monroe J. Weatherwax, enlisted in the Fourth Infantry-Cavalry. His wife was Irene Preston (1820-1900).

Lucian Wright came in 1836; owned land north of Duck Lake, where he built a kiln and made lime of the best quality. He moved away a few years later.

Other men, who had some larger part in building this community, or of whom more is known, have been or will be mentioned elsewhere.

Charles M. Goodsell came in 1838 to build and operate a grist mill, but not for that only. He at once began to revive the temporarily suspended religious interest of the little community, organizing a Sunday school and, co-operating with other good men and women, preparing the way for formation of religious societies.

#### RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Rev. Phipps W. Lake, an early settler of Walworth, organized the Baptist society in 1840 at the home of Charles M. Baker, a Presbyterian, but not too much narrowed by his creed. Between 1844 and 1847 a church was built at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, and was rebuilt in 1868 at further cost of seventeen hundred dollars. Though for some years fairly prosperous, the society was relatively poorer than at Delavan, Elkhorn and East Troy. At a business meeting April 5, 1907, it was suggested that it was better to build a new church than to repair the old one, and the pastor was asked to call another meeting. Ten days later it was determined, without dissent, to build, and a committee was directed to canvass for subscriptions. In two weeks two thousand three hundred dollars had been pledged; but this, with a legacy of nearly one thousand dollars from Mrs. H. H. Hawks, was not enough. Appeal to the state convention at last brought five thousand dollars from the Judson A. Roundy bequest. The society was encouraged to new effort and in 1910 a fine new church was built in modern style at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, and dedicated January 13, 1911. In its cornerstone were deposited, among other things, a carefully prepared historical account of the society and a list of its pastors. Both of these papers were the work of Mrs. Amelia (Beardsley) Arnold who, as a child, had known Mr. Lake well and in her later life most or all of his successors.

Phipps Waldo Lake came in 1840, and for a short time in 1845; Peter Conrad, 1844; Joel W. Fish, December, 1845, and in 1885; Caleb Blood, 1852; P. H. Parks, 1855; Noah Barrell, 1857, and in 1863; Samuel Jones, 1858; Thomas Bright, 1859; Elijah M. Nye, 1865; Rodney Gilbert, 1867; Enoch P. Dye, 1869; John D. Pulis, 1872; James Buchanan, 1874; J. E. Roberts, 1876; James Edminster, 1877; Joshua E. Ambrose, 1880; Levi D. Temple, 1882; William McKee, 1884; Charles E. Eade, 1886; John H. Higby, 1888; Robert Gray, 1893; James P. Whyte, 1896; Peter Clark Wright,



1897 and 1901; John A. Monk, 1900; Emory L. Cole, 1902; James A. Larson, 1904; Roy H. Barrett, 1905; George Gladstone Laughlin, 1908. Elder Barrell, born in 1794, died in 1875; his wife was Ann E. Pierce (1804-1865). Both were buried at Lake Geneva. Elder Lake (1789-1866) and wife, Rebecca Beardsley (1792-1884), were buried at Walworth.

As early as 1842 Rev. Thomas Morrissey came from Milwaukee periodically to minister to Catholic families about Lake Geneva. Vicar-general Kundig organized the parish of St. Francis de Sales in 1847, and its members have since built two or three churches. The last is a well-built and well-furnished building, near the east end of Main street, a well-chosen site. It was built within the period of Father Reilly's pastorate, at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars. Its fine organ was the gift of Patrick J. Healy, of Chicago. A suitable rectory, a convenient hall for social and other entertainments and a cemetery are included in the now valuable church property.

The first resident priest was Patrick McKernan, 1847, after whom were P. J. Fander, 1849; Franz Fusseder, 1850; P. J. Mallon, 1854; H. P. Kenney, George H. Brennan, 1856; James Stehle, 1857 and 1862; Henry J. Roche, 1861; Edward O'Connor, 1863; F. O'Farrell, 1867 (died); A. L. David, 1867; James F. Kinsella, 1867; Benedict J. Sineddinck, 1868; Eugene M. McGinnity, 1872; John J. Kinsella, 1873; Nicholas M. Zimmer, 1874; Michael Wenker, about 1883; Eugene Reilly, 1884; Bernard Joseph Burke, 1908. Parish records and other sources of information show some disagreements and uncertainties as to initials, order of succession and dates; but the foregoing list is nearly full and correct. Rev. Martin Kundig, whose early labors in this as in many another county are memorable, was born in the Swiss canton of Schwytz, November 19, 1805; came to Cincinnati in 1828, where he was ordained; in 1833 to Detroit, whence he came, in 1842, to Milwaukee, and in 1844 became, under Rt. Rev. John Martin Henmi, vicar-general of the diocese. He died March 6, 1879.

A society of Presbyterians and Congregationalists was formed in 1839 and built its church, the first Presbyterian, of oak lumber in 1841 at a cost of five hundred dollars. A new church, on the same lot, was begun in 1851 and finished in two years, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. Beginning with thirteen members, the society's increase was mostly Congregationalist, and in 1883 formally changed its name to First Congregational church. The society laid the cornerstone of its third church July 24, 1897, and dedicated the finished building January 19, 1898. This church property is valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. Pastors: Lemuel Hall, 1839; Leonard Rogers, 1841; C. R. French, 1843; Homer H. Benson, 1844; Ed-



ward Goddard Miner, 1855 and 1867; Charles Morgan, 1857; William S. Mather, 1860; Peter S. Van Nest, 1861; Richard Brockway Bull, 1875; George Cady, 1893; William Jay Cady, 1893; Cyrus A. Osborne, 1897; John W. Wilson, 1902 to 1912. Mr. Bull was born in 1820, died 1888; Mr. Hall, 1795-1868; Mr. Van Nest, 1813-1893.

Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper came as early as 1844 to administer communion to a few persons, and from time to time sent mission workers to this field. In 1850 the Episcopal parish of the Holy Communion was organized, and in 1857 the society bought the disused Presbyterian church and occupied it until it could build a chapel on its own ground at Geneva and Broad streets. In 1880 the cornerstone of a permanent building was laid and in 1883 the new church was consecrated. Its material is glacier-borne boulders of various granites, hewn to architectural fitness, and its cost, with organ and other furnishings, was more than twenty thousand dollars. Its resident rectors have been John McNamara, 1850 and 1856; William S. Ludlum, 1852; Gerrit E. Peters, 1853; William H. Studley, 1854; John H. Gasman, 1859; William Dafter, 1861; George N. James, 1864; John Henry Babcock, 1866; William C. Armstrong, 1867; Robert B. Wolseley, 1874; Richard Thomas Kerfoot, 1876; William Wirt Raymond, 1887; Isaac Newton Marks, 1892; Herbert Chessall Boissier, 1907.

Rev. Carl F. Goldammer organized an Evangelical Lutheran society in 1879 and dedicated its church May 4, 1884. His successors have been: August F. Graebner, 1885; Heinrich Gieschen, 1887; Ernst F. Schubert, Bernhardt Albert Oehlert, 1899; Herman A. Fleischer, 1904. A new church was built in 1891-2 and the old one then became a parish schoolhouse. These buildings, with a parsonage, and lots, in Walworth street near Crawford street, are valued at six thousand dollars. The society now includes about seventy families.

Mr. Schubert with twelve families separated from this society in 1899 and built a new church and parsonage at Park Row and Warren street. This church has basement story fitted for its use as a parish schoolhouse. The property is valued at five thousand dollars. Mr. Schubert's further stay was short, and he was followed in the same year by E. A. Kurtz, in 1902, by Peter Christian Boysen, in 1906 by Ernst Junghans. In 1909 Mr. Boysen returned and also ministers to the church at Genoa Junction.

A class of six or seven persons met in 1837 to form a Methodist Episcopal society. A church with parsonage was built in 1855-6 on lots at Madison and Wisconsin streets, facing the park, at a cost of two thousand dollars.

These lots had been set apart for this purpose by the proprietors of the village. In the meantime service was held in a primitive school house. The society began to build again in 1877, at Cook and Geneva streets, also facing the park. It was finished and dedicated in 1884, and with parsonage its cost was about thirteen thousand dollars. The names of pastors, as nearly as can now be shown, were Samuel Pillsbury, 1838; Jesse Halstead, 1839; James McKean, 1839; David Worthington, 1841; Jewett and Decker, in 1842; Jonathan M. Snow, 1843; John Crummer, 1845; Joseph C. Parks, 1846; Joseph M. Walker, 1847; Robert Blackburn, 1848; R. Dudgeon, 1850; Aurora Callender, 1851; O. F. Comfort, 1852; Aaron Griswold, 1853; Joseph Anderson, 1855; Hiram H. Hersey, 1857; David Hall, 1858; L. Salisbury, 1859; David W. Couch, 1861; William Averill, 1862; Stephen Smith, 1863; Rossiter C. Parsons, 1865; Norvall J. Aplin, 1867; Henry Colman, 1869 and 1885; Samuel E. Willing, 1873; John D. Cole, 1874; John L. Hewitt, 1875; Albert A. Hoskins, 1876; Thomas Clithero, 1878; Charles E. Goldthorp, 1880; Matthew Evans, 1882; Thomas W. North, 1888; John Jay Garvin, 1893; William W. Stevens, 1898; Rodman W. Bosworth, 1899; Thomas DeWitt Peake, 1900; Sherman P. Young and Webster Millar, 1902; Charles Marcus Starkweather, 1904; Frank Cuthbert Richardson, 1909.

#### SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Rebecca A. Vail taught a private school in 1837 at a room over Mr. Ferguson's store. About the next year a public school house was built, and Mary S. Brewster for the summer term and Dr. John Stacy for the winter term were first teachers. In 1849 a larger house was ready, and its two department teachers were Horatio B. Coe and Charles B. Smith. A wing was added in 1854. A new house was built in 1867 at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars, including its furnishings. This was in Wisconsin street, looking southward upon the park, as designed at the village platting. It was burned December 25, 1903, and in the next year rebuilt of pressed red brick and in plain good taste. Mr. Simmons did not note the beginning of the high school, but it may have been about 1865, practically, if not formally. In 1895 it was placed temporarily in the seminary building, which the city had bought. After the fire of 1903 a separate building was placed beside that for the grades, of like materials and in like plainly imposing style of architecture. Sixteen teachers are employed in these schools, the head of which is called city superintendent. The jurisdiction of this officer, independent of the county superintendency, includes two other schools.

As a school district Lake Geneva reaches into the westward sections between the lakes. That part beyond the corporate limits has for long been known as the "woods district," though there is now nothing sylvan in the surroundings or in school management. A brick house was built in 1886, replacing an old one, on the road to Delavan, in the edge of section 33. Its present teacher, A. Pierre Deignan, was as a child an early resident of the city or its vicinity, and has been well tried in this and other public service. A new house was built in the third ward in 1888, and is under the city superintendency.

In 1858 O. Sherman Cook opened a select school. Early in 1859 Selinda J. Gardner was at its head. She was a daughter of Elijah R. Gardner and Rebecca Powers, and in 1885, as widow of Dr. H. Hitchcock, of Chicago, she was married to Rev. Franklin W. Fisk. In autumn Anna Wealthy Moody came and continued this school until March, 1863. Her quality and success as a teacher suggested another enterprise, and in 1864 a stock company built the Lake Geneva Seminary, east of the outlet, at a cost of seven thousand dollars. This property was sold in 1869 to Mrs. Julia A. Warner, under whose management the school, which was chartered in 1871, continued for several years. For boarding non-resident pupils the old Geneva Hotel was rented for two years, and in 1873 a boarding house, of brick, was built near the school. The exact year, later than 1885, in which the seminary was closed is not shown; but the property was used occasionally thereafter for select schools. In 1895 it was sold to the city. After its use as a high school it was condemned as unsafe or unsanitary, and all these buildings were pulled away. Of the ample ground an attractive lakeside park has been made.

Among Mrs. Warner's assistants are remembered Miss Mary, daughter of George Allen, of Linn, and Miss Kate Headley, daughter of Rev. Alvah Lilly, of Whitewater. One of Mr. Cook's enterprises was a normal music school, in 1879, which for a few years called pupils from other towns and states.

The principals of the public school, as far as learned, were: Elias (?) Dewey, 1855; Dr. Andrew J. Rodman, 1856; O. Sherman Cook, 1858; Richard D. Carmichael, 1859; H. W. Allen, 1861; Horatio B. Coe, 1862; Orville T. Bright, 1863; Osmore R. Smith, 1864; Warren D. Parker, 1867; W. H. Wynn, 1869; John E. Burton, 1870; J. R. (or D.) Cole, 1873; Andrew J. Wood, 1874; Walter Allen, 1877; Edward O. Fiske, 1881; E. S. Ray, 1883; Joseph H. Gould, 1884-91; A. F. Bartlett, 1892; John Foster, 1899; Harry W. Snow, 1902; Edmund Decatur Denison, 1907; Jay Mitchell Beck, 1911. With city government principals became superin-

tendents. Mr. Carmichael enlisted early in 1861 in Company F, Fourth Infantry, and died at DeSoto Point, Louisiana, opposite Vicksburg, July 8, 1862.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

In July, 1848, David M. Keeler published the first number of the *Wisconsin Standard*, and discontinued it one year later.

Edgar J. Farnum began the *Geneva Express* in 1854, or earlier; for in June of that year he with his brother, Alonzo L., began the *Independent*, at Elkhorn. Lemuel Franklin Leland (better known as Frank Leland) and George S. Utter continued the *Express* until the spring of 1857, when they, too passed over to Elkhorn with their little printing equipment. In 1858 Henry L. Devereaux came to publish the *Genevan* for eighteen months. In 1860 George S. Utter came back and for a year published the *Geneva Lake Mirror*, having John T. Wentworth as its editor. About 1871 Mr. Leland divided his weekly edition, heading it, for his subscribers at and near the lake, *Geneva Independent*. To give better color to this device he engaged John E. Burton as editor of a column or so local to Geneva, which displaced a like space of Elkhorn gossip. This, of course, was to prevent or delay the appearance of another real Geneva newspaper; and, of course, it hastened that which he tried thus to prevent. In April, 1872, Mr. Utter came back once more to publish the *Lake Geneva Herald*. Mr. Burton, then principal of the public school, Rev. John D. Pulis, of the Baptist church, Rev. Edward G. Miner, of the Congregational church, were named as editors—but Mr. Burton's associates were much like the "side judges" of the county courts of common pleas in New York from 1823 to 1847. These courts supplied many men at home and in the west with an honorable title, but the opinions of their Honors had little influence on the first judges, each of whom was in effect his whole court. Mr. Burton planned and moved and only he, in that panic period, could have made the *Herald* at once and permanently successful at Lake Geneva. It was as large as any paper in the county, all home-printed and well printed, and on each page in every week the village, with its current affairs and its near and distant prospects, were "writ large." The office was liberally equipped for all the business that was likely to be brought to a village printer. Mr. Burton learned his new calling quickly, and in April, 1873, became sole owner and editor. Three years later he sold forty-nine one-hundredths of the establishment to Albert D. Waterbury, and in 1877 James Edmund Heg and Mr. Waterbury became equal and only owners. Mr. Heg, a son of Col. Hans C. Heg, who was killed at Chickamauga, was then recent-



ly graduated from Beloit College, and he turned easily to editorship. Mr. Waterbury retired in 1878 and John E. Nethercut became in 1888 Mr. Heg's partner, and since 1895 has been the *Herald's* owner, editor, and printer. This paper was always Republican and since 1904 has been "stalwart."

Charles H. Burdick and George E. Earley began in 1879 a daily paper, having its presswork done at Elgin. Within a few weeks Mr. Burdick, as remaining owner, sold whatever there was to buy to Joseph S. Badger, who equipped the *Lake Geneva News* as a weekly paper. His brother, Charles E. Badger, seems to have been associated with him until 1883. These young men, who were good printers, were sons of Prof. Joseph A. Badger, for some time principal of Walworth Academy. About 1883 Asa K. Owen replaced the younger Badger, and in 1885 was left to his own pleasant editorial devices. N. W. Smails in 1895, Walter A. McAfferty in 1899, and the Lake Geneva Publishing Company since 1905 were the later owners. One of the later editors was Frederick Kull, of an old county family. At present Frank M. Higgins is manager and editor. This paper has always been Republican—formerly in an independent way and latterly in the way of the progressive element of the party.

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A Young Men's Committee, formed in November, 1881, became in June, 1883, a Young Men's Christian Association, which was incorporated in 1888. In October, 1890, Mrs. George Sturges gave to this body, for two years, the use of her cottage and ground at the oblique meeting of Main and **Lake** streets. In 1893 and 1894 the association acquired lots and buildings in Main street, and afterward established itself in a brick building of its own at Main and Cook streets, the upper story of which is a large auditorium.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Mr. Simmons noted that a public reading room was opened in Walker's block, Main street, December 31, 1877. Its books were supplied chiefly from private libraries. In 1889 this first public library was transferred to the care of the Young Men's Christian Association. These five hundred volumes were materially increased by liberal gifts of summer residents. In the summer of 1894 Mrs. Mary Delafield Sturges gave her house and ground, previously tenanted by the association, to the city for its use as a library and park. This was conditional, but it was only required that the city should buy the rest of

the little block and should vacate so much of Lake street as lay between the block and the water's edge. This gift was most willingly accepted and the conditions were fulfilled at once. The inner arrangement of the house was so changed as to make it convenient for its purpose, until it may be found practicable to replace it with a fire-proof building of suitable design. The public library was opened in the same year with 2,300 volumes in hand, and it now has nearly 5,000 volumes. The circulation of books in the first year was about 20,000 volumes, and has not since varied widely. Miss Gertrude J. Noyes, now and for some years past librarian, is a granddaughter of the young Ulysses of the Brink-Payne war. Both she and her assistant, Miss Engenia C. Gillette, are daughters of soldiers of the Civil war.

#### BANKS.

Erasmus D. Richardson began his private banking business in 1848, and until his death, in 1892, his bank was regarded as one of the soundest in the state. It had weathered the storm-and-stress periods of 1857 and 1873, and his ability and character were not doubted; but, at settlement of his affairs the concern was found partially insolvent. The First National Bank of Lake Geneva opened, with capital of fifty thousand dollars, under the presidency of Frank Leland with John A. Kennedy as cashier. It is now in business with Levi A. Nichols as president and Josiah Barfield as cashier. The Farmers National Bank was organized in 1900 with Dwight S. Allen as president and E. D. Richardson (who is not a relative of the pioneer banker) as cashier. Its present officers are Albert S. Robinson, president; F. E. Wormood, cashier. Its capital is fifty thousand dollars. These banks are quartered in new and in every way suitable buildings, and so furnished as to suggest at once security, convenience and business-like elegance.

#### WATERWORKS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

James E. Heg, Dr. James C. Reynolds and W. H. Wheeler proposed in January, 1890, to build and operate a city system of waterworks and electric lights. The council gave them a franchise for fifteen years, agreeing to pay yearly two thousand five hundred dollars for the use of water and seventy-five dollars yearly for each street light. Needful buildings, engine, well of one thousand two hundred feet depth, and tower were at once provided and before the end of the year five miles of pipe had been laid, and later extensions have met the growing demand. In 1894 the company procured a lease



of the water power. In March, 1896, Herbert E. Haskins supplied the stores and homes with incandescent lights. A new company was formed in 1897, taking the place of the old one. It is styled the Equitable Electric Light Company. Its buildings with machinery are on the site of the Warren grist mill. At present the officers are Charles S. French, president; James G. Allen, secretary and treasurer; John S. Allen, manager. These, with Mary C. Allen, are directors.

#### FISHING AND NAVIGATION.

The area, depth and clearness of the Genevan water invited navigators and fishers. Bass, catfish, ciscoes, perch, pickerel, suckers and other kinds native to the lake, abounded. Since 1874 millions of young fry—bass, salmon, trout and other game fish—have been added from the state's hatcheries. This culture has also engaged the attention and interest of public-spirited Chicago owners of lakeside estate. In 1858 E. F. Brewster brought from Fox river the steamer "Atlanta," of twenty tons. It was sixty-five feet long, twelve feet abeam, and could carry one hundred and fifty persons. Edward Quigley launched the "Lady of the Lake," a larger boat, in 1873. A yet larger steamer, the "Lucius Newberry," home-built, was launched in 1875 and was burned in 1891 as the "City of Lake Geneva." In 1883 three steamers were sold and two new ones launched. There were then nineteen steamers afloat. In 1890 six new ones were added, three of which were home-built. In 1910 the assessed value of the lake fleet was nearly forty thousand dollars, and its true value was placed at seventy-five thousand dollars.

#### CEMETERIES.

The old burying ground was placed well westward from the village plat, but in time was overtaken and enclosed by the growth of the city. It lies between Maxwell and Warren streets, with Dodge street southward, and falls a few rods short of Park Row. It is kept in order, as is most becoming; for on its shafts and headstones may be read names often mentioned in these pages, inseparable from local history. It was in its day creditable to the taste and feeling of Genevans. It had become evident in 1880 that more room was needed. A new place was chosen, in its area forty acres, on a high knoll north of the city. It is supplied with water from a deep well on the ground and from the city waterworks. Lake Geneva cemetery overlooks the city, part of the lake, and miles of surrounding country. In planning it and in caring for it nothing that should have been done has been left undone.

## THE LAKE SHORE.

Since the city itself stretches along the greater part of that shore line which is of the town of Geneva most of the owners of lake front property, on each side, are of the town of Linn and those at the upper end of the lake are of Walworth. The city is their principal port of entry, so to say, though Williams Bay and Fontana are also reached by rail from Chicago. Dr. Philip Maxwell, then in service as an army surgeon, had invested as early as 1836 in the claim at the mill section, and soon afterward entered land in sections 15, 26, 27 of Walworth. Leaving the army in 1842, he settled into professional practice at Chicago, and in 1853 became state treasurer of Illinois. In 1856 he built a large house on his lakeside property at Geneva and brought his family there as summer residents. This was held at Springfield to disqualify him as an officer of Illinois, whereupon he became a resident of Geneva until his death in 1859. It is told that he advised a son-in-law to acquire all the shore land that could then be secured, assuring him that great profit would arise therefrom and that, too, in time not long to come. This wise counsel was not followed, though much of the land might have been bought at twenty-five dollars an acre.

Gurdon Montague sold in 1870 ninety acres lying in section 35, having a front on the lake near its bay-like end, to Shelton Sturges, of Chicago, who in the next year built a large house or villa on the wooded slope outside of the village plat, but in full view from the eastern side of the bay. Julian S. Rumsey, an ex-mayor of Chicago, built at the eastern end in 1872. These three examples were well followed and both shores are lined with summer retreats built for permanence, much more substantially than bungalows, their grounds improved without needless violence to nature. As seen from mid-lake the view on either hand is not marred, but its native charm is heightened; for the least possible has been taken away and much has been added with taste and judgment. Most of these dwellers by the waterside, perhaps, own one or more vessels of the lake fleet; and their influence on road-making and other public improvement has been more or less salutary. The building, improving and service of their houses and grounds employ many local artisans and laborers, and so contribute to the city's general prosperity. In effect, these owners, of whom many have been or are of the wealthiest and best known of Chicago, have made these shores as truly suburban of their city as are Evanston and Rogers Park.

A postoffice was established in 1837, its one weekly mail brought from Racine by way of Franklin (Spring Prairie). Solomon Harvey, of the lat-

ter village, carried the mail in his hat and coat pockets, and often rode his horse into Geneva with a bag of grain behind him for grinding at Goodsell's mill. A stage route from Kenosha to Beloit, in 1840, increased the usefulness of the postoffice. It is now an office of the second class, and has a city carrier system and four rural free delivery routes. Postmasters: Andrew Ferguson, 1837; James J. Dewey, 1849; Timothy C. Smith, 1853; Lewis Curtis, 1861; Charles E. Buell, 1871; Charles A. Noyes, 1879; William Brown, 1886; George S. Read, 1890; William J. Cutteridge, 1894; Charles S. French, 1898; Frank S. Moore, 1906; Henry H. White, 1910. Buell and Noyes had been soldiers of the Civil war.

Much must be left untold or scarce half-told of this city by the lake. But this matters little, for there are men and women there who, like Mr. Simmons, can write in prose or verse and who, like him, might say that they were a part of that of which they write. The recollections of one person or one person's gathering of many recollections must still leave the story incomplete. Nor need the past be recalled in all its minor though locally interesting details. Cities are not Aladdin-built, by rubbing rings or lamps. One who now sees broad, dustless streets, shaded by day and lighted by night, with all needful evidence besides of past and present intelligence, enterprise, and high hopefulness, and who meets men and women who know how to enjoy the present and to make better the time near at hand, needs not the minuter record of uneven and often difficult steps by which they have reached the prosperity and bright prospects of 1912. Lake Geneva has many as yet unsatisfied wants, but contentment with the present is not the most conspicuous of American virtues.

#### VILLAGE AND CITY CHARTERS.

The village of Geneva was chartered in 1844. At its first election Charles M. Goodsell became president, and with him was a board of trustees, a majority of whom were temperance men. This they proved by an ordinance which forbade the sale or gift of liquor after July 2d. Thomas D. Warren was convicted and fined for having sold the evil prohibited, over the Lake House bar, on the nation's birthday. He appealed to the territorial district court, but a change of statute overtook the slow course of the law and at last the proceeding was dropped; but, as it may be guessed, without loss to learned counsel. The next legislative session took from the trustees and gave to the town supervisors the power of granting or withholding licenses, and Geneva was not again tormented by thirst. For eleven years the village

record, if ever regularly made, was lost. Of early presidents Mr. Simmons remembered only R. Wells Warren, Benjamin E. Gill and Anthony Dobbs.

A new charter was given March 28, 1856, to an enlarged village of Geneva, and this was amended in 1867. In 1879 the citizens voted to set aside their special charter and to incorporate under a general statute for government of villages. About fifty miles southward is Geneva, Kane county, Illinois, and mail was often missent to each of these namesake villages. To relieve the Wisconsin village from this long endured annoyance its name was changed in 1882 to Lake Geneva. An act of the Legislature of 1885 enabled the citizens to accept a city charter at an election held March 31, 1886. In 1897 Lake Geneva became a statutory city of the fourth class.

#### PRESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGE.

Erasmus Darwin Richardson	1856	Ethan Lamphere Gilbert	1866
	'70-1, '77	Joel C. Walter	1867
Harrison Rich to fill vacancy.		Timothy Clark Smith	1869
Dr. Alexander S. Palmer	1857-8	Samuel Henry Stafford	1872, '79
James J. Dewey	1859	Dr. Benoni O. Reynolds	1874-6, '80-2
Shepard O. Raymond	1860-1	Dr. George E. Catlin	1878
Moses Seymour	1862	Maurice A. Miner	1883-4
Joel Barber	1863, '68	Charles Edwin Buell	1885
Jonathan H. Ford	1864		
Edward Quigley	1865		

#### VILLAGE CLERKS.

Jonathan T. Abell	1856-66	John E. Burton	1873
John A. Smith	1867-8	Maurice A. Miner	1874, '76-9
Erasmus D. Richardson	1869	Thomas Henry Ferguson	1875
Stephen Bemis Van Buskirk	1870	Charles S. French	1880-4
Charles Edwin Buell	1871	Charles Herbert Burdick	1885
Herman E. Allen	1872		

#### VILLAGE TREASURERS.

Thomas Baker Gray (probably)	1856	Schuyler S. Hanna	1864, '66
William Jewett	1857	William H. Lee	1865, '69
William L. Valentine	1858-61	Sylvester Curtis Sanford	1867, '71
George M. Barber	1862-3	William Alexander	1868

George W. Sturges-----1870, '74-8	Charles Edwin Buell-----1880-3
John Burton -----1872-3	Robert Bruce Arnold-----1884-5
William H. Hammersley-----1879	

## MAYORS OF LAKE GENEVA.

John Bell Simmons-----1886	Frank S. Moore-----1898
Charles S. French-----1888	Edward F. Dunn-----1901
William H. Seymour-----1892	Ebenezer Davidson -----1902
Wesley Newton Johnson-----1894	Horace Greeley Douglass-----1908
Alexander T. Seymour-----1895	Frank Augusty -----1912

## CITY CLERKS.

Charles Herbert Burdick-----1886	Louis B. Warren-----1893-4
Charles C. Kestol-----1887-8	Benjamin O. Sturges-----1895
Charles F. Case-----1889-91	Charles H. Gardner-----1896-1904
William H. Hammersley-----1892	Arthur G. Bullock-----1905-12

## CITY TREASURERS.

Thomas Baker Gray, elected---1886	Walter A. McAfferty-----1898-9
William L. Valentine-----1887-8	Charles Lawrie -----1900
Ephraim E. Sanford-----1889-90	William W. Ross-----1904
Ethan L. Gilbert-----1891	Andrew E. Williams -----1905
Reinhold Briegel---1892-3, 1901-3	Lloyd D. Sampson-----1906, 1910
George P. Wheeler-----1894-5	Theron Dallas Stroupe-----1908
Emery A. Buell-----1896-7	Andrew Williams-----1912

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR VILLAGE AND CITY.

Warren Beckwith -----1886-91	James Leonard -----1908-11
William F. Best-----1910-11	Cyril Leach Oatman---1861-2,
Lewis G. Brown-----1901	'66-9, '72-3
Francis A. Buckbee---1881-96,	Richard D. Short---1892-7, 1902-3
1902-5	James Simmons -----1873-4
Hugh A. Burdick-----1900-1	John A. Smith-----1867-9
Samuel S. Case-----1881-2	Theron Dallas Stroupe-----1905-7
Bezaleel W. Farnum-----1865	Thomas F. Tolman-----1885
Arthur M. Kaye-----1904-9	Franklin J. Tyrrell-----1910



John Theodore Wentworth---- Julius L. Wind-----1900-1  
1863-4, '70-1

It is not unlikely that Abell and Oatman, with, perhaps, a few more justices named in the town list, were, in fact, chosen for the village, though the record at the circuit clerk's office does not make it appear so.

#### POPULATION AND VALUATION.

The village population in 1870 was 998. In 1880 it was 1,969. The city population in 1890 was 2,297. In 1900 it was 2,585. By wards in 1910: First ward, 948; second ward, 775; third ward, 1,356; total for city, 3,079.

Valuation of real estate in 1910 was \$3,553,000; of personal property, \$752,000. (Nineteen automobiles were returned for the city in 1910, but their number now owned here and about the county has so increased as to make such statistic already worthless.)



## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### TOWN OF LAFAYETTE.

This town, at first included in Spring Prairie, was set off March 21, 1843. It is town 3 north, range 17 east, less section 31, set off in 1846 to form the town of Elkhorn. Beginning on its north line, and following the direction of the sun, it is bounded by Troy, Spring Prairie, Geneva and Elkhorn, and Elkhorn and Sugar Creek. Its surface varies between 855 and 1,015 feet above sea-level—the lowest point a creek valley in section 8, its highest near Elkhorn, near section 31. Sugar creek crosses from west to east a little north of the middle line of the town, and affords a small amount of mill power, but its several branches are inconsiderable in volume. In the earlier years it was well wooded with the several varieties of oak, and at points along the creek with sugar maples from which the Indian occupants of the county hunting ground derived a noteworthy supply of crudely made sugar. A few fine oak groves remain, and these are in themselves more than merely fair to look upon. Taking them with the green levels and the gently rolling fields, in the larger prospects, they make the town well worth a summer-day drive through it, in any direction, to see in what kindly mood was Nature when she formed Lafayette. Nature, however, did not work by town, county, or state lines; and this town is but a small segment of the Eden-like Mississippi valley. The older forests were cut away to build cabins and fences and for the fuel of town and neighboring village. When the railway was built across the town its demands for ties, timber, and fuel quickened the previously slower spoliation to the pace of a forest fire. But the town is far from treeless, thanks to the valuable and carefully conserved later growth.

The town is underlaid, as supposed by geologists, with Niagara limestone for most of its area, and along its western border with Cincinnati shale. A few borings have reached rock at 800 to 840 feet above sea-level, which may indicate that the glacial drift is from 55 to 175 feet deep. The land area is 22,198 acres. The total value, 1910, was \$1,650,300. The crop acreage was: Barley, 1,188; corn, 3,927; hayfield, 3,124; oats, 2,532; orchard, 98; potatoes, 99; rye, 150; timber, 1,859; wheat, 102. The assessed valuation of all property was 3.66 per cent of that of all property

in the county. The population at each federal census was: 1850, 1,048; 1860, 1,122; 1870, 1,032; 1880, 1,028; 1890, 933; 1900, 924; 1910, 894.

Neighboring villages and especially Elkhorn account for a small part of this loss of population. Elderly farmers retire from active life and find rest in the village.

Before the establishment of rural free delivery there was a postoffice at Bowers near the junction of two highways from Spring Prairie to Elkhorn, east side of section 26. In earlier times this office was a few rods distant and was named Grove. There was also an office at Fayetteville (which railway men persistently call "Peck's Station"). The town is now supplied with its mail mostly from Elkhorn.

Isaiah Hamblin and family led the immigration to Lafayette in June, 1836. He settled on section 25, and built his cabin immediately. He also bought land in section 13. Within the year Solomon A. Dwinnell, Elias Hicks, Alpheus Johnson, Charles Chauncey Perrin and Isaac Vant followed. Messrs. Dwinnell and Hamblin passed the cold winter of 1836-7 in their new quarters. In the next three years came Nathaniel Bell, William Bohall, Alexander H. Bunnell, Morris Cain, Harvey M. Curtiss, George W. Dwinnell, David S. Elting, Thomas Emerson, Daniel, McDonough and Samuel Harkness, Riley Harrington, Daniel Hartwell, Charles Heath, Mason A. Hicks, Henry Johnson, Dr. Jesse C. Mills, Anthony Noblet, Emery Singletery, Duer Y. Smith, Sylvester G. Smith, Daniel Kingsley Stearns, David Tower Vaughn, John Wadsworth, Stephen Gano West and Jesse Pike West, his son.

Others who entered land at the Milwaukee office were William Allen, George Franklin Babcock, Asahel Bailey, Rufus Barnes, James Alexander Bell, Watson Beman, Levi Blossom, Jr., Franklin Ephraim Booth, Joseph Bowman, Gershom P. Breed, Edmund Baldwin Cherevoy, Azariah Clapp, Curtis Clark, James Coleman, James Craig, Sprowell Dean, Reuben M. Doty, Julius Edwards, Isaac Fuller, William Nicholas Gardner, Clement Hare, Thomas Harrison, George Hicks, Ethan A. Hitchcock, William Hodges, Samuel M. and Willard K. Johnson, Sylvanus Langdon, Ambrose Brown Lockwood, Alexander, Duncan and Murdock Matheson, Peter Noblet, George and Charles Paine Osborn, Jared Patrick, Jr., Uriah Payne, Peter Perry, Robert K. Potter, James Quiggle, Israel Scott, George and Dewitt C. Sheldon, Zephaniah Short, five Smiths, named Elbert Herring, Ezekiel Brown, Henry, Horace, and Martin, Ebenezer Soule, Lorenzo Stewart, Abel B. and Elijah B. Terrill, John Trumbull, Charles Wales, Eleazar Wheelock, Joseph D. Whiteley, William Montague Whitney, George Whitton, Absalom

Williams, Jr., Alexander Wilson, Christopher Wiswell, John Wood, Simon J. Woodbury, Calvin H., George W., and Robert Wylie, George Young.

The census of 1842 shows a few once well known names as: William Baumis, Zebulon Bugbee, Israel Hamblin, Jacob Harkness, Solomon Lewis, Henry Noblet, Theodorus Bailey Northrop, Thomas Pollock, Sherman Morgan Rockwood, Henry H. Sterling, Charles H. Thompson, and others who may have been of either part of old Spring Prairie.

Amasa Allen (1776-1845) and his son Lester (1810-1884) were long residents in the town. Lester died at Elkhorn.

Truman B. Bartlett (1815-1907) came from Vermont in 1844, with wife Serena Strong (1823-1890) and settled in Spring Prairie. About 1856 he bought his farm in section 6. Lafayette.

Major Nathaniel Bell (1800-1868) was sheriff from 1845 to 1849. He came in 1837 with his wife Sarah L. (1809-1847) and bought in sections 12, 25, 36.

Robert Bentley (1800-1854) and wife Maria Burse (1809-1868) came to section 5, in 1847.

Joseph H. Bishop (1801-1882), son of Levi Bishop and Nancy Hunt, lived in section 10. His wife was Clarissa R. Balsley.

Alexander Hervey Bunnell (1813-1889), son of Salmon Bunnell and Lois Leete, of Broome county, New York, came to section 20 in 1837. He married, first, Mary Dyer in 1839. She died in 1847 and he married in 1848 Harriet N. Dyer (1825-1883). These were daughters of Capt. Charles Dyer and Mary Galusha, and sisters of Dr. Edward G. Dyer.

Harvey Morse Curtiss (1817-1890), son of Harvey Curtiss and Melinda Morse, bought in sections 14, 23, in 1840. He married twice: Calcina A. Smith (1831-1852) and Eliza Almira Smith (1825-1899). They were daughters of John and Caroline Smith. Mr. Curtiss was one of the best men in his town.

Julius Derthick (1795-1863) and wife Esther Monroe (1790-1879), daughter of George Monroe and Miss Bennett, came from Portage county, Ohio, in 1854 to section 25. Their sons, John H. and Walter G. are named in the official lists of the county.

Isaiah Hamblin (1790-1857) was son of Barnabas and wife Daphne, daughter of William Haynes. (His other ancestors: Sylvanus,<sup>4</sup> Elkanah,<sup>3</sup> James<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>). He was born in Massachusetts and died in California. His wife died in Iowa in 1847, before which time he had left his home here to rejoin the Mormons, beyond the river.

Albert Dyer Harris (1820-1891), son of Dyer Harris and Temperance Watrous, had earlier ancestors: Ephraim,<sup>4</sup> Asa,<sup>2</sup> James.<sup>1</sup> He was born in Connecticut, married in 1845 Maria, daughter of William Bell and Harriet Owen, and came in that year to section 36.

Thomas Harrison (1793-1872) had wife Clementina M. (1811-1845). His land was in section 26.

Anson Hendrix (1793-1849) and wife Cynthia Niles (1799-1871) left a son Wellington (1821-1889), whose wife was Abigail Briggs (1822-1895), and who was long a man of various public usefulness.

Elias Hicks (1800-1885), son of Nathaniel, of Bristol county, Massachusetts, married Eliza Witherspoon in 1822, and came in 1837 to Lafayette. His second wife was named Amanda. He died at Elkhorn. There have been several namesake families in the country, some of whom came from Nova Scotia.

Murdock (1810-1886) and Roderick McKenzie (1825-1898) came from Scotland in 1842 and in 1846 to northern Lafayette. Murdock married Jane Lamont (1827-1857); Roderick married Susan, daughter of Thomas and Susan Pollock. Their sister Barbara was wife of Alexander Matheson.

Winthrop Norton (1800-1863) married Hannah Cranston (1800-1879) and in 1842 came from Ohio to section 25. Their sons, Abraham C., John H. and William C., and daughter, Zilpha M. (Mrs. John C. Keyes), were long active and helpful members of their community. Mr. Norton died in California.

Uriah Payne, son of the pioneer at Geneva Lake, came about 1842 from Duck Lake, and bought in section 15, but left no distinct mark in the town history.

Thomas Pollock (1808-1882) and wife Susan Manderson came from Scotland. They settled near their son-in-law, Roderick McKenzie.

Zephaniah Short (1815-1896) was born in Otsego county; in 1835 married Sally Cockett (1815-1893); came to Lafayette, section 27. In their later years they lived at Elkhorn. Their son George died in service as a soldier of the Twenty-eighth Infantry in 1863.

Emory Singletary (1798-1891) was born at Sutton, Massachusetts. He may have been a near relative of Solomon A. Dwinnell, whose mother was Hannah Singletary. He married, first, Lois Pierce; second, Catharine Smith (1800-1875). He lived in section 22.

Ezekiel Brown Smith (1809-1882), son of Willard Smith and Amy, daughter of Palmer Gardner and Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Mary Nichols—therefore an aunt of the first-comer to Spring Prairie. Her father-

line was George,<sup>1</sup> Nicholas,<sup>2 3</sup> Sylvester,<sup>4</sup> Palmer,<sup>5</sup> Amy<sup>6</sup>. The other Gardner line was George,<sup>1</sup> Nicholas,<sup>2 3</sup> Sylvester,<sup>4</sup> Palmer,<sup>5</sup> Sylvester,<sup>6</sup> Palmer,<sup>7</sup> of Spring Prairie. In 1840 Mr. Smith married Sophronia (1812-1885), daughter of Amasa Allen, at Ellisburg, New York, and came in 1843 to section 12.

Sylvester Gardner Smith (1796-1878) was a brother of Ezekiel B. Smith, and was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He came to sections 11, 12. His first wife was Diana Ward, whose son, Capt. Lindsey J. Smith, of Troy, was serviceable in war and in peace. His second wife was Mrs. Charity Pierce.

Daniel Kingsley Stearns was son of Theodore Stearns and Charlotte Root. He died between 1857 and 1860, at his farm in section 21. His wife, Elizabeth Kellogg, was thus descended in father line: Nicholas,<sup>1</sup> Thomas,<sup>2</sup> Philip,<sup>3</sup> Martin,<sup>4</sup> Joseph,<sup>5</sup> Nathaniel,<sup>6 7</sup> Moses,<sup>8</sup> Whiting.<sup>9</sup> Her mother was Elizabeth (1750-1832), daughter of Aaron and Mary Cross.

Isaac Vant (1806-1861) and wife Ann (1809-1888) came to section 12.

David Tower Vaughn (1810-1888), son of Samuel Vaughn and Ruth Bowker, was born in Vermont; married Rebecca Dinsmore (1813-1876); came in 1838 to Spring Prairie, bought in section 13 of Lafayette in 1840, to which he added land in section 18, Spring Prairie, until he owned more than five hundred acres. His brother, Samuel Cole Vaughn, and brother-in-law, Isaiah Dike, came also to Spring Prairie in 1837.

Joseph D. Whiteley (born 1799) and wife Mary Jane (1806-1889) went within a few years (before 1860) to Walworth.

George Whitton (or Whiton?) married Jane Hare. He died in 1851 and ten years later she died.

Absalom Williams (1818-1892), son of Absalom Williams and Fanny Root, married Melissa Tiffany in 1840. In 1844 he came to section 34. He had sons Emory, Collins M., Frank, George, and Arnold D. From 1853 to 1886 he lived in Spring Prairie, and died at Elkhorn. His wife (1820-1890) died at Lyons.

Alexander Wilson (1802-1873), section 28, married Abigail (1801-1887), daughter of George and Abigail Bishop. They came to the town in 1842.

Christopher Wiswell (1811-1883), son of Capt. Henry Wiswell and Elizabeth Salter, was born at Dalton, Massachusetts, and came from Chango county in 1840, first buying in section 5. He married Almira (1817-1883), daughter of Stephen G. West and Rebecca Pike.



The Elkhorn and Eagle branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway crosses sections 4, 5, 8, 18, 19, 31, and has a station in section 8, named by the company for Jedediah W. Peck.

There are seven school districts in the town, of which district 2 is joint with Troy, district 4 with Sugar Creek, district 7 with Spring Prairie (the Bowers schoolhouse), and district 9 with Sugar Creek and Troy.

There is a church in section 10, at the Bishop farm, its service usually supplied from the Congregational church at East Troy, and near it is a well-kept burial ground, laid out in 1848. There are also graves at "Westville," in section 6, and at the Seymour farm in section 18, laid out in 1844.

## CHAIRMEN OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Dr. Jesse Carr Mills-----	1843	Abraham Cranston Norton--	1875.
Nathaniel Bell-----	1844-6, '50-1	'84, '87	
Christopher Wiswell-----	1847, '60-3	Joseph Potter -----	1876, '82
Harvey Morse Curtiss-----	1848, '74, '83	Jay P. Wylie-----	1877
Ralph Patrick -----	1849	Virgil Cobb -----	1879-80
John Bell -----	1852-3	Theodorus Northrop -----	1881
James Harkness -----	1854-5	Delos Harrington-----	1888, '91
Robert Thompson Seymour-----		Jay Foster-----	1889, '90, '94
1856-7, '66-8		James E. Lauderdale-----	1892
Reuben B. Burroughs-----	1858-9	Bennet F. Ludtke-----	1893, '97
Ezekiel Brown Smith-----	1864-5	Milo Bingham Ranney---	1895-6, '98
Stephen R. Edgerton-----	1869, '73	George L. Harrington---	1899-1901
Jedediah William Peck-----	1870	Charles E. Knapp-----	1902-6
Calvin H. Wylie-----	1871-2, '78	Frederick Milton Dike-----	1907-9
		William Harmon -----	1910-12

## ASSOCIATE SUPERVISORS.

Lester Allen -----	1855	George Costello -----	1911
Anthony Belk -----	1905	Harvey Morse Curtiss-----	1846-7,
George Bentley -----	1879-80	'50, '81	
Erwin A. Bloodgood-----	1907	Harvey Ward Curtiss-----	1891
Albert Brown-----	1882, 1902-3	John Henry Derthick-----	1873
James Child-----	1859, '71-2	Julius Derthick -----	1860
Oscar P. Coats -----	1907-9	Walter George Derthick-----	1866-7
William H. Conger-----	1852-3	Frederick Milton Dike-----	1900-6



Brewster B. Drake-----	1866, '75, '78	Alonzo Potter-----	1870
Charles E. Ellsworth-----	1904	Geo. Eugene Potter--	1890, '92-4, '97
William Pierce Ellsworth-----	1869	Joseph Potter -----	1859, '75, '77
George W. Fairchild-----	1885	Patrick Powers -----	1893-4
Jay Foster -----	1887-8	Milo B. Ranney-----	1898
Solomon H. Foster-----	1876	Henry Rieck -----	1898
Everett A. Greene-----	1909, '12	Sherman Morgan Rockwood--	1843
Porter Greene -----	1856	Charles F. Rohde---	1884-6, '92, '97
James Harkness -----	1910-11	Sylvester C. Sanford-----	1861
Rufus Dudley Harriman-----	1874	Robert Thompson Seymour----	1873
Albert Dyer Harris-----	1851	Ezekiel Brown Smith-----	1857,
James V. Hempstead-----	1854	'60-2, '74	
Wellington Hendrix-----	1863-4, '68	Henry Harrison Sterling-----	1862
Peter Hinman-----	1844-5, '47-8	August Voss-----	1881-3, '87
Henry A. Hubbard-----	1867-8, '80	John Wadsworth-----	1850
Hiram Humphrey-----	1845, '49	William Webb-----	1884, '86
Charles E. Ketchpaw-----	1883	Nelson West -----	1865
John C. Keyes-----	1871-2	Stephen Gano West-----	1851-2, '54
James E. Lauderdale-----	1895-6	William Montague Whitney--	1863-4
Louis E. Lauderdale-----	1912	Absalom Williams -----	1853
Bennet F. Ludtke-----	1891	Alexander Wilson-----	1843-4
Donald F. Matheson-----	1908	Frederick Winter -----	1877-8,
Oscar D. Merrick-----	1889	'88-90, '95-6	
Nathan W. Mower-----	1870	Christopher Wiswell ----	1856, 1858
Anthony Noblet -----	1879	Frederick Clayton Wiswell--	1899-1901
Abraham Cranston Norton-----	1869	William J. Wood-----	1906
Ralph Patrick-----	1846, '48	Calvin H. Wylie-----	1849, '57-8
Jedediah William Peck-----	1865	John Perry Wylie-----	1876
Frederick Peglow -----	1899		

## TOWN CLERKS.

Reuben B. Burroughs-----	1843	Calvin H. Wiley--	1861, '65-6, '70, '82
Charles Seeley -----	1844-6	Stephen R. Edgerton-----	1862-4
Alva H. Thompson-----	1847	Wallace W. Hartwell-----	1867-9
George G. Sewell-----	1848-50	Niles Anson Hendrix-----	1871-3
Harvey Morse Curtiss-----	1851-2	Milo Bingham Ranney--	1874-
Wellington Hendrix -----	1853	80, '83-8	
George Washington Wylie--	1854-1860	Harvey A. Greene-----	1881

Leonard Cobb---1889-96, '98, 1901-9    Joseph Robert Potter-----1899-1900  
 George P. Peck-----1897, 1910-12

## TREASURERS.

Solomon Ashley Dwinell-----1843	Albert E. Oviatt-----1867
Joseph Whitmore -----1844	Niles Anson Hendrix-----1868
Sylvester Gardner Smith---1845-8	Robert B. Webb-----1869
Alexander Hervey Bunnell---1849	Sanford Doane -----1870-3
Christopher Wiswell -----1850	Theodorus Northrop -----1877-80
Jedediah William Peck-----1851	Ezekiel Brown Smith-----1881
Peter Hinman -----1852	William H. McArthur -----1882-4
N. Howard Briggs-----1853	William H. Coombe---1885, '91-3
Jacob Wright -----1854	Leonard Cobb -----1886-7
William Montague Whitney--1855-6	Julius M. Ellsworth--1888-90,
Reuben B. Burroughs-----1857	'98-1907
William Pierce Ellsworth---1858	Clayton E. Mower-----1894
Robert S. Hendrix-----1859	Charles E. Ellsworth-----1895-6
Stephen Williams -----1860	Frank Harmon -----1897
George Wright -----1861-5, '74-6	Erwin A. Bloodgood-----1908-9
Charles W. Concklin-----1866	Robert J. Ludtke-----1910-12

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Nelson Catlin-----1862-3, '65-6	Mark Hunt -----1895-6
Robert Cheney -----1899-1900	William L. Lane-----1866-7
James Child-----59-60, '62-5,	William H. McArthur-----1880-3
'68-74, '75-90, '94-9	Clayton E. Mower-----1890
Oscar P. Coats-----1901-2, '06-7	Charles Isaac Peck-----1891-2
Walter George Derthick--1879, '86-7	Milo B. Ranney-----1893-4
Frederick Milton Dike-----1908-9	Oscar B. Rogers-----1879-80
Stephen R. Edgerton-----1867-74	Henry Schroeder-----1881-7
Richard Baker Flack-----1859-62	John Schubert -----1860-1
Jay Foster -----1887-95	Ezekiel Brown Smith-----1877-9
Levi Hare -----1872-3	Jesse Pike West-----1865
George L. Harrington -----1898	Alexander Wilson -----1860-1
Wellington Hendrix -----1863-74	Calvin H. Wylie-----1885-90

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### TOWN OF LAGRANGE.

Town 4 north of range 16 east was set off March 21, 1843, from the town of Elkhorn and named for an estate or country-seat of the hero of three revolutions, Marquis de Lafayette. It lies next southward from Palmyra, in Jefferson county; and the city of that name has trade relations and some personal interests with part of the town on this side of the line. Lagrange is generally about nine hundred fifty-five feet above sea-level. It is within the lower loop of the great Kettle moraine, and its numerous pot-like depressions are characteristic of that great glacial deposit. Some of these are (or have been) miniature lakes. The group of lakes named Lauderdale, from owners of adjacent land, is in the southeastern corner, section 36, and from it Honey creek takes its course across the Troy and Spring Prairie to Fox river. A branch of the Scuppernong flows northward, from section 18, and through sections 7 and 6.

The land is generally as fertile as any in the county, and Heart prairie, in the southwestern quarter, was long regarded as especially so. The farmers of the town have been as far-seeing and prosperous as elsewhere within county limits. Stock-raising received early attention and effort, and men of Heart prairie made their corner of the town widely famous for its improved breed of hogs. For a few years each side of 1880 a few tons of tobacco were raised, but that crop has since disappeared from the yearly reports. Heart prairie lies about 965 feet, and the opposite corner of the town about 943 feet above sea-level. Trenton limestone is found at 720 to 870 feet above the sea.

James Holden made the first lawful claim to land within the town, a square-mile on Heart prairie, early in 1837. He was soon followed, within the year, by Amasa Bigelow, James Burt, Gabriel Cornish and sons, Edwin DeWolf, George Esterly, Volney A. McCracken, True Rand and Benjamin Swett. 1838 brought Stephen B. Davis, Orison G. Ewing, Ephraim C. Harlow, William McDougald, Thomas Waterman, John Weld, Elijah Worthington (with father and brother). Robert G. Esterly and Marshall Newell came in 1839. Among men of 1840 were Charles P. Ellis,

James W. Field, Stephen C. Goff, Oliver P. Gunnison, Caleb and Levi Harris, Enos J. Hazard, Ezekiel Lewis. In 1841 Benjamin F. Fox, John King, William Lyon, Caleb and Robert K. Morris, John Norcross, Moses Rand, Samuel Robinson, James H. Sanford. Other early arrivals were those of Horace and Nathan Adams, John H. Cooper, Hiram Cross, David S. Elting, Benjamin Fowler, James Lauderdale, John Olds, Isaac C. Phelps.

Entries at the land office were made by Henry Adkins, Sewell Andrews, Thomas Astin, William Benjamin Astin, Hugh Barker, Samuel Barr, Harvey Birchard, Thomas Bray, William Bromley, Walter Clayton, James Coats, James George Conklin, Richard Day, Julius Edwards, Walter P. Flanders, Jesse Halsted, John C. Harlow, John Harrison, Charles Heath, Silas and William Houghton, Herman Jenkins, Lars Johnson, Caleb and George W. Kendall, Samuel Kershaw, Edmund King, Jacob R. Kling, Sjur Knudson, Julius H. Lauderdale, Harvey Andrew Lawton, Hugh and Patrick Lee, Henry C. Leffingwell, George Leland, Ralph Lockwood, William Lumb, Alexander McDonald, Isaac Magoon, Patrick Mahan, Edward Malcomb, Corral Higley Mills, Delos Storms Mills, Forest W. Mills, Richard L. Morris, Noyes Darling Niblack, John B. and George W. Norcross, Benjamin Halver, Matthias and Oliver Oleson, John Padley, Ole Peterson, Isaac Severance, Sidney F. Shepard, Isaac I. Sherwood, George and Maxwell Smith, Peter Spur, James and James P. Stewart, Nelson Z. Strong, Joshua Taylor, Homer Ward, Francis B. Webster, Iver Wickinson, John Wilson.

Horace Adams (1801-1863) had first wife Sarah R. (1802-1849), second wife Fanny Emerson (born 1811). He died at Racine.

Nathan Adams (1778-1850) had wife Rachel. (His headstone gives dates 1781-1855—not a solitary instance of difference between stone-cutter and other record-makers.)

Thomas Astin (1822-1907) had wife Elizabeth (1823-1898). He bought in section 9.

Amasa Bigelow came from Nova Scotia. His first wife was named Welch. Second wife, Ann, died in 1906.

James Burt's son, born in 1838, was the first native resident of the town.

Gabriel Cornish (1772-1853) and wife Eliza (1873-1837) came with sons Anson, Jared, and Nelson, in 1837, to section 15. Anson became a clergyman.

Hiram Cross (1811-1882) came in 1842 to section 25. He was an early improver of stock-breeds, and took premiums at the first county fair.

Stephen B. Davis married Esther Newell April 24, 1842. She was probably a daughter of Marshall and Esther Newell.

Edwin DeWolf married Elizabeth C. McCracken, February 8, 1843.

David S. Elting was earlier of Lafayette. He married Eliza Manwell, October 31, 1841.

Ephraim C. Harlow (1806-1899) was son of Levi Harlow and Elizabeth Cary. He married Emeline (1811-1891), daughter of Joseph Bigelow, and lived on section 1, near Little Prairie.

Caleb Harris (1810-1893), son of Jeremiah Harris and Priscilla Cole, grandson of Anthony Harris, Jr., was born in Jefferson county, New York. He married April 11, 1844, Laura Ann Bronson (1822-1904). He came with a brother, Levi, and brother-in-law, Ellis, in 1842. Wesley Harris (1795-1884) and wife Esther (1789-1852) are buried at Lagrange; but relationship, if any, with Caleb is not learned.

Enos J. Hazard (1810-1857) married Celestia Knight, December 10, 1845. (His widow, Julia C., may have been the same person.) In 1848 he was chosen as assemblyman over Augustus C. Kinne and Thomas Waterman.

Charles Heath (1818-1889) and wife Harriet E. (born 1817) were parents of Julia M. V., late widow of William H. Morrison, who was long known in county and state service.

Nathaniel G. Holden (1818-1872) was son of Josiah Holden and Elizabeth Leland. Elvira J., his wife, was born in 1819. They came in 1842 to Heart prairie.

William Houghton (1802-1889) bought land in sections 14, 22, 23, 26. His first wife was Orilla E. (1809-1853). His widow, Clarissa, was born in 1818.

George W. Kendall (1799-1887), known as Captain Kendall, was called in 1839 for service as petit juror in Judge Irwin's court. His house was for a time a wayside tavern.

Edmund King (1819-1901) was born at Pomfret, Vermont. He came to Whitewater; thence to section 17, Lagrange, where he married Deborah (1825-1901), daughter of Samuel Loomer and Deborah Eaton; returned in after years to Whitewater, where he died.

John King (1806-1899), a native of Lancashire, was son of James King and Elizabeth Brierly. He married Hannah (1808-1887), daughter of John and Ellen Hilton, and came to New York in 1834, and to Lagrange in 1841.



Jacob Rensselaer Kling (18—1892) was son of Jacob Kling (born 1784) and Dorothy Gasper. He bought in section 1. The family came from the valley of the Mohawk. A sister, Catharine, was wife of Silas B. Chatfield, of Troy, and this and other relationships were so numerous as to give a family character to a quarter of that town.

Ezekiel Lewis (died 1858) married Abigail (1795-1878), daughter of Job and Lydia Harrison, and settled on section 21 in 1840. Their son, John S. Lewis (born 1822), is named in early official lists.

Samuel Loomer (1782-1853), son of Jonathan and Eunice, married Deborah Eaton (1789-1870) and came from Nova Scotia in 1841. Their children, as far as learned, were Hiram, Samuel N., Timothy, Deborah (Mrs. Edmund King), and Prudence Sophia (Mrs. Andrew W. Arwood).

Volney Anderson McCracken (born 1803), a cousin of Austin McCracken and brother-in-law of Edwin W. Meacham (perhaps, too, of Edwin DeWolf), never married. After several years he went to another county. He was the first clerk of the county, and was captain of the militia of his town.

Robert Kennedy Morris (1807-1846) and wife Emeline Bird (afterward Mrs. Austin) were parents of Azel Bird Morris (1842-1886), a soldier of the Thirteenth Infantry.

Marshall Newell (1803-1870) came about 1840 to section 23. He died at Whitewater. Esther Newell (1782-1851) was probably his mother.

John Norcross (1785-1862) and wife Mitty (1788-1862) were parents of George Washington, Joel Butler, and Walter W., all early-comers. (Franklin and Lydia P. lived in the town in 1860.) George W. Norcross married Jane Taylor, July 4, 1845.

John Olds (1787-1869) had wife Polly (1789-1856): lived at or near Little Prairie.

Isaac C. Phelps (1812-1882) had wife Mary (1815-1899).

Moses Rand (1800-1881) was born in New Hampshire and died, unmarried, at Racine. True Rand, his brother, died in 1875. His wife was named Lydia E. A sister, Emily E., was wife of Elijah Worthington.

Samuel Robinson (1804-1872) married Levina (1833-1893), daughter of William Lyon and Sarah Sanborn, and sister of James Lyon.

James H. Sanford (1816-1882) married Rebecca Johnson (born 1820). He settled in section 32.

Isaac Severance (1796-1875) had wife Lucia (1801-1877). Some persons of his name and kindred lived at Whitewater.



Joshua Taylor (1816-1896), son of Joshua and Sarah Butlin, was born in Yorkshire; came to Oneida county, New York, in 1839; married Elizabeth (1820-1884), daughter of Joseph Garlock, in 1841; came to section 15 in 1843. A son and grandson have served as county superintendents of schools.

John Weld (1795-1884), son of Thomas and wife, Laurana Leavens, was born at Reading, Vermont, where in 1830 he married Wealthy, daughter of Elisha Bigelow. She died in 1876. Mr. Weld came in 1841 to section 1.

Daniel Williams (1813-1907), son of Joseph and Elizabeth, was born in Connecticut; in 1838 he married Julia M. Judson (1818-1896) and had children, Elbert J., Laura (Mrs. I. Ebenezer Weaver), Daniel Judson, and Chester B. He came in 1851 to Sugar Creek; left the state; returned in 1867 to ownership of the flouring mill at Lauderdale lakes; removed late in life to Elkhorn, where, after later marriage, he died.

Elijah Worthington (1803-1858) married Emily E. Rand (1806-1888). He came in 1838 with his father and brother Theodore to section 20. In 1839 he was granted a tavern license, and elections were held at his house.

In 1839 Amasa Bigelow built a saw-mill at the entrance of Honey creek, or Mill lake, at the Troy line, and this was followed by a grist-mill, known as the Williams mill and as the Lean mill. It is yet in running order, with reduced custom. A church was built early at Heart Prairie by the Methodist society, and a much better building soon followed on the same site. A union church was built at Lagrange, and, yet later, a summer hotel at the lakes. A store or two and shops were added to each of these settlements, but a village grew from none of them. Had the rails been laid on the now useless grade from Lake Geneva to Whitewater a station, most likely, would have been made at Heart Prairie, and thence a more or less promising village. The postoffices at these three places were long of local convenience. A single star route, between Whitewater and Elkhorn, carried mail for all of them, tri-weekly from each terminus,—a long, tiresome, and often difficult trip for the luckless sub-contractor. Rural delivery routes from Whitewater, Palmyra, and Elkhorn now supply daily service to all parts of the town.

Four school districts are wholly within town limits, and there are five joint districts; with Palmyra, with Sugar Creek, with Troy, with Sugar Creek and Troy, and with Whitewater. The buildings and grounds very fairly meet modern requirements, and show the town's enlightened interest in the welfare of its youthful population.

The true valuation of land and improvements for 1910, as computed by the supervisor of assessments, was \$1,410,900. The numbers and values of personal property were: 2,913 cattle, \$61,893; 1,314 hogs, \$13,900; 486 horses, \$36,500; 150 mules, \$11,250; 1,139 sheep, \$3,400. There were 320 vehicles, worth \$6,400; and three automobiles, valued at \$400. Total valuation of personal property, \$1,727,700. The average value of land was in 1844, \$3.28 per acre; in 1910 \$64.38 per acre. Acreages of crops: Apples, 62; barley, 2,033; corn, 3,345; hayfield, 2,598; oats, 2,764; potatoes, 104; rye 606; timber, 2,295; wheat, 110.

The federal censuses showed the population: 1850, 1,049; 1860, 1,255; 1870, 1,039; 1880, 921; 1890, 844; 1900, 882; 1910, 779.

## CHAIRMEN OF TOWN SUPERVISORS.

Edwin DeWolf-----	1843, '45	Charles Heath -----	1861
Enos J. Hazard-----	1844, '50	James Holden -----	1862
Orison Gray Ewing-----	1846	George Augustus Ray---	1863-8, '70
James Lauderdale--	1847-9, '51,	William Greening--	1874-5, '80, '83-7
'53-4, '69, '71-3		Matthew P. Bishop----	1876-9, '81-2
David S. Elting-----	1852	James H. Lawton-----	1888-91
Richard Fairchild -----	1855	Everett E. Dow-----	1892-95
Dewitt Clinton Barron-----	1856-7	John Lee Duffin-----	1896-1907, '12
Sylvester Hanson -----	1858-60	Seymour A. Cook-----	1908-11

Mr. Hanson served the city of Whitewater in like capacity, in after years. Mr. Bishop had lived earlier in Troy. Mr. Dow was of a Palmyra family, and was later a member of Assembly.

## ASSOCIATE SUPERVISORS.

Horace Adams -----	1848	James N. Case-----	1859, '61-2
Andrew W. Arwood-----	1889-90	Sextus A. Case-----	1881
Asmund Asmundson -----	1896	Samuel N. Case-----	1882-4
Thomas Astin -----	1859, '61, '65	Alfred Cooley-----	1885-7, '99
Dewitt C. Barron-----	1855	Daniel C. Coombe-----	1909-11
Amos Bird -----	1856	Andrew B. Coonrod-----	1892
Squire P. Blomily-----	1894-5	John H. Cooper-----	1847
Edward Bromley-----	1882, '98	Augustus W. Dickenson---	1862, '80
George H. Bromley--	1875-7, '93,	Edward J. Crane-----	1876-7
'96, 1901-5		Hiram Cross -----	1849-50

Ira E. Doolittle-----	1878, '80-1	Ezekiel Lewis -----	1847
Charles Perkins Ellis-----	1845, '55,	Charles McNaughton,-----	1891
'57-60, '68, '74-5		Duncan McNaughton-----	1869, '85
Asmund Emerson-----	1897, 1907-8	John Moyse -----	1879
Arthur Ewing -----	1893-4	Marshall Newell -----	1843
Orison Gray Ewing-----	1844	Charles D. Olds.-----	1912
Harry A. Fowler-----	1891	John Padley -----	1854
William H. Gibbs-----	1872, '74	Albert E. Peterson-----	1909-11
William Greening -----	1873-74	William Phelps -----	1902-4
Oliver P. Gunnison-----	1851	Moses Rand -----	1844
Caleb Harris -----	1853-4	Daniel K. Sanford-----	1870-1, '73
Charles Heath-----	1849-50, '58-	Harley P. Sanford-----	1888
60, '64		James H. Sanford-----	1851
James Holden -----	1852, '56	Samuel Stewart -----	1892
William Holgerson-----	1897-1900	E. William Taylor -----	1906
William Houghton -----	1845	Frank C. Taylor -----	1905
Eric Johnson -----	1884	Joshua Taylor -----	1852-3, '69
William W. Johnson-----	1879	Thomas Waterman -----	1857
George H. King-----	1889-90, '95	John Weld -----	1848
John King -----	1863, '66-7	John W. Weld -----	1870, '83
James W. Knight-----	1863	Ole O. Welkos -----	1888
Andrew Lackey-----	1900-1901	Iver Wickinson -----	1878
William H. Lawton-----	1912	John G. Wood -----	1864-7
C. Edward Lean-----	1906-8	Elijah Worthington -----	1843
Thomas E. Lean-----	1886-7	Wayne D. Zelig -----	1868

## TOWN CLERKS.

Thomas Waterman -----	1843-4, '47	George W. Alexander -----	1867
Enos J. Hazard -----	1845, '55	William R. Taylor -----	1868-71
Benjamin Swett -----	1846, '48-9	William Thomas Taylor ----	1879-85
Henry Adkins -----	1850-4	Everett E. Dow -----	1886-90
Oliver P. Gunnison-----	1856	John Lee Duffin -----	1891-95
William King -----	1857, '59	Harry A. Fowler -----	1896-98
James W. Knight -----	1858, '62-5	Seymour A. Cook -----	1899-1907
John King-----	1860	Bert Lawton -----	1908
Sylvester Hanson -----	1861	John T. Tobin, Jr. -----	1909-12
James H. Lawton -----	1866, '72-8		

## TOWN TREASURER.

Benjamin Swett -----	1843, '45-6	Frank P. Bishop -----	1882
Charles Perkins Ellis-----	1844, '47, '51-3	Robert J. Lean -----	1883-4
Enos J. Hazard -----	1848	Charles H. Taylor -----	1885-6, '88-9
Oliver P. Gunnison -----	1849-50	Jesse James Rundle -----	1887
William Bromley -----	1854	Seymour A. Cook -----	1890-1
Caleb W. Harris-----	1855, '65-7, '70-1	William C. Wait-----	1892
William Battell -----	1856	John E. Menzie -----	1893-4
Thomas Astin-----	1857	William Phelps -----	1895-6
John S. Lewis -----	1858	William Lawton -----	1897-8
Adam Martin -----	1859-60	Frank Fisher -----	1899-1900
Amos Bird -----	1861	Will M. Bromley-----	1901-2
James H. Lawton -----	1862-4	E. Will Taylor -----	1903-4
George Taylor Jr. -----	1868	Edward Malcomb -----	1905-6
George H. Bromley -----	1869	Frank J. Garbutt -----	1907-8
Fred W. Blomily -----	1872-6	George F. Reddy -----	1909-10
William Tavlör, Jr. -----	1877-81	John R. West -----	1911-12

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Andrew W. Arwood -----	1886-7	Grant H. Lawton -----	1893-4
Zerah T. Baker -----	1874-6	Robert J. Lean -----	1887-90
John W. Blake -----	1884-6	George F. Lull -----	1860-1, '63
William Bromley -----	1904-5, '07-8	Edwin McDougald-----	1901-2, '07-10
Augustus W. Dickenson --	1875-8, '80	George McDougald-----	1886-96, '99-1900
John Lee Duffin -----	1894, 1904	Wm. McDougald-----	1861, '64-9, '74-81
Arthur Ewing -----	1895-7	Charles H. Nott -----	1903
Cyrus C. Gibbs -----	1882-5	Owen Reddy -----	1897-8
William Greening -----	1865-1911	John Ridge -----	1873
Sylvester Hanson -----	1859-64	Charles S. Vedder -----	1885
James W. Knight -----	1859-66		

The pastors of Heart Prairie have been: J. D. Graham, 1858; Delos White, 1859; Erastus Sylvester Grunley, 1860; J. B. Cooper, 1862, 1875; Rufus H. Stinchfield, 1865; Theron O. Hollister, 1867; Joseph H. Jenne, 1868; Russell P. Lawton, 1869; J. C. Robbins, 1871; John V. Trenery, 1873; Charles R. Chapin, 1874; Martin Van Buren Bristol, 1875; A. J.

Brill, 1877; John Varty, 1881; William R. Mellott, 1884; Benjamin T. White, 1885; T. M. Ross, 1887; William E. Morris, 1890; W. G. Cooper, 1892; John H. James, 1899; John C. McClain, 1902; Ambrose C. Jett, 1905; George N. Lester, 1908.

## CHAPTER XXX.

### TOWN OF LINN.

Town 1 north, range 17 east, was set off from Geneva, January 23, 1844, and was named for Dr. Lewis Field Linn, of Missouri, who from 1833 to his death, October 3, 1843, was Colonel Benton's colleague in the Federal Senate, and of whose character and ability the Colonel wrote most appreciatively. It may be noted that at the naming of the town Doctor Linn's death was yet fresh in the memory of the territorial Democracy. Next southward lie the towns of Hebron and Alden, in Illinois. About one-sixth of the town's area is covered by Geneva lake, of which fair body of cold, pure, deep water much the greater part is in Linn. The area of that part of the town lying north of the lake is about two and one-half square miles. Thirteen sections of this town are more or less lake-covered. Of section 7 only Cedar Point, at the east side of the entrance to Williams bay, about six acres of high and dry land are heaved up from the general submergence of that section. The greatest lake depths are found near the line of section 7 of Linn and section 12 of Walworth. Williams bay, an almost rectangular indentation, a scant half-mile wide, and reaching a large half-mile northward, is wholly in section 6. The shores of the lake are high and uneven, were once thickly wooded, and are not now bare nor in any way unsightly, though architects and landscape makers have somewhat changed their primitive aspect.

The value of shore property is now based on measurement in feet along its water front. The general effect of shore improvement has been to raise the average value (in 1910) of all the 18,961 acres of Linn to \$264.77 per acre. Such average acre-value for other towns ranges from \$59.43 in Richmond to \$140.25 in Delavan. The surface of the town is as variously fair to look upon as in the neighboring towns. A branch of the Nippersink and several smaller and nameless streams carry its waste of waters to the Fox, while a little tribute is paid to the lake. The town was once well wooded, with alternations of prairie, and is now well cultivated. Several of the most active and useful members of the farmer's and dairyman's societies have been and are men of Linn. Bloom prairie lies partly in this town.

There was no village in the town; but in 1901 the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company built its Chicago and Janesville line across sec-



tions 36, 35, 27, 28, 29, 30, making a station named Zenda, in the southeast quarter of section 28, where a village may grow about its store and creamery and add its own to some larger history of Linn. At this point is the only postoffice in the town. At an early time, about 1843, and as late as 1869, there was a postoffice, named Tirade, near the state line and in section 32, discontinued in 1876. What suggested such a name is now among those things unknown that men are fond of calling mysteries. About 1897 an office named Bissell was established near a cheese factory, in section 32. This was soon discontinued, and another office named Linton, was placed on the line of sections 20 and 21 and on the road from Lake Geneva to Fontana. This office, too, had a short existence.

On a map of the roads a noteworthy feature is the course of the old and well-made highway from Lake Geneva to Fontana, which follows mostly the Pottawattonie trail, and makes nine oblique angles and six slight turns before it reaches the Walworth line, having crossed eight sections from sections 1 to 19, both included. This, of course, avoids the long line of the south shore highlands and the few low places, and makes a somewhat striking exception to the more general movements by section lines and right angles. This road was of early importance to dwellers at each end of the lake as well as to those along its slightly devious course through a rich and pleasing part of the town.

The crop acreages returned for 1910 were: Barley, 565; corn, 3,475; hay, 2,128; oats, 1,902; orchard, 56; potatoes, 60; rye, 6; timber, 708; no wheat shown. Number and value of live stock: 3,068 cattle, \$100,600; 975 hogs, \$11,700; 818 horses, \$64,600; 746 sheep, \$2,700. There were five automobiles, valued at \$5,500; 220 other vehicles at \$10,000; lake vessels, sail and steam, valued at \$100,000. Total value of personal property, \$451,400.

John Powers (1803-1867), a native of Maine, made his claim in section 1 in 1836 and built the first house in Linn the next spring. He married Laura Stevens (born 1807) at Geneva, January 31, 1841. He died at Lake Geneva. Other settlers in 1837 were Benjamin Ball, section 34; Allen McBride, sections 31, 33; Samuel Ryland, section 31; Israel Williams, section 6. Within the next few years patents were granted at the land office to Joseph Bailey, Thomas Baker, John Barr, Sr., Lewis Barrett, Charles Beardsley (1819-1903), John W. Boyd, Peleg C. and Solomon C. Burdick, Thomas Chrystal, Peter S. Cooper, George and Peter Crayton, John Cumming, Thomas Davis, Daniel Downs, James Duncan, Thomas Dyer, John Chesley Ford, Daniel E. Franklin, Benj. F. Fridley, William Greenman, Francis Hammore Hale, Seymour N. Hatch, Lorenzo Hinman, Joel Hopkins, Thomas Hovey, Joseph Edwin Howe, William Hubbard, Silas Ingalls, James and William Johnson, Lyman Jones,

Michael Keenan, Terence Kennedy, Daniel Lloyd, Jonathan Lockwood, Mahlon McBride, Charles McNamara, Dr. James McNish, Samuel Madison, Amos Makyes, James B. Martin, John Matthews, John Millard, Frederick A. Munden, James Nelson, Benson Pierce, Caleb Preston, Edwin and John Henry Prime, Lyman Redington, Isaac M. and John Reed, John Reek, William Orson Roblee, John Conrad Shaver, George Smith, John P. Snell, George Trimble, Abram Van Orden, Julius Wadsworth, Marshall Franklin Winters.

Benjamin Ball (1780-1868) had wife Daphne (1790-1873). He was one of the first county commissioners, a native of Massachusetts, and for a few years resident in Dupage county, Illinois.

John Barr (1792-1860) married Barbara Black (1789-1883) in Scotland and came to America in 1828. About twenty years later he bought land in sections 10, 15. One of his sons was for some years chairman of the county board of supervisors.

Charles Beardsley (1819-1903) had wife Susan A. Copeland (1825-1903).

Peleg C. Burdick (1787-1854) and wife Olive (1814-1858) came to section 21. Solomon Champlin Burdick (1812-1891), perhaps Peleg's son, came to section 29.

Thomas Chrystal (born 1813) and wife Margaret (born 1807) bought in sections 20, 25, 28.

Peter S. Cooper (1809-1893) and wife Lovina (1829-1907) were of section 19.

John Cumming (1781-1854) had wife Mary, born 1781, died October 21, 1839, and buried in Walworth. He bought in section 9.

Michael Keenan (born 1820) and wife Ann (born 1823) settled in section 21, and Daniel Lloyd (born 1818) and wife Mary (born 1825) in section 28.

Allen McBride (1809-1884) married Latha Collier (born 1814). Both were natives of Ohio, and came in 1837 to section 31, and also bought land in section 33. He was in various official ways useful to his townsmen.

John Millard (1798-1887) and wife Elizabeth (1815-1877) bought in sections 19, 30.

John Reek (born 1815), son of John Reek and Mary Garside, a native of Cheshire, came to the states in 1837 and about 1845 to Linn and proved that a good carriage maker may be also a good farmer. His wife was Amelia Bennett. Their sons Joseph and James S. (1850-1911) have been prosperous farmers and active men in town affairs.

Samuel Robinson (born 1811), a native of Massachusetts, came to section 14 in 1844 from Chenango county. His first wife was Free love Thornton; the second, Mrs. Jane Marshall (born 1807).

John Peter Snell (1796-1852) and wife, Mary Ann Scouton (1798-1858), came to section 19. He at once took his place among men of property and of influence in town and county affairs.

Israel Williams (1789-1846), son of Ephraim, of Franklin county, Massachusetts, with his wife, Lavina Joy (1787-1852), came in 1837, at first to section 18, a little later to section 6, and thus was named for him the bay which cuts so deeply and squarely into that section. So little of Linn west of the bay is land that he bought also in section 1 of Walworth, and, too, in section 24 of that town. His brother, Austin, and son, Moses Daniel Williams, settled in Walworth. His sons, Israel, Jr., Royal Joy and Festus A., came with him, and in the same year Henry was born. The exact birth-date is not told, and it is thus uncertain whether the first-born of Linn was Henry, or a son of William K. May, or a daughter of Benjamin Ball.

Zenda, the one railway station and postoffice now in the town, is 67.5 miles from Chicago and 31.5 miles from Janesville. Besides from this office, mail is distributed by rural delivery routes from Lake Geneva and Walworth and from Hebron, Illinois.

There are two school districts jointly with Bloomfield, one with Walworth, and three are wholly within the town. The school at Zenda has two departments.

The population of Linn at the decennial census was: 1850, 630; 1860, 1,008; 1870, 895; 1880, 823; 1890, 854; 1900, 1,082; 1910, 1,201. This increase in the number of inhabitants for the past twenty years is mostly attributable to the coming of families from the din and murk of the city. Enormous strips of wooded highland along the shores of the lake Beautiful. These newcomers brought with them wealth and cultivated tastes, whence slopes so fair in their savage state have been made yet more sightly to unenvying eyes, and this without needlessly marring primitive comeliness.

## CHAIRMEN OF TOWN SUPERVISORS.

Ira Turner -----1844  
John William Boyd----1845-6, '73-4  
Israel Williams -----1847  
John Peter Snell-----1848, '50-1

Solomon C. Burdick-----1849, '57  
William H. Lewis -----1852  
Albert T. Wheeler -----1853  
George Allen-----1854-5, '63-7

Allen McBride .....	1856	George W. Barr.....	1870, '91-1902
Benjamin F. Groesbeck.....	1858-9, '61	Amzy Merriam .....	1875-6
James Emery .....	1860, '71-2	Dwight Sidney Allen.....	1877-90
James A. Benedict .....	1862	John C. Brennan .....	1903-12
John McKibbin .....	1868-9		

## ASSOCIATE SUPERVISORS.

Benjamin M. Ball .....	1873	Addin Philip Kaye .....	1904, '06-11
George W. Barr.....	1864-5, '68-9, '72	William J. Kaye .....	1878-84
George Batschelet .....	1912	Thomas Ledger .....	1875-6
John C. Brennan .....	1898-1903	Walter E. Ledger .....	1912
Charles Edwin Buell .....	1866-7	Joseph Leedle .....	1905
Ira Buell .....	1854	William H. Lewis.....	1859
Solomon C. Burdick .....	1848, '54	Amzy Merriam.....	1860-1, '66-7, '69-70
Thomas Cady .....	1863-4	Fordyce B. Merriam .....	1874
Charles Cornue .....	1858	John Murphy .....	1903-11
Daniel I. Cornue .....	1845	Samuel J. Nichols .....	1865
Jacob I. Cornue .....	1850-2	Byron S. Palmer .....	1894-5
Jacob S. Cornue .....	1858	Henry T. Palmer .....	1860-1
William H. Crandall .....	1877	Samuel T. Powell .....	1849, '53
Edward Cullen .....	1876	John Powers.....	1846-7, '50-2
James Emery .....	1856-7, '59	James S. Reek .....	1885-95
George C. Gardner .....	1862	Joseph Reek .....	1875
John Gavin .....	1883-90	Samuel Ryland .....	1844-6, '48
Benjamin F. Groesbeck .....	1855-7	Samuel Smith .....	1891-3, '96-1902
John W. Groesbeck .....	1847	Ira Turner .....	1849
Hobart M. Hatch .....	1896-7	John G. Wilson .....	1863, '70-1
Seymour N. Hatch .....	1844	Perry Wilson .....	1862
Warren Holmes .....	1853	Jesse Wright .....	1855
John Judson .....	1877-82	Samuel B. Wynn .....	1873-4
Addin Kaye .....	1868, '72		

## TOWN CLERKS.

Israel Williams, Jr.....	1844-5	Albert A. Thompson.....	1854
Daniel I. Cornue.....	1846	Alexander H. Button.....	1858-90
Henry Bailey .....	1847-8	Charles S. Cooper.....	1891-2
John McKibbin.....	1849-'50, '52, '55-7	Artemus Alexander .....	1893-8
Abraham Kaye .....	1851	Frank Walsh .....	1899-1912
Otis K. Hale.....	1853		

## TOWN TREASURERS.

Benjamin Ball -----	1844	Jonathan Powell -----	1868-9
Israel Williams -----	1845	R. G. Webster -----	1870
Daniel I. Cornue -----	1846-50, '58	James Smith -----	1871
James A. Benedict -----	1851	G. Smith Conklin -----	1872
Daniel Downs -----	1852-3	Alfred Haywood -----	1873
Nathaniel Grout -----	1854	Dwight Sidney Allen -----	1874, '76
Amzy Merriam -----	1855-7	William J. Kaye -----	1875
Perry Wilson -----	1859	Peter Gavin -----	1877, '82-5
Loretto W. Fuller -----	1860, '65	William Towl -----	1878
Ira Turner -----	1861	George Rowbotham -----	1879
Arthur Kaye -----	1862	Artemas Alexander -----	1880
Solomon C. Burdick -----	1863	John Gavin -----	1881, '99-1909, '12
Samuel J. Nichols -----	1864	Frank Walsh -----	1886-98
Noah Merriam -----	1866	George Tappen -----	1910-11
N. Robert Colbert -----	1867		

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Dwight Sidney Allen -----	1899-1903	Walter E. Ledger -----	1907-9
George Allen -----	1866-99	Allen B. McBride -----	1860-1
John Raymond Allen -----	1894-6	Joseph Reek -----	1870-3
Ira Buell -----	1860-5	Edmund F. Thacher -----	1901-2, '05-11
Solomon Champlin Burdick -----	1861-2	James F. Thacher -----	1891-4, '96
Melvin C. Cornue -----	1883-4	L. D. Tracy -----	1892-1901
Patrick Cullen -----	1859-60	Abraham Van Orden -----	1865-6
John W. Groesbeck -----	1861-2	James M. Walsh -----	1906-7
Silas Ingalls -----	1896	Mahlon P. Weter -----	1878-81
H. C. Iverson -----	1887-8		

## CHAPTER XXXI.

### TOWN OF LYONS.

Town 2 north, range 18 east, was set off from the town of Geneva by Act of January 23, 1844, and was named Hudson. James C. and Thomas K. Hudson came in 1846 and William Hudson lived there before 1860; but, as their names are not found in earliest records it is not very probable that they named their town. It is rather likelier that men of Columbia county, New York, chose thus to remind themselves of their old home. A few years later the city of Hudson, in St. Croix county, seemed to have the stronger right to the name, and in 1865 the name of the older town was changed to Lyons, to avoid some geographical confusion. The village of Lyonsdale had been founded, named for the early settling Lyon family and, as Lyons, had become a railway station and gave its name to the township.

Burlington and Wheatland lie next eastward, the one in Racine county, the other in Kenosha county. The outlets of Duck and Geneva lakes meet in section 20 and thence White river winds its way to the Fox and thus by the Illinois and the Mississippi to the Gulf. The united river affords a good water-power at the south side of section 10, and this was improved at an early time. The lowest lying rock surface, as found in sixteen measurements for Lyons, is in the southwest quarter of section 1, 772 feet above sea level. The highest measured point, near the middle of the south line of section 10, east of the dam, is 944 feet above sea level. Parallel ridges of gravelly soil give a somewhat rugged appearance to the middle belt of sections from east to west; but these are owned and profitably cultivated now, as seventy years ago. The two northern tiers of sections are an extension of the fertile fields of Spring Prairie.

Allen Perkins (1802-1882), who had left his claim of 1836 on Turtle creek and returned to Spring Prairie, settled in 1837 near the mill-site in sections 10, 15 and disputed with the Lyons the ownership of the water-power.

The Lyons were Thomas (1766-1847) and wife, Benamina Valentine, and their sons, David, Isaac, Thomas and William Fletcher Lyon. The father and two or three of the sons came in 1837 to sections 11, 15, 22, began to build their dam in 1838, and their saw-mill in 1840. Other settlers of 1837 were John Brown to section 35, Daniel Campbell to section 4, and James Curran



to section 25. Peter Campbell came in 1838 to section 10. Ebenezer Dayton, Michael Farley, Thomas Fowlston (1805-1878), Tompkins Matteson, William Schurman, Sidney Wait and Edward Warren were of the men of 1839.

Among those of 1840 and later years were Daniel Adams, Sebastian Amend, Stephen Taber Ashley, Sylvester Barnes, Campbell Barrett, Thomas S. Bartholomew, Harvey Birchard, Harvey Blodgett, Edwin Booth, George Brennan, Lewis Brown, Lathrop and Thomas B. Bullen, Charles E. Butler, Zenas B. Burk, Thomas Byrnes (died 1859), Joseph Calhoun, Patrick Cary, Patrick Carlin, Abner B. and Elias Cole, John Corley, Cyrus F. Cowles, Chauncey O. Cummings, James Curran, Valentine Dahler (died 1858), Thomas Delaney (born 1814), Daniel W. Derby, Elijah Dunn, Thomas Dyer, Cornwell Esmond, Michael Farley (1800-1894), Franklin S. Farnum, Thomas Fowlston (1805-1878), Damarius, David P. and Raymond Gardner, Adolph Gega, Lorenz Giese, Josiah B. and Russell Thaddeus Gleason, Benjamin Goodwin, Nathaniel W. Gott, Gilbert T. and Joseph Griffin, Albourn Hall, Harvey, Henry, Jesse, John S. and Nathan B. Hand, Stephen Heffernan, Thomas W. Hill, Adolph Holcamp, Robert Holley, Bartolomeus Homan, Stephen Houghton, Theron Humphrey, Harvey H. Ingham (died 1868), Thomas Ingham, Reuben Irish, Eliphalet Johnson, James Kelley, Enos Kinney (1808-1887), Franz Xavier Leity, Jesse Lilly (1785-1852), Jones C. Locke, Leonard and Zephaniah Lockwood, James B. Martin, Reuben E. Maynard, Enoch Newton Miner, Enoch Waters Miner, Joel Guild Miner, Edward Nield, A. Sperry Northrop, William Peers, Patrick Powers, Jonathan Pratt, Philip Prueck, Jonas and Martin O. Pulver, Patrick Quigley, Hugh Reed, Valentine Scheller, Stephen Skiff, Charles H. Smedley, Seneca Smith, Erastus Sparrow, John S. Spoor, John and Loren Stacy, Nelson Starke, Edward Stevens, Berthier Stork, Jesse L. and Linus Taylor, Henry H. Terry, Jeremiah Van Ness, Joseph E. and Russell Wait, Jr., Arnold and Spencer Weeks, Jacob Whitaker, Alonzo C. and Joseph Huge Wilcox, Edwin Williams.

Edwin Booth (1810-1875) married Martha Turner (1811-1887). He settled on section 8, and was later and for long one of the active business men at Springfield.

Zenas Baker Burk (1814-1894), a native of Maine, came in 1842 to section 10. He married Mary, daughter of Amos Calhoun. It is not known how long he served as justice of the peace, owing to the absence of record previous to 1859, but more than forty years.

Daniel Campbell (1796-1879), son of John, married Mary Nichols (1805-1872), and came to section 4 in 1839. His son, Wesley John, and

grandson, Lewis A., have served the town many years as clerk, and the citizens of the village as business men.

Peter Campbell (1786-1854) was Daniel's brother, both natives of Clinton county, New York. He married Ann (1802-1883), daughter of Garret and Catherine Barron, and in 1838 they made their home in section 10.

Cyrus Fellows Cowles (1820-1889) was son of Moses (1785-1848) and Pamela. He came in 1840 to section 5. He married Louisa (1828-1881), daughter of Samuel Lytle and Harriet (Campbell) McGee.

Ebenezer Dayton (1810-1885) was son of Abram (1771-1848) and Levina (1775-1853). He came from the Genesee valley in 1839 to section 15. His wife, Emily Malvina (1814-1891), was daughter of Thomas and Tirzah West. Two sons died in military service.

Ezra B. Fowlston (1820-1896) was son of Thomas and wife Hannah Barton. He came from Otsego county to section 3 in 1844. He married Almira (1827-1906), daughter of Peter and Ann Barron Campbell.

Josiah Burroughs Gleason married Sarah Bacon, November 5, 1840. His farm was in section 2.

Benjamin Gardner married Clarinda Wait, October 13, 1842.

Adolph Holcamp (1805-1871) and wife Mary Catherine (1817-1898) came to section 29.

Robert Holley (born 1791) and Amelia (born 1798) came in 1844 to section 18. The family removed to Elkhorn about 1856, and later went westward. He was enrolled as an attorney, and was for some years a justice of the peace.

Thomas K. Hudson (1807-1891) was born in Utica, New York. With wife Elizabeth (1812-1889) he came in 1846 to section 10. He had sons in military service. William Hudson was born 1808, died 1886.

Erastus and Theron Humphrey were first cousins. Erastus (1810-1881) was son of Roswell and wife Ruth Gillet. His first wife was Mary Porter Wilcox; his second wife was named Avis. Of his children, Rosell Pembroke Humphrey (born 1823) was long an active citizen. Theron, son of Jonathan, married Jane A. Barker. The ancestors of Jonathan and Roswell were Michael<sup>1</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup>, Isaac<sup>4</sup>.

Eliphalet Johnson (1781-1855) and wife Margery (1787-1863) came in 1812 to section 17.

Cyrus King (1801-1879) and wife Margaretta (1806-1880) came early to the town. If, as seems probable, he was a young uncle of Cyrus K. Phelps, of section 1 of Geneva, he was son of Israel King and Elizabeth Johnson. His grave is at Springfield cemetery.

Enos Kinney (1818-1887) was son of Luman and wife, Mary Tuttle. He came in 1844 to section 2. His wife was Nancy Davis.

John Nield (1799-1849) and wife Elizabeth (1791-1865) came in 1844.

A. Sperry Northrop came to section 13 in 1842, and married Catharine M., daughter of William F. and Catharine Pulver Lyon, December 21, 1843.

Patrick Quigley (1800-1870) married Catharine Chetham (1806-1877) and came in 1843 to section 23.

Joseph Ellicott (1821-1885), Russell, and Sidney Wait were sons of Russell Wait and Mercy Booth. Joseph E. married Elvira J. (1822-1899), daughter of Spencer Weeks. Russell, Jr., married Adeline Herrick (1823-1902). They went to California, where both died.

Arnold Weeks (1811-1897), son of Levi Weeks and Anna Arnold, was born in the valley of the Mohawk. In 1832 he married Hannah, daughter of John Sperbeck and Anna Springstein. In 1842 he came to section 7.

Spencer Weeks (1797-1859) was son of Samuel Weeks and Lydia Williams. His earlier ancestors were George,<sup>1</sup> William,<sup>2</sup> John,<sup>3</sup> William,<sup>4</sup> Hezekiah.<sup>5</sup> Hence, Spencer was of the seventh generation in America. He married in 1817 Elvira (1798-1883), daughter of Thomas and Sophia Dimock. In 1843 he came to Lyons, section 4, where his ten children grew up to make some mark in the history of the town and county.

#### VILLAGE OF LYONS.

The settlement at the mill soon gave promise of increase and multiplication, and in 1843 the postoffice of Lyonsdale was established with Thomas Lyon, Jr., temporarily in charge. In 1846 William F. Lyon and Martin O. Pulver equipped the saw-mill or built anew for grinding, and, with successive improvements added, the mill is yet at work. Its ownership passed to John Bullen, Frank Holborn, Perez H. Merrick and William W. Vaughan, Matthias Schenk and Peter Strassen, Strassen's heirs, and to Joseph J. Heiligenthal. The Lyons flour long had ready sale at home and elsewhere, but the general transfer of flour making to the upper Mississippi valley and to the larger cities of the West, has left to this, as to many another mill, only local grists and feed-grinding—which is still enough to make the Lyons mill good property.

It was known, at least as early as 1855, that the railway from Racine would pass over the somewhat higher ground northward. Early in 1856 the track was laid from Burlington to Delavan, and thence to Beloit in the fall. The new station, on the northern side of section 10, is about two-thirds of

a mile from the mill. Lyonsdale had not yet become too unwieldly to move, and its business with its later increase of population gathered about the station, which a few years later dropped a syllable of its name. The station is 46.6 miles from Milwaukee and 85.2 miles from Chicago. Like other stations on this line, it became an important shipping point for grain and live stock. One item of its business was for a time rather noteworthy, namely, that of calf-buying for the veal trade—the slaughter of innocents. It was not long ago told in a daily newspaper that one buyer's shipments amounted to five hundred calves or carcasses yearly. Of course, these were of the lower grades of cattle, and were brought to the station in part from other towns.

The village has about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, a bank, a hotel, three churches, a good school house, a convenient town-hall, and the needful number of stores and shops. Its streets and roads are well kept and its walks are of concrete. Bridges, in town and village, are substantially built of iron and cement. The village lies on both sides of the railway, and looks everywhere clean and homelike. The Methodist and Lutheran churches are of a long familiar style of village architecture, and are kept in the good order, outwardly, observable all about the village. The Methodist society, organized in 1840, built its church in 1857. The Lutheran society was founded in 1868. The Catholic parish of St. Joseph was formed in 1867 and soon built a church, which has given place, in 1910, to a larger and in every way finer building, of pressed brick, with stained glass windows, and all within and without in harmony. This parish has also a cemetery in section 15, about a mile southward.

The State Bank of Lyons was organized in 1909, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, owned by fifty-three stockholders, mostly residents of the town. Its officers were and are: Edgar A. Weeks, president; John Wagner, vice-president; Wilbur G. Weeks, cashier; Josephine Host, assistant cashier. The bank has now a good building of its own, with suitable equipment for its business.

The village was platted in 1868 for twenty-one proprietors: Zenas B. Burk, Mrs. Ann Campbell, Sumner Chapin, Ella Cone, Ebenezer Dayton, James P. Frazer, Asa C. Goodrich, Nathan Hazen, Joseph E. Host, Julius Host, Thomas K. Hudson, Isaac B. Merriam, James Moran, Robert Openshaw, Joseph T. Pendleton, Charles E. Phinney, John Robilliard, John Strassen, Peter Strassen, Alma Taylor, Richard B. Winsor, Mrs. Taylor (1792-1868), was wife of Jesse L. Taylor, Esq. (1793-1881).

## VILLAGE OF SPRINGFIELD.

The highway from Lake Geneva to East Troy, by way of the village of Spring Prairie, is crossed by the railway 2.8 miles west of Lyons, on the south side of section 7. This road was for many years, before and after a station was made there, an important mail route, and hence a convenient point for retail trade, grain and wool buying, and lumber-selling. In the mid seventies considerable shipments of dressed poultry were made, largely to Boston buyers. Changes in the industries of the county, with consequent effects on the business of villages, have checked the growth of Springfield, though it is not yet a wholly deserted village. A fire in 1910 destroyed the station building. After more than a year of delay it was rebuilt, better than before, and this with a long line of wide cement platform shows that Springfield is yet of some importance to the railway company. Amid the discontinuances of small postoffices the office at this place remains as one of the fourth class, indispensable for local and northern service. That part of the road between the station and Lake Geneva, about three and one-half miles, is a stage and mail route on which three trips are made daily, from the lake. For many years Ansel Knowles (died August 19, 1875), of Lake Geneva, made these trips through sunshine, rain and snow, and became well and favorably known to thousands of passengers.

The village was platted by Henry T. Fuller in 1855. There was once a prosperous cheese factory there, a hotel, and an Episcopal chapel, the service of which was supplied in turn by the clerical and lay professors from DeKoven Hall, Racine College. Among the more easily recalled active business men were Edwin Booth, Edwin Moorhouse, and Asa W. Phelps.

Among the few events which disturbed or enlivened the quiet routine of Lyonese life were two which may warrant a few words here. But it should be understood that there were and are somewhat varying versions of both these affairs, namely, the Neiheisel war and the Robins bridge case. Balthazar and Barbara Neiheisel (both born in 1820) came from Germany to section 25, and by 1860 had eight children. The father learned English but imperfectly, and his mind had become somewhat unsettled. A traveling agent had gone that way, about 1859, and would not see that neither himself nor his goods were welcome there. A quarrel arose, incoherent except for some pulling, pushing, and striking, and the agent complained to Jesse Taylor, justice of the peace. A warrant for Neiheisel's arrest was given to Sumner Chapin, who called Ebenezer Dayton, Rathbone R. Fellows, and Ralph Taylor to help him, and moved in pursuit of his plain duty. Mr.



Neiheisel, who seems to have understood little or nothing of the object of this invasion, resisted to the extent of firing on the party and wounding Mr. Fellows. The arrest was made, an examination held, and the poor man was lodged not in the jail but in the crazy wing of the county house. Rumor carried all this, enlarged and embellished, to other towns, and for years thereafter the Neiheisel war was a topic on which men might be as witty as they could, at the expense of the town, its local court, and its constabulary force. The state afterward voted a sum of money to compensate Mr. Fellows for his injury in faithful service. Two of the old man's sons, Moritz and Peter Neiheisel, enlisted in the reorganized First Infantry, one of the most serviceable regiments of the Civil war. Moritz served three years and Peter until he was discharged for disability,—a record for the family worth remembering at Lyons and elsewhere.

In 1873 the circuit court at its February term, after a trial by jury, entered a judgment in favor of Henry Robins against the town of Lyons for one thousand two hundred dollars damages and one hundred dollars and seventy-two cents costs. Mr. Robins had been hurt by or at a defective bridge or culvert, and his cause was taken into court by Capt. John A. Smith, of Lake Geneva, and Ithamar C. Sloan, of Janesville, with Dr. Benoni O. Reynolds as medico-surgical witness. Horatio S. Winsor, of Elkhorn, appeared for the town. The result affected the town's vote at assembly district elections for several years afterward, for Smith and Reynolds were then leaders in district politics. The case seems to have been one in which law was on one side and equity on the other. The men of Lyons, at least, thought the injury was much overpaid by the sum awarded the sufferer. The town builds and maintains many bridges, now all of steel, and a similar court-case is not likely to occur again.

There are nine school districts, of which one is a joint district with Bloomfield, one with Geneva, and one with Geneva and Spring Prairie. The school at Lyons village has two departments.

The town receives its mail from the offices at Lyons and Springfield, and by two rural routes from the first-named office.

The county clerk's statistics for 1910 show that there were 22,619 acres of land in the town. (About five acres of section 31 is included within the corporate limits of Lake Geneva, and thus subtracted from Lyons.) True value of land \$1,514,200, or \$66.95 per acre. The crop-acreage, as returned, was: Barley, 180; corn, 3,062; hay, 2,757; oats, 3,056; orchard, 104; potatoes, 99; rye, 99; timber, 1,746; wheat, 172. Number and value of live stock: 3,049 cattle, \$79,300; 602 hogs, \$6,500; 697 horses, \$52,300; 1,488 sheep, \$4,500. Seven automobiles were valued at \$1,600.



The several federal censuses have shown the population: 1850, 1,189; 1860, 1,338; 1870, 1,312; 1880, 1,312; 1890, 1,328; 1900, 1,298; 1910, 1,261.

It is rarely that two successive censuses give exactly the same figures, as in 1870 and in 1880. It is quite possible that some small percentage of error affects all enumerations of population, and many another statistic statement besides. The villages were not enumerated separately from the town, but Springfield has about one-half as many inhabitants as Lyons, with less present tendency to increase.

## CHAIRMEN OF TOWN BOARD.

Reuben Rockwell-----1844, '48, '54	John Brown -----1872
Lewis Brown-----1845	William Meadows_1876-8, '84, '94-5
Zenas Baker Burk----1846, '50, '55	Joel B. Smith-----1882-3
Thomas Worden Hill--1847, '49, '56	Joseph Holcamp--'85-6, '92, 1901-2
Charles Leander Gillette-----1851	Charles Spoor_1887, '93-4, '99-1900
Hiram B. Read-----1852-3, '58-61	John Greenwood Meadows--1888-90
Ebenezer Dayton-----1857	Thomas Tracy-----1891
Ethan B. Farnum-----1862, '73-4	William E. Farley-----'09-11
Ezra B. Fowlston-----1863	William C. Dodge-----1903-4
Enos Kinney-----1864-6	Frank Scheller-----1905-6
Richard Barney Winsor-----1867	Joseph E. Schaefer-----1907-8
Cyrus P. Taylor-----1868-71, '75	Fred Batchelet-----1912

## ASSOCIATE SUPERVISORS.

Caspar F. Amborn-----1872	Ethan B. Farnum-----1872
Fred Batchelet -----1911	Luther Farnum-----1844
Joseph Berto -----1846	William Forbes -----1854
Joseph Brickner -----1912	Ezra B. Fowlston----1853, '62, '64-5
Valentine Brown -----1880-1	Reinhard Friese -----1901-2
Zenas Baker Burk-----1849, '51-2	Charles Getha-----1900
Wesley John Campbell-----1868-'71	Charles Leander Gillette-----1852
Levi Cole -----1845	Watson W. Gott-----1896-7
Henry Curran -----1885	Harvey B. Hand-----1854
William C. Dodge-----1887-90	Jesse Hand -----1844
Anton Emerling -----1868-71, '75	Joseph Holcamp -----1882-4
Abner Farnum -----1873	Andrew J. Host-----1867

Erastus Humphrey -----	1846-7	Frank L. Riggs -----	1893-5
Roswell Pembroke Humphrey--	1857	Joseph F. Schaefer -----	1903-4
Spencer E. Johnson-'55, '58-60, '62-3		Frank Scheller -----	1898-9
Cyrus W. King -----	1850	Joel B. Smith -----	1875
Luman Kinney -----	1845	Charles Spoor -----	1885-6
Martin W. Kinney -----	1874	Dr. John Stacy -----	1847
Henry B. Locke -----	1848	Charles Stoehr -----	1906-7
Vernon O. Loomis -----	1908	Cyrus P. Taylor -----	1866-7
August Luedtke -----	1910-11	William A. Towslee -----	1864-5
George S. Malsch -----	1903-4, '09	Thomas Tracy -----	1882-4
Otto Miller -----	1912	Lester S. Vantine -----	1853
Edward Moorhouse -----	1873	August Vorpapel -----	1891
David Olp -----	1877-8	Charles Vorpapel -----	1896-7
Robert Otto -----	1905	Julius Vorpapel 1892-5, '98-9, 1901-2	
Daniel Pierce -----	1849	John Wagner -----	1887-90
Patrick Powers -----	1861	Russell Wait -----	1855-7, '63
Richard Powers -----	1886	G. Vernon Weeks -----	1876
Christian Prasch -----	1874, '79-81	Lewis Spencer Weeks -----	1848
John Prasch -----	1866	Martin W. Weeks -----	1900
Philip Prasch -----	1861	Willard E. Weeks -----	1905-8, '10
Perry Lewis Purdy -----	1856, '58-60	Thomas H. Wilcox -----	1892
Joseph Quigley -----	1876-8	Absalom Williams -----	1891
Hiram B. Read -----	1850-1		

## TOWN CLERKS.

Lewis Ferris -----	1844	Asa C. Goodrich -----	1854
Amos Kinney -----	1845	Thomas B. Bullen -----	1855-6
Solomon Champlin Burdick -----	1846	Zenas Baker Burk -----	1857-78
Zebina Houghton -----	1847-8	Wesley John Campbell -----	1879-90
William Penn Lyon -----	1849	George Vernon Weeks -----	1891
Lathrop Bullen -----	1850-1	William G. Fowlston -----	1892-3
Lorenzo Dow Fonda -----	1852-3	Lewis A. Campbell -----	1894-1912

Mr. Lyon became chief justice of the Wisconsin supreme court. Mr. Burdick was later of Linn, and Mr. Houghton of Elkhorn. The Campbells were father and son. Mr. Fowlston was a soldier of the war for Cuba Libre, 1898.

## TOWN TREASURERS.

Erastus Humphrey -----	1844	George S. Holmes -----	1875
Isaac Lyon -----	1845-6, '54, '56	John Hicks -----	1876-80
Theron Humphrey -----	1847-8	Julius S. Host -----	1881-4
George C. Smith -----	1849	Joseph T. Flanders -----	1885-7, '92
Lewis Ferris -----	1850-2		'95
William Forbes -----	1853	Horace Cole -----	1888-90, '93
Gilbert T. Griffin -----	1855	Henry Erdly -----	1891
Eli K. Pickett -----	1857	Dwight H. Cole -----	1894
Sumner Chapin -----	1858-9	Eugene Dodge -----	1896-7
Rathbone R. Fellows -----	1860-7	Winthrop G. Weeks -----	1898
Joseph E. Host -----	1868-70	Loyal E. Reed -----	1899-1900
Hiram B. Reed -----	1871	Frederick Vorpagel -----	1901-7, '11
Charles G. Healy -----	1872	Frank Riggs -----	1908-10
Joseph T. Pendleton -----	1873	Jacob J. Verhalen -----	1912
Almon D. Goodwin -----	1874		

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Sebastian Amend -----	1860-1	Charles G. Healey -----	1895-6
Frederick Batchelet -----	1904-11	John Greenleaf Meadows -----	1903-7
Abram Booth -----	1866-7	Giles G. Reeve -----	1893-1910
Edwin Booth -----	1859-60	Joel B. Smith -----	1878-82
James Elverton Brett -----	1894-1900,	John Syng Spoor -----	1863-6
	'04-8, '10-12	Joseph Alfred Strassen -----	1903-4
Zenas Baker Burk -----	1852-80, '82-95	Henry B. Towslee -----	1880-5
Wesley John Campbell -----	1879-90	William Underwood -----	1901
Stephen C. Chappell -----	1864-5	Theodore Weeks -----	1892-5
Richard Fagan -----	1874-5	Absalom Williams -----	1891-2
William E. Farley -----	1885-90	Arnold D. Williams -----	1897-1900
Ethan B. Farnum -----	1870-1, '74-5	Henry A. Williams -----	1902
Joseph Taylor Flanders -----	1895-1901	Charles D. Winsor -----	1907-11
Emerson Ralph Gibbs -----	1874-87		

Rev. Benedict J. Smeddinck (1820-1881), then of the parish of St. Francis de Sales, Lake Geneva, came in 1868 to organize twelve families of Lyons as the congregation of St. Joseph, and began at once to build its church. This was a frame building, thirty-two by forty-eight feet, floor

dimensions, at an outlay of one thousand seven hundred dollars; and a parsonage, ten by twenty-four feet, was built beside it. Father Smeddinck, a builder of churches, divided his time for four years between the parishes of Lake Geneva and Lyons. For twelve years from 1872 service was supplied at Lyons by priests at New Muenster (St. Alphonsus), at Lake Geneva, and by Capuchin fathers at Milwaukee. Among those from St. Alphonsus were that well tried soldier of the Cross, Rev. Franz Xavier Pfaller (1831-1892), and Rev. Leonard Blum. Rev. August Gardthaus was resident priest from 1884 to 1888, after whom came Rev. Charles Drees, under whose direction a school house was built at cost of seven hundred dollars. Rev. William Lette came in 1890, staying two years. After a short vacancy service was resumed by Rev. Cyrus Kufner, who came from Milwaukee on alternate Sundays, beginning in March, 1873. Rev. John Diebold, an eminent scholar and author, became resident priest from 1894. In his pastorate a new parsonage was built at cost of one thousand two hundred dollars. Rev. Henry John Korf-hage served at the altar from 1898 to 1902.

Rev. Frederick J. Hillenbrand was sent here from Kenosha in July, 1903, and the next year a new school house, its cost three thousand dollars, replaced the old one. Under direction of two Sisters of the Order of St. Francis, forty pupils are taught in all the study courses of the eight grades of public schools and instruction in the German language is given to such as wish it. In 1910 a wholly new church was built at expense of twelve thousand five hundred dollars and furnished at nearly one thousand dollars. The parish now has about fifty families, among which are some of the most substantial of the township.

In 1856 a mission was established in section 34, a nearly five-mile ride due southward from the village, and was named St. Kilian's. Its service was for long supplied by Rev. Carl Josef Franz Schraudenbach and others of New Muenster, occasionally by priests of Lake Geneva, and for the last quarter-century by those of Lyons. The parish has about twenty families of Lyons and Bloomfield. Father Hillenbrand, a well-trained and true servant of the church, goes to the little chapel in the fields every Sunday, let the weather be what it may.

The Methodist Episcopal society of Lyons was organized early and a church was built at the village in 1857. The names of the earlier clergy are not clearly shown, but those of Joseph C. Parks, Aurora Callender, and Joseph M. Walker, without dates, are followed, with occasional vacancies or uncertainties, by those of John H. Hazeltine, 1858-9; John Edwin Grant, 1861-2; W. Carver, 1863; G. A. Smith, 1864-5; William Sturges, 1866-7; William

Averill, 1868; S. M. Merrill, 1869; Andrew J. Mead, 1871; Joseph Hayden Jenne, 1872; Gideon W. Burtch, 1873; Samuel C. Thomas, 1874-6; Rossiter C. Parsons, 187—; Alonzo Mansfield Bullock, 1880; John Howard Brooks, 1881-2; Wilson J. Fisher, 1883-5; George W. White, 1886-7; I. M. Wolverton, 1888-9; William R. Mellott, 1890-1; Robert Davidson, 1892; Mark A. Drew, 1895-7; Orlando P. Christian, 1898; John J. Lugg, 1899-1900; Edgar J. Symons, 1901-3; George Kenneth McInis, 1905-7; Jeremiah H. Hicks, 1808; David N. Phillips, 1909; Forest H. Woodside, 1910.

#### POSTMASTERS.

Postmasters at the old village of Lyons were Thomas Lyon, Dr. John Stacy, William Fletcher Lyon, Lathrop Bullen, Seth P. Hall. After 1856 were Ebenezer Nicodemus White, Hamilton D. Brown, Wesley John Campbell, Giles G. Reeve, Peter Strassen, Jr., 1885, Horace Cole 1889, Andrew P. Prasch 1893, Joseph A. Strassen 1896, Dwight H. Cole 1897, Thomas H. Wilcox 1902, Joseph A. Strassen 1909. From 1893 to her death in 1896 Cecile Aurelia Cole, daughter of Horace and Aurelia Celestine (Pendleton) Cole, performed the work of the office.

At Springfield the postmasters recalled were Edwin Booth, Ethan B. Farnum, Edward Moorhouse, Asa K. Phelps, Harry C. Olp, John Abbott.

## CHAPTER XXXII.

### TOWN OF RICHMOND.

Town 3 north, range 15 east, was at first included in largest Elkhorn. At an extra session of the territorial Legislature by an act dated August 18, 1840, this town was made a part of Whitewater. Five months later, January 12, 1841, it was set off as the town of Richmond. Among the first-comers to the town were Thomas and T. Perry James and Robert Sherman, from Richmond, Washington county, Rhode Island, and their influence, just then, was sufficient to place another Richmond in the field of American geography.

Glacial action left the town of uneven surface, but not more so than other towns. The high ground of eastern Whitewater is continued through north-eastern Richmond and thence irregularly southeastward to the state line in Bloomfield; but it nowhere becomes hills. A large part of Rock Prairie, its elevation eight hundred and ninety-four feet above sea-level, lies in the south-western part of the town. Turtle lake, its greatest length about one mile and average width about one-third of a mile, lies at the meeting of sections 11, 12, 13, 14. There are small glacial lakes, or large pot-holes, one each in sections 4, 9, 10. Turtle creek, the only noticeable stream in the town, flows from its lake southwardly with double curvature to Delavan, where it turns westward and with another sigmoid flexure crosses Darien and thence to the Rock. In its course through Richmond it crosses sections 14, 23, 26, 35, 36. It is bordered by a large marsh, now about to be reclaimed.

There was an incipient village, with postoffice, at the southwest corner of Whitewater, where a town-line road meets a county-line road. It was named Utter's Corner, and its church was and is on the Richmond side of the two highways. There is a church, a well-kept cemetery, a store, and a post-office—named Richmond, at a meeting of roads in section 17—but as yet no village there. Not a mile of railway, either steam or electric, touches the town, but the roads to Delavan and Whitewater are excellent, and Richmond trade is of appreciable value to both of those cities,—and by delivery routes from each it receives mail.

There are eight school districts, one jointly with Sugar Creek and one with Whitewater. The interests of public education here as in the other towns have always been influenced and directed by men and women who know



well the true foundation of an American community. Manual work, business, and religious organization are indispensable; but the American child receives its first and lasting impulse toward fellow-citizenship in the school room and on the school play ground.

Morris F. Hawes left Michigan in 1837 and coming by way of Chicago and the valley of Rock River reached section 1, August 1st, and thus began the civilization of Richmond. He also bought in section 3. In the same year Perkins S. Childs came to section 17, Thomas James to section 34, Andrew and Arthur Stewart to section 33. The next year brought Joseph Compton and Charles Hamilton to section 5, George E. James to section 33, T. Perry James to section 34, Ira Sanborn (1805-) and Cyrenus Wilcox to section 5, and John Teetshorn to section 6.

William Campbell, Joseph and James Gorham Humphrey, Isaac and Stephen Keech, Simeon W. Newbury, Joseph Prentice, and Anderson Whit- ing came in 1839, settling on sections 5, 6, 7, 18.

In 1840 and thereafter, among the advance guard were Gilbert S. Ableman, John Almy (1791), Varnum Arnold, John Arvedson (1798-), John Balfour, Albert Barton, Elijah Belding, Harrison Bishop (in 1844), Silas Bishop, John Allison Bowen, Joseph and William Bowman, Andrew and Richard Bradt, James Cameron (1803-1879), William Carpenter, David A. Christie, John Clague (1802-1886), Charles Claxton, Robert M. Cockrell, David and James Compton, Asa Congdon (died 1850), Warren Congdon, James Connelly (1817-), James Cotter, Daniel Cross (1794-1878) and wife Mercy, Christopher J. Dockstader, Freeman Emerson, Morris Ensign, Solomon Finch (1809-1882), Jones Gage (1789-1868), Emery and Irving Gage, Jared Hall (1813-), Joseph Hall (1802-1878), William Hatton, Henry C. Hemenway, Henry Hess (1817-), Lewis J. Higby, Seth Hill (1781-1858), Kinner Hollister, Elisha Hulce, Jasper and Norman Humphrey, Fenton and William Hurd, Joseph E. Irish, Amos Ives (1823-1896), Horace James, Alvah B. and Peter Johnson, Lyman Jones, Horace B. Kinne, John Langley (1818-1865), John Langworthy, John Lester, five Loomers, Abram G. Low (1818-), Henry McCart (died 1847), James McKay, Thomas M. Martin, James Matthews, Andrew Mills, Edward Mitchell (1809-1890), James Moffatt, Ambrose, Robert (1810-1869), and Sylvester Moore, Charles J. and John C. Morgan, Elisha Newell, George Osborne, Joshua Parish, William Patterson (1806-1875), George W., Lemuel and Zebulon Paul, John and Richard Pemberton, Oliver Perkins (1800-), Harvey Prentiss (1821-), Benjamin, John and Nathan Rand, Edwin M. Rice, James Robinson (1814-), Alexander Rowley,

James Sanford, George, Joseph, Oliver H., and Peter Smith, Henry Grover Smith (1810-), Nathaniel C. Smith (1796-1878), Isaac Spicer, Samuel Stewart, Rial H. Thomas, Russell Thurber, Jr., Silas J. Weaver, Alden, Daniel Tenney, Joseph R., and William Wilkins—four brothers, or, father and three sons.

Elijah Belding, also named among settlers of Darien, married, April 18, 1839, Mary, daughter of Thomas James and Dorcas Perry.

Perkins Silver Childs (1811-1848) left widow Lydia A. (1818-1874). David Christie (1812-1893) married Jane Stewart (1822-1896). Joseph Compton (1808-1895) married Lucina (1806-1868), a sister of Kinner Hollister.

Charles Claxton (1817-1902), son of John Claxton and Mary Turner, married in 1837 at London, Mary Ann (1813-1884), daughter of Benjamin and Martha Quinton. They came in 1845 to section 9. He left a widow named Laura A. He had two daughters: Mary Ann, wife of Robert Knilaus, and Martha M., wife of Josephus Borst.

Warren Congdon (1820-) came from Rhode Island to section 26. He married, August 20, 1845, Mary Ann Kenyon. In 1860 they were of Delavan village.

Christopher J. Dockstader (1810-1901) married Eliza Ann Nelson (1814-).

Lewis John Higby was in 1837 for a short time a partner with the Rockwells in the settlement of Elkhorn. He bought land in section 5, Richmond, but he may never have left Milwaukee.

Kinner Hollister (1783-1850) was son of Isaac Hollister and Catharine Newcomb. In 1805 he married Mary, daughter of Lemuel Winchell. Two sons, Cyrenus Newcomb and Lemuel, came to Darien.

James Gorham Humphrey (1806-1869) married Adeline Barber. He was grandson of Ebenezer Humphrey and Lucy Robbins, and son of Joseph (1782-1864) and wife Hannah Enos. Joseph died at Whitewater.

Alvah Beecher Johnson and Lyman Jones were settlers in Darien.

Benjamin, Jonathan and Stephen, with Samuel Loomer of Lagrange, were brothers. Joseph Henry Loomer was son of Benjamin and Eunice. Leonard Loomer married his uncle Jonathan's daughter Asenath. He was a son of Stephen. All these were born in Nova Scotia, and came early to Wisconsin.

John Rand (1819-1898) was son of Benjamin and Sarah. He married Sarah S., daughter of Benjamin and Eunice Loomer.

Isaac Spicer (1815-1888) married, August 3, 1846. Mary Alice, daughter of Samuel Loomer.

Rial H. Thomas (1821-1904) married Mary (1823-1898), daughter of Josiah Jackson and Anna Case. He afterward bought a farm in section 8, Sugar Creek, near Millard.

Silas J. Weaver (1807-1864) and wife Sarah Jackson (1809-1865) came to section 24. He left sons, themselves now old citizens.

The Nova Scotian settlers in the northwestern quarter of the county formed a somewhat noteworthy group. They were all of New England origin, and all born in or near Cornwallis. They chose good farms and made them profitable; they were very much intermarried and their other alliances have related them widely; and their sons and grandsons were not wanting in time of war. Their best known family names are Bigelow, Ells, Loomer, Newcomb, Rand and Weaver. The late Simon Newcomb, one of the most eminent of modern astronomers, was of Nova Scotian birth, and must have had kindred of some not remote degree of cousinship in the county.

In 1755 about seven thousand French inhabitants about the basin of Minas, near the head of the bay of Fundy, were deported and their homes made public domain. In 1760 and for a few years thereafter men and families to the number of about three thousand six hundred left Connecticut and eastern Long Island to make the depopled province an English-speaking and Protestant colony; and thus Grand Pré and its neighborhood became Cornwallis, Horton, and Aylesford, in the county of Kings. The land-hungry grandchildren of these pioneers began within fifty years their westward movement, by way of New Brunswick and New England, and their trail now long ago reached the Pacific coast, where it turned northward and southward, toward Alaska and Mexican California. Evangeline Land never, as far as known, became the home of the Tory exiles of the closing years of the American Revolution, many of whom went without their families to Halifax or its vicinity and some of whom returned twenty or more years later.

A Methodist society was formed at Utter's Corner in 1852, of which little is now known. Another society was formed at Richmond centre about 1854. Its church was built in 1872. About that time, or earlier, its pastor was Ira S. Eldredge, after whom, with some omissions, perhaps, were Charles E. Goldthorp in 1875; Thomas Potter, 1878; David O. Sanborn, 1883; William Thomas Millar, 1884; Robert Davidson, 1890; Thomas H. Garvin, 1891; Alfred Pomfret, 1892; John Carson Lang, 1895; William Dawson, 1898; Isaac Johnson, 1899; John Milton Judy, 1901. It is not unlikely that the pastors at Heart Prairie supplied some of the vacancies.

Richmond contains 22,538 acres of land, valued at \$1,339,600. Average value, \$59.43 per acre. The errop acreage for 1910 was: Barley, 2,999; corn 3,399; hay, 2,770; oats, 1,669; orchard, 57; potatoes, 76; rye, 25; timber, 2,424; wheat, 59. Of live stock were 2,273 cattle, \$59.100; 1,300 hogs, \$13,000; 463 horses, \$35,900; 390 sheep, \$1,200.

At the several federal censuses the population of the town was: 1850, 744; 1860, 1,016; 1870, 1,017; 1880, 882; 1890, 799; 1900, 770; 1910, 685. There is a noticeable Richmond element in the population of the city of Delavan, as well as in the western states.

There are six school districts wholly within the town, a joint district with Sugar Creek, and one with Whitewater.

The first election was held April 5, 1842, at the house of Perkins Silver Childs, which then did duty as a tavern, and town officers were chosen.

#### CHAIRMEN OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

John Teetshorn -----	1842-'47	Andrew J. Stewart-----	1882
Thomas James-----	1843-4	Amos Ives -----	1883-4
James Cotter -----	1845-6	Stephen H. Smith, Jr. -----	1885
John A. Bowen-----	1848	Frank Mitchell -----	1886-7
Anderson Whiting-----	1849-50, '56-9	William H. Stewart-----	1889-90
Jacob M. Fish-----	1851-2	John Piper -----	1891-2
Joseph E. Irish-----	1853	Austin R. Langley -----	1893-5
Joseph Langworthy -----	1854	Henry H. Calkins -----	1896-7
Edwin Mortimer Rice-----	1855	John W. Delaney -----	1898-1901
Elisha Hulce -----	1861, '63, '68-9	Cyrus H. Taylor -----	1902-4
William Patterson -----	1862	Henry Byrne -----	1905, '08
George Brown -----	1864-5, '70	Robert J. Harris-----	1906-7
John M. Evans-----	1866-7	Edgar M. Davis-----	1909-10
Benjamin B. Freeman-----	1871-2	William L. Teetshorn-----	1911-12
William Allen Knilans-----	1873-4		
	'76, '78-81		

#### ASSOCIATE SUPERVISORS.

Varnum Arnold -----	1861, '64-5, '67	George Brown -----	1860, '68-9
John M. Balfour -----	1849	Joseph H. Brown-----	1866
Thomas Bingham -----	1871	William Henry Calkins-----	1895
Richard Booker -----	1878	David A. Christie -----	1851
Frederick Brotz -----	1909	Andrew Clark -----	1855

Benjamin Clark -----	1870-1	George McFarland -----	1872-3, '83
John D. Clark -----	1910	William Mack -----	1869
Bernard Conry -----	1901	Ammett E. Mason -----	1862
Julius H. Converse -----	1874	Frank Mitchell -----	1886
James Cotter -----	1848	Joseph C. Mitchell -----	1882, '99
Edgar M. Davis -----	1905-7	Robert Moore -----	1851
Christopher J. Dockstader -----	1852	Sylvester Moore -----	1848
Byron Dunbar -----	1889	Albert H. Morse -----	1862, '65-6
Solomon Finch -----	1858-9, '63	Charles M. Morse -----	1894
Benjamin B. Freeman -----	1873	Oliver H. Oleson -----	1890,
Frank A. Gage -----	1898		1905-7, '10-11
Irving H. Gage -----	1900	Oliver Oslock -----	1881
Luther Hadley -----	1888-9	William Patterson -----	1842-3
Joseph Hall -----	1847	John Pemberton -----	1862-3, '67
Robert J. Harris -----	1902-4	Emil Pinnow -----	1901
Frederick Harrison -----	1893-4	John Piper -----	1887-8
Morris Fant Hawes -----	1844	Lewis Saxe -----	1876
James Hennessy -----	1874	Cyrus H. Searles -----	1884-5
Emory C. Holbrook -----	1890-1	Joseph Smith -----	1875
John Holbrook -----	1864	Oliver H. Smith -----	1854-5
Manly Holbrook -----	1856-7	Sidney L. Smith -----	1870
Elisha Hulce -----	1849, '53-4	Stephen H. Smith -----	1850, '60-1
Stillman A. Hulce -----	1892-3	Julius Steenson -----	1875
Joseph Humphrey -----	1842-4	Arthur Stewart -----	1845-6
Joseph E. Irish -----	1850	James M. Stewart -----	1896-7
Amos Ives -----	1878-80	William H. Stewart -----	1885-6
George E. James -----	1857	Henry A. Stone -----	1868, '82
Thomas Perry James -----	1847, '53, '81	August Stork -----	1902-4, '08, '12
Thomas O. Johnson -----	1895-6, 1900	George Sturtevant -----	1872
Orrin Keech -----	1911-12	Cyrus H. Taylor -----	1887
George G. Keith -----	1909	William R. Taylor -----	1876-7, '79
James G. Kestol -----	1877, '79	Horatio N. Teetshorn -----	1846
Horace B. Kinne -----	1845	Louis Teetshorn -----	1880, '84
Horatio N. Lawrence -----	1858-9	William L. Teetshorn -----	1899
Cornelius Low -----	1856	Rial H. Thomas -----	1891-2
Chester Lyman -----	1853	Eugene Webber -----	1897-8
Duncan McFarland -----	1908		



## TOWN CLERKS.

Asa Congdon -----	1842-4	Andrew Stewart -----	1865-6
John A. Bowen -----	1845-6	Benjamin Clark -----	1867
Jacob M. Fish -----	1847-8	Frank Mitchell -----	1872-4, '84-5
John Langley -----	1849, '60-2	Stephen H. Smith, Jr.-----	1875, '77, '79, '82
William Fish -----	1850, '52-3	Joseph Mitchell -----	1876
Stephen H. Smith-----	1851, '57	Robert Knilans-----	1878, '80-1, '83
Erastus Porter -----	1854-5	Ambrose B. Hare-----	1886-8
Benjamin H. Stark-----	1856	George Myron Holbrook--	1889-1912
John M. Evans---'58-9, '63-4, '68-71			

## TOWN TREASURERS.

Perkins Silver Childs-----	1842-3	George Newberry -----	1876
James Cotter-----	1844, '51-2	Austin R. Langley-----	1878, '80
Robert Moore-----	1845-6	S. Markham Calkins-----	1879
Simeon W. Newberry-----	1847	Ole Peterson -----	1881-2
Curtis Bellows -----	1848	Irving A. Gage -----	1883-4
Edwin Mortimer Rice-----	1849	Byron Dunbar-----	1885
William Fish -----	1850	William Henry Calkins-----	1886
George E. James-----	1853	George Myron Holbrook-----	1887
John M. Clark-----	1854	Frank A. Gage-----	1888
George Brown -----	1855	Charles Knilans -----	1889-1900
Abram G. Low-----	1856	Stillman A. Hulce -----	1890
Albert H. Morse-----	1857, '62	Andrew P. Peterson-----	1891
John Pemberton -----	1858-9	Chauncey H. Lawrence-----	1892
Henry O. Crumb -----	1860-1	John H. Campbell-----	1893-4
Arthur Bowers-----	1863	Raymond W. Pemberton-----	1895
Joseph Smith -----	1864	William J. Delaney-----	1896
J. H. Jones-----	1865	Edgar M. Davis -----	1897
Henry A. Stone-----	1866	Andrew Williamson -----	1898
Elisha E. Sholes-----	1867	Cornelius Shanahan -----	1899
Sidney L. Smith-----	1868	Bert Keith -----	1901
Benjamin Clark -----	1869	Harry H. Osborne-----	1902
Julius D. Spickerman-----	1870, '77	Minor Knilans -----	1903
Calvin Graham Sperry---1871, '74-5		Frederick Goodger -----	1904
Robert Knilans -----	1872-3	George Crumb -----	1905



Charles Staller -----	1906	William Stork -----	1910
George Goodger -----	1907-8	Alfred Thompson -----	1911
Frank Kemmett -----	1909	H. M. Anderson -----	1912

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

		Joseph Hall -----	1859-62
Andrew Amble -----	1890-4	James Harder -----	1874-5
George Brown -----	1862-5	Edgar A. Holbrook -----	1898-9
Menzo W. Chapman -----	1872-3	Amos Ives -----	1884-5
George Cheesebro -----	1875-6	Thomas O. Johnson -----	1903-4
John D. Clark -----	1905-8	Joseph B. Kestol -----	1897-8
Charles Claxton -----	1860-3,	Charles H. Lawrence -----	1893-5
	'71-4, '76-87, '89	Henry D. Locke -----	1877-9, '82-3, '88-91
James Conley -----	1872-3, '83-4	Silas B. Lowe -----	1875-6
William Dasson -----	1899-1900	Julius Dewitt Spickerman -----	1880, '82-3
Albert B. Gage -----	1885-8, 91-2, '97-1912	Andrew J. Stewart -----	1893-4, '96-7
Chauncey D. Gage -----	1886-97	Ray W. Taylor -----	1898, 1904
Roswell H. Gage -----	1877	Orrin L. West -----	1865-70
Arthur Gransee -----	1907-8		

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

### TOWN OF SHARON.

Town 1 north, range 15 east, was set off from older Delavan, March 21, 1843, and was named from the town of Sharon in Schoharie county, New York. Next westward is Clinton, Rock county, and southward are Chemung and Leroy, in Illinois. As a whole the town is one of the highest above sea-level in the county, but with noticeable difference between highest and lowest ground. Small branches of Turtle creek drain the northern and western sides of the town, and the Piskasaw comes into section 24 from Walworth, runs across sections 25 and 36 to find its way across McHenry and Boone counties to the Rock. Two small mill-powers were once afforded by the south branch of the Turtle, in sections 6 and 7. Generally, the town compares favorably with the finest towns of the county as to the fertility of its soil. Its timber supply, mostly burr oak, was never great, though locally useful.

The land area of Sharon is 22,498 acres. Crop acreages for 1910 were: Barley, 2,679; beets, 20; corn, 4,561; hay, 3,384; oats, 2,281; orchard, 70; potatoes, 116; rye, 58; timber, 962; wheat, 71. Returns and value of live stock: 3,560 cattle, \$89,000; 1,555 hogs, \$16,800; 942 horses, \$65,900; 2 mules, \$200; 500 sheep, \$1,500. Value of land with improvements \$2,108,600 or \$93.72 per acre; of village property \$720,200.

Population of the town, at the several federal enumerations: 1850, 1,169; 1860, 1,681; 1870, 1,865; 1880, 1,956; 1890, 1,160; 1900, 1,127; 1910, 1,050.

John Reader came late in 1836 to section 27 and broke ground in the spring of 1837. In the fall he brought his wife and child from the east, but settled on section 18 of Walworth. Other early comers were Myron Auchampaugh to section 10; James E. Bell, 31; David J. Best, 17; John Billings, 9; Dearborn Blake, 28; Henry A. and Isaac R. Case, 14; Augustus Conder, 26; John Kirby, 33; Gideon Langdon, 13; Darius B. Mason, 13; James McConkey, 1; E. C. L. Reynolds, 36; Alan Monzo Southard, 33; John H. Topping, 2; Wm. D. Van Nostrand, 33; Michael Van Winter, 17; William Van Wormer, 31.

Buyers at the land office were Pliny Allen, sections 6, 31; William P. Allen, 30; John Auchampaugh, 9; James Barnes, 32; Valentine Bassert, 27; Ralph Bentley, 35; Harvey Birchard, 27; James Boorman, 12, 13; Philander

Brainard, 30; Joseph Carey, 6, 22; William Case, 12, 14; Cyrus Chapman, 31; George and Philip Clapper, 7, 18; George Cline, 15; Stephen A. Corey, 19; James Cox, 8; Henry Amirous Darrow, 5; Ira Davis, 32; Edmund Daws, 1, 12; Peter Daws, 1; Henry Dennis, 31; Gilbert L. Douglass, 34; Charles G. Everts, 9; Cyrus Farnsworth, 4; Thomas Featherstone, 24; Walter Flansburg, 13; David D. W. France, 8, 9; John France, 29; Isaac Freer, 34; Aaron Gile, 30; Elijah Gile, 20; Andrew J. Hanna, 3; Fulton Harvey, 36; John Brooks Hastings, 4; Henry S. Hawver, 35; James Herron, Jr., 29; Manning R. Hoard, 26; Erastus Park Jones, 3; Peter Kolb, 15; William Kitley, 9; David W. Larkin, 20; Zebulon Taylor Lee, 28; Hugh Long, 3, 14; Elisha McCollister, 32; John Malley, 24; Albin Matteson, 24; John J. Mereness, 3; Philip Merrill, 19; Theron Miner, 5, 6, 7; Robert Kennedy Morris, 26, 27, 28; Martin O'Connor, 6; Lemuel Ormsby, 8; Eli and William Pramer, 19; David Colwell Reed, 36; Alvah Salisbury, 36; Dewitt C. Seaver, 9; Lyman H. Seaver, 28; Luther Schult, 36; Horace G. Smith, 36; Jedidiah Smith, 19; Nelson Story, 25; James W. Suidter, 27; Luke Taylor, 3; George Treat, 36; Gardner Udell, 36; Martin Van Alstyne, 34, 35; John V. Walker, 10; Norman Spencer Way, 5; Lewis Weeks, 23; John and Michael Weiss, 27; William H. Wells, 11; Cyrus L. Wilcox, 34; David Wilcox, 23, 30; John Williams, 28; Marvin Wilson, 24; George Winter, 17; Robert Young, 13; Adam Zimpaugh, 11.

Pliny Allen (1788-1868), one of five brothers who founded Allen Grove, was not nearer than cousin, if related at all, to William P. Allen, who was son of John Allen, of Jefferson county, New York.

James Earle Bell married Chloe Electa Van Nostrand, June 6, 1841.

Dearborn Blake married Esther Van Ostrom, January 8, 1843.

James Cox married, December 11, 1858, Minerva, daughter of Alfred Viles and Thankful Norton.

Ira Davis (1805-1893) married Elizabeth A. Stevens (1820-1896).

Henry Dennis (1813-1897) married Margaret Smith (1820-1898).

Cyrus Farnsworth (1807-1895) was burned in his son's, Joseph M. Farnsworth's, house in Darien.

Thomas Featherstone (1816-1863) married Catherine Pramer, November 3, 1844, and lived in Walworth, where he died.

Walter P. Flansburg (1816-1887) had wife Catharine (1819-1896).

William France (1808-1882) came in 1843 to South Grove with his wife, Elizabeth Kent.

James Herron (1792-1876) married Hannah Whitney (1791-1874). Both were of Washington county, New York.

Manning R. Hoard (1818-1897), son of Manning and Prudentia, came from Allegany county, New York, in 1843 with David E., his brother. Manning R. married, November 30, 1845, Lydia Ann (1826-1898), daughter of Philip Burton and Nancy Quackenbush.

Peter Kolb (1809-1857) married Margaret (1822-1897), daughter of Friederich and Marie Bauer.

Albin Matteson (born 1813) married, first, Philena Stockwell; second, on Christmas day, 1845, Sarah, widow of Warren Matteson.

John Reader (1803-1878) came in 1824 to the States from Headcorn, Kent, England, with his wife Elizabeth Featherstone (1803-1868); late in 1836 to section 27, Sharon; a year later to section 18, Walworth; in 1864 to Delavan. He was a member of the Baptist society of Walworth and was known by his title of deacon.

James W. Suidter (1824-1872) was born at Middlebrook, New Jersey. His parents, Franz Xavier (1783-1867) and Antoinette (1785-1866), were born in Bavaria. His wife was Teresa Conder (1827-1911).

George Treat (1818-1882) was son of Oren Treat and Nancy Thompson. His older ancestors were Thomas<sup>6</sup>, Timothy<sup>5</sup>, Richard<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup>, Richard<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>. He married Sarah C., daughter of Thomas and Lucinda Foster. His brothers, Julius Allen and Thomas Nelson, and their cousin, Dr. Charles Ralph Treat, were also long of Sharon and, excepting T. Nelson, were buried there.

Martin Van Alstyne (1809-1884) and Rebecca Kline (1811-1879) were apparently among the last who were buried at the old cemetery, within the village.

Michael Weiss died August 12, 1880; George Winters, September 7, 1881; Adam Zimpaugh, May 27, 1867.

Michael Van Winters began business at Sharon Corners, in sections 13, 14. J. Jones built a tavern, and in 1843 Isaac Case became postmaster. The office was afterward named Elton, and was at last merged in the rural delivery system—its mail supplied from Sharon.

South Grove, too, at sections 17, 20, for a time aimed at commercial supremacy, without definite limit to its ambition. David J. Best built a store and began service as postmaster in 1845. A church was built and a cemetery was laid out. When the line of railway from Chicago was determined through sections 34, 33, 32, 29, 30 the growth of these rival cities was checked by the foundation of a new village at the station in section 33.

## ALLEN GROVE.

Pliny and Sidney Allen came from Rochester, New York, in 1844, and having reached the western border of the county in their search for a favorable site on which to build a village of their own, they bought more than one thousand acres of land, mostly in sections 1 of Clinton, 6 of Sharon, and 31 of Darien, on the high ground west of the south branch of Turtle creek. In May, 1845, they came again with their brothers, Harvey and Philip, Jr., bringing also their families and three or four more, unrelated mechanics, sixty-five in all. They lodged at Darien the aged father and their sister and others not hardened to the work of chopping and building, quickly made ready their cabins, and Allen's Grove at once became a village. In July Philip Allen, Sr., died. In August a religious society was formed. The next year brought the eldest brother, Asa Keyes Allen, his son, Dr. Joseph C. Allen, and son-in-law, Ezra P. Teale, all from Ypsilanti. These two younger men built a store and stocked it with general goods to the amount of six thousand dollars. In that year Preston H. Allen was born, but it is not told who were his parents, whether he was a son or a grandson of one of the brothers; and in that year Preston W. Smith married Frances Schofield. Mary Wallingford taught the rudiments in a room over the store. In 1847 a public school house was built.

The village was formally platted in 1852, with Clinton street, its northern limit, lying along the Darien line. With the coming of the railway from Racine, in 1856, Sidney Allen platted his addition on the Darien side. The railway buildings were for some time at the foot of the hill (which rises quickly westward and southward), near the creek. The grade westward was found inconvenient for heavy freight trains, and after some years the station was removed nearly a mile westward, several rods beyond the county line. This did not of itself destroy the village prosperity, but it transferred the railway men's inconvenience to local passengers and shippers. As first surveyed, the Chicago & Northwestern company's line from Harvard to Janesville lay through or near Allen Grove; but, as it is told, the right of way through the large Allen domain was thought too costly. It is somewhat doubtful if that alone changed the route, for Clinton is on the natural nearly straight line from Harvard, through Sharon village, to Janesville, and on the whole the loss to Allen Grove has been a slight gain to travelers.

An academy was built in 1856, but little is now recalled of its story. Mr. Parks was the first principal and the last was Melzer Montague, who in 1870 became county superintendent of schools and the academy became a public

school of two grades. In 1909 a new building of white brick, at cost of three thousand dollars, replaced the old one.

The village as platted shows eighteen streets. Milwaukee street is a part of one of the territorial roads from Lake Michigan to Beloit. Union Park is a pretty square of three acres. The village site was well chosen and the Allens were not very illiberal proprietors, but their advantage in 1845 was lost in 1856 by the growth of Darien, 4.2 miles eastward, and of Clinton, 4.5 miles westward. As it was, a hotel, a few stores and shops, a mill, an academy, two churches, and a few hundred inhabitants made Allen Grove fair to look upon. It is not now a deserted village, and it has yet a postoffice at one of its two stores. This office was established in 1846, with Philip Allen as postmaster. He has been followed by Aaron Budlong, Dr. John Dickson, Ezra P. Teale, Mrs. Eliza Wilkins, Edward D. Hall, and the latter's widow, Mrs. Harriet A. (Burns) Hall.

Samuel B. Morse, with the help of Charles W. Morse, his father, of Kennebec county, Maine, built a steam sawmill at an early date and sold it in 1856 to Pier J. Anderson, who built a dam and equipped the mill for grinding. After some years of local usefulness it passed to successive owners, the records of whose several transfers fill considerable space. The mill's business, the mill itself, and the dam disappeared in turn.

In 1875 a freshet washed away the railway bridge and some rods of embankment, carrying along a few freight cars across the lower fields. Parts of this wreck are yet to be seen, nearly two miles down the stream.

Robert Pearson (or, by another account, Joseph Pierce) built a sawmill on the same creek, about two miles above, in section 7. Jesse Pramer made it a grist mill, which has long ago ended its work.

A few of the colonists met at Pliny Allen's house in 1845 and formed a Congregational society. Rev. Samuel Hopkins Thompson preached occasionally—out of doors in warm, dry weather. He came again as pastor in 1864-5. A church was built in 1852. As nearly as learned of the pastors, the first was Calvin Waterbury in 1849. The few later ones named were Benjamin Folts, 1853-4; Cornelius White, 1859; Ebenezer Putney Salmon, 1860-4; Albert M. Case, 1876; Luther Clapp, 1878-81. No later record is shown by the Year Book of the denomination. The church was probably supplied at times from Sharon and other places. The building was sold some years ago to the Modern Woodmen and was finally pulled down.

Rev. Hiram H. Hersey (1812-1884) ministered for a few years to the then small group of Methodists, and in 1858 organized them as a society. Their church was built in 1859, in which year Alexander Hall was their pastor.



after whom were Thomas White in 1860; William Averill, 1862; Cyrus Scammon, 1863; Rodman W. Bosworth, 1864; David Oliver Jones, 1868; Joseph Hayden Jenne, 1869; Asahel Moore, 1871; William H. Window (1814-1886) 1873; Thomas C. Wilson, 1875; William Darwin Ames, 1878; Thomas Potter, 1881; Edward H. Lugg, 1882; William R. Mellott, 1885; John W. Olmstead, 1886; Benjamin T. White, 1891; Frederick B. Sherwin, 1895; George W. Pratt, 1897; Isaac Johnson, 1898; Richard H. Jones, 1899; Thomas Sharpe, 1902; Samuel Lugg, 1904; Henry H. Kafer, 1905; Wilmer Evans Coffman, 1906; Charles J. R. Bulley, 190—; Robert H. Simpson, 1911. Jerome F. Tubbs was assigned in 1882, but did not come. Mr. Lugg stayed but a half year. Mr. Window was buried at Allen Grove. Local recollections as to dates vary slightly from each other and from conference reports. Memory, no doubt, has sometimes confused a temporary supply with a regular assignment.

The only resident lawyer mentioned was the senior Archibald Woodward, who was also active in other business ways. The local court was not always idle, and the hall of justice not seldom re-bellowed from its ceilings and walls the thunders of eminent counsel from Delavan and less known towns.

The official list for the town of Sharon is nearly complete—supervisors for 1865 and 1866 not shown. In a few instances, here as in other towns, the person elected did not serve, and the person who, as understood, performed the duty, is named instead.

## CHAIRMEN OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Henry Smith Young -----	1843	Walter Stocking -----	1864
Edward P. Conrick -----	1844-5	John Mereness -----	1867, '70
Pliny Allen -----	1846-8, '55	Julius Allen Treat -----	1872, '75-9, '82
David Wilcox -----	1849, '58	Wilson R. Herron -----	1873-4, '80-1
Darius B. Mason -----	1850	Jeremiah Daniels -----	1883-5, '89
Dr. John Dickson -----	1851	Robert Pearson -----	1886-7
Samuel Wood Voorhees -----	1852-3	Jonas B. Wise -----	1888, '90-3, '97
Henry Dennis -----	1854, '68	Samuel P. Ballard -----	1894-6
George Mansfield -----	1856-7	Harry H. Foot -----	1898-1904
Fayette P. Arnold -----	1859-63,	Edward A. Peters -----	1905-12
	'65-6, '69, '71		

## ASSOCIATE SUPERVISORS.

Charles Adams -----	1888	Derick V. Milmine -----	1854
Charles Allen -----	1862-3	Carlostian B. Miner -----	1861
Fayette P. Arnold -----	1854	James H. Miner -----	1900-3
Benjamin F. Ayers -----	1911-12	Joseph H. Osmond -----	1905-7
Dearborn Blake -----	1843	Edward A. Peters -----	1897-1904
John S. Burrows -----	1851	Christian Pramer -----	1845
Jay G. Callender -----	1855	William F. Randall -----	1905-10
Joseph Conley -----	1870-1	E. C. L. Reynolds -----	1846
Jeremiah Daniels -----	1867, '79-82	Alvah Salisbury -----	1847
Henry Dennis -----	1853, '67	Jacob Shager -----	1888
George Densmore -----	1857-8	Charles A. Sikes -----	1885
Langdon J. Filkins -----	1847-9	George Sikes -----	1869, '73-8
Harry H. Foot -----	1896-7	Walter Stocking -----	1856, '59, '62
Nathan Gile -----	1861	Jared H. Topping -----	1875-7
Marcellus B. Goff -----	1850	Josiah Topping -----	1846
David E. Hoard -----	1849, '57	David Tuft -----	1908-10
Manning R. Hoard -----	1868	Frank Van Horn -----	1898
Edward Huber -----	1912	Henry Van Horn -----	1851
Morris Isaacs -----	1880-1, '85	Samuel Wood Voorhees -----	1856, '70-1
Eugene Kitley -----	1904	David Wilcox -----	1844-5, '48, '53
Philip Kline -----	1896, '99	George Winters -----	1843-4, '52, '69, '73-4, '78
Martin Luther -----	1886		
George Mansfield -----	1852, '63-4	Jonas B. Wise -----	1895
Cyrus A. Matteson -----	1911	William Wolcott -----	1887
Garrett Mereness -----	1872, '79	Archibald Woodard, Jr. -----	1886-7
John Mereness -----	1850	Justin Wright -----	1855, '58-9, '64, '68, '72

## TOWN CLERKS.

Isaac Van Wert Severson -----	1843	Orla W. Doolittle -----	1865
David Larkin -----	1844-5	Samuel P. Ballard -----	1880-7, '89
Luke O. Ladd -----	1846	Charles L. Ripley -----	1888, '90-5
William P. Allen -----	1847-52, '55-7, '60-1, '63-4, '60-79	Clayton E. Rogers -----	1896
Jay G. Callender -----	1853-4	William H. Pellington -----	1897
John Goodland -----	1858-9, '62	Barton W. Hall -----	1898-1903
		George Heman Mereness -----	1904-12

## TOWN TREASURERS.

John H. Topping -----	1843-4, '46-7	W. Edgar Mereness -----	1879
Walter Flansburg -----	1845	William S. Hamlin -----	1880-1
Alonzo McGraw -----	1848-9	Amasa D. Truax -----	1882
David E. Hoard -----	1850-1	John Rogers -----	1883-4
John Mereness -----	1852-3	William Knaub -----	1885
James W. Suidter -----	1854-5	Henry F. Truax -----	1886
Philo G. Spencer -----	1856	Derick V. Milmine -----	1887
Michael Knaub -----	1857	Burgett Banner -----	1888
Joseph Stam -----	1858	Henry Wolfram -----	1889
Benjamin F. LeValley -----	1859	Jesse S. Weaver -----	1890
Samuel C. Saunders -----	1860-1	John C. Mereness -----	1891
Garrett Mereness -----	1862	David McDonald -----	1892, '94
John Goodland -----	1863-4	Charles H. Burton -----	1893
William V. Clymer -----	1865	Clayton E. Rogers -----	1895
William Humphrey -----	1866-7	Edward A. Wolcott -----	1896, '98
Jacob Staley -----	1868-9	Frederick Horick -----	1897
Charles A. Bronson -----	1870-1	Edward Roth -----	1899
George Pramer -----	1872	Calvin M. Budlong -----	1900
Horace B. Howell -----	1873-4	Rufus Cooley -----	1901, '09
Dr. Charles Ralph Treat -----	1875	Joseph Engelhardt -----	1902
Albert L. Mason -----	1876	George W. Markell -----	1903-8, '10-12
Cassius F. Arnold -----	1877-8		

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

William P. Allen. 1860-1, '64-5, '67-85	John Goodland -----	1857-8, '62-3
Salmon G. Arnold -----	William S. Hamlin -----	1889-94.
Oliver R. Bailey -----		'96-7, '99-1900, '02-11
Herman C. Beardsley -----	William Humphrey -----	'82-3,
Noyes E. Bennett -----		'85-6, '98-1902
A. Taylor Blodgett -----	Wallace Ingalls -----	1884
George R. Borst -----	Martin Kelhofer -----	1908-11
Calvin M. Budlong -----	Ulysses Grant Kitley -----	1902-3
Miles Chaffee -----	Albert C. LeBarron ---	'75, '87-8, '90-5
George M. Cory -----	Benj. F. LeValley ---	1889-96, 1901-11
Dr. John Dickson -----	Albert L. Mason -----	1860-3
Howland Fish -----	Darius B. Mason (2d) -----	1888-91

Dr. David G. Morris -----	1870-73	Julius Allen Treat -----	1865-6
Livingston E. Parker -----	1901-2	Clayton H. Underhill -----	1895-6
Edward H. Perring -----	1897-8	William H. Winters -----	1894-5
Ray L. Rumsey -----	1902	Williams S. Winters -----	1899
Almon Schellenger ----	1883-4, '86-7	Archibald Woodard, Sr. ----	1866-7
Warren A. Stanbro -----	1884-5	Archibald Woodard, Jr. 1876-7, '79-86	
Frank S. Stupfell -----	1899-1901		

(Bailey, Blodgett, Hamlin, Humphrey, Parker and Stupfell were justices for the village).

A school house was built in section 2, and occupied in 1841. Besides the schools at Allen Grove and Sharon, the town has six district schools, and there are two joint districts: No. 4, with Darien and Walworth, and No. 13, with Clinton.

#### VILLAGE OF SHARON.

Alan A. Southard and William D. Van Nostrand came to the centre of section 33 as early as 1842, but not to found a city. In 1855 the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company's surveyors laid its line from Harvard to Janesville through this section, and fixed the locus of its station seventy-one miles from Chicago. Robert Campbell, a man of Oshkosh, bought forty acres and platted the village. The rails were laid to Janesville in 1856. In the same year George Milmine built a store and in 1857 Seymour Rice built a hotel. In 1858 a postoffice was established, with John Hodgson among the mail sacks. William P. Allen relieved him in 1861 and gave way to Wilson R. Herron in 1868. Edward Bilyea followed, then Mr. Herron again, Frank L. Henn about 1893, Clayton H. Underhill about 1897, Frank C. Densmore from 1905 till now. This office has two free delivery routes, which supply the greater part of the town, a small part of Illinois and a smaller part of Rock county. Harry H. Bidwell, first railway station agent, died December 13, 1859. Dr. Reuben Willson was the earliest resident physician.

About 1848 a school house was built within the later village limits. Additional provision was made as needed, and house and grounds are now valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. The high school began in 1878, with W. A. Germain as principal. Rev. James G. Schaefer had moved the men of Sharon, in 1866, to active interest in advanced education. In 1867 the Sharon Academy was built and was opened in December with nearly one hundred pupils, under direction of Mr. Schaefer and Prof. E. S. Chadwick, of

Beloit. This school closed in 1878, after an active and useful career, and the high school soon resumed this temporarily suspended work. The public school house was burned in 1880, rebuilt in 1884 and extended about 1908. Its total value, with broad grounds, is about twenty-five thousand dollars. Nine teachers are now employed.

In connection with his academical work Mr. Schaefer began in June, 1868, to publish the *Sharon Mirror*. At the end of 1869 he sold it to C. C. Hanford, from whom it passed in January, 1871, to Samuel P. Ballard. It was discontinued in September following. Before the end of that year George F. Brigham, a man in many ways useful to his fellow citizens, began to edit and print the *Gazette*, which he discontinued in September, 1873. In that month J. C. Keeney began anew with the *Inquirer*. He was a native of Connecticut and a thorough printer. Most of his work was done by himself and a young son, Clarence. In September, 1876, Clarence R. Conable bought the office and in 1878 moved it to Delavan. After three weeks interval, in August, 1878, James H. Phelps and George F. Ziegaus put forth the *Reporter*. In 1890 the firm was Phelps & Howell; in 1892 George F. Ziegaus; in 1906 Ziegaus & Son; in 1908 Fred C. Fessenden; and is now the Reporter Publishing Company. This paper is independent politically. Its predecessors were generally Republican.

Very Rev. Martin Kundig established St. Catherine's mission in 1846. Its services were supplied for more than sixty years by priests of other parishes—notably for twenty years or more from the church at Elkhorn. A chapel was built in 1896, and a church in 1910. Father Hermes came as resident priest, for a few weeks, in 1910, and after him Rev. Thomas Pierce in 1911.

Nineteen members constituted the Congregational society in 1868, and a church was built in that year. Rev. James G. Schaefer, with a few others of the Lutheran church, were among the organizers of this society. The pastors, as nearly as known, have been Isaac Barker, 1870; Albert A. Young, 1871; Albert M. Case, 1875; Thomas A. Wadsworth, 1878; Luther Clapp, 1879; John Mitchell Strong, 1882; John Harris, 1884; Arthur McCalla Thome, 1885; John Scholfield, 1887; John Sabin, 1890; Daniel R. Grover, 1891; William Millard, 1893; Frederick M. Hubbell, 1895; Carl D. Thompson, 1896; Thomas Kent, 1900; Robert J. Locke, 1902; H. Samuel Fritsch, 1904. The society became too weak in number to continue long after 1904, and in 1911 their building was sold for conversion to other use.



Rev. George F. Brigham, then a layman, assembled a little group of Episcopalians and acted as their reader. The first full service was in 1868 by Rev. William E. Wright, then of Janesville. Before building their chapel, in 1879-80, the members met at a dance hall, at the railway station,—at which Mr. Brigham was for many years agent,—and at the Lutheran church. Mr. Brigham received deacon's orders June 11, 1876, and May 27, 1902, he was fully ordained as a priest, and is still in the service of the church, though full of years. From the beginning he has kept a minute account of parish affairs, and his well-stored memory preserves some unwritten record of many other things that might otherwise be lost to such as find interest in the men and events of nearly a half century. He was born in 1830, and might be regarded fairly as Sharon's "grand old man."

A number of residents of the town met at Martin Van Alstyne's house, September 27, 1845, to organize the First Evangelic Lutheran church of Sharon. Its name was chosen, its synodical connection fixed upon, and officers elected. Its first yearly meeting was held at the same place, September 28, 1846, Rev. Marcus W. Empie presiding. He read his commission from the Lutheran board of missions of the Franckean synod, and was received as pastor. At a special meeting, October 9, 1849, it was resolved to build a chapel which should be opened freely for the use of other orthodox denominations. It was further determined to accept Mr. Van Alstyne's gift of two acres of land and to build thereon at the line between sections 34 and 35, about eighty-five rods from the state line and a little more than one and one-half miles from the present village. The chapel was ready for its use in 1850. Between 1856 and 1861 it was moved to the village and remodeled, and has since been kept in excellent repair. Before 1866 its service was not continuous. Its pastors have been Mr. Empie, 1845-1852; Rufus Smith, Jr., 1856-1861; Henry L. Dox, 1863. Continuity began with James G. Schaefer, 1866; Leander Ford, 1868; Mr. Hammond, 1875; Dr. David Harold Snowden, 1878; Jacob W. Thomas, 1881; J. H. Weber, 1887; I. J. Delo, 1889; Luther L. Lipe, 1891; Leander Ford (again), 1897; William J. Spire, 1902; Thomas B. Hersch, 1904; William F. Barnett, 1906-1912. This is an English-speaking congregation.

A German-speaking Evangelic Lutheran society was formed about 1897, and its church was built in 1903. Its pastor list and dates of service are but partly known: H. R. Roehr, Mr. Schert, Gerhardt F. Kuehnert, Thomas B. Hersch, 1905; Herman A. Steege, 1906; George F. Hack, 1907; Theodore Bergen, now in charge. Each of these churches has its comfortable parsonage.



A Methodist Episcopal society was constituted in 1843 at South Grove and was for some time supplied by circuit riders. In 1856 it built a church at Sharon village and has since improved it and provided a good parsonage. Its clergy list begins with Hiram H. Hersey about 1856, after whom Thomas White, 1857; Stephen Smith, 1860; Andrew J. Mead, 1861; William Page Stowe, 1863; Daniel C. Adams, 1865; A. C. Manwell, 1866; Clark Skinner, 1868; William H. Sampson, 1869; Norvall J. Aplin, 1871; J. C. Robbins, 1873; Daniel Brown, 1874; A. J. Brill, 1875; A. A. Reed, 1877; Samuel C. Thomas, 1879; Samuel Reynolds, 1880; Charles B. Wilcox, 1881; Andrew J. Benjamin, 1883; Joseph Anderson, 1884; Frank A. Pease, 1885; Stephen A. Olin, 1888; Payson W. Peterson, 1891; William A. Peterson, 1893; Elvardo C. Potter, 1896; Sabin Halsey, 1898; William Clark, 1899; J. Thomas Murrish, 1902; Andrew Porter, 1903; George W. White, 1906-12. It may be seen that a few of these performed duty at Allen Grove.

Joseph M. Yates and Howland Fish began business as private bankers in 1874, with capital of ten thousand dollars. A few years later Mr. Fish gave place to George C. Mansfield, and yet later Mr. Yates and Mr. Mansfield became respectively president and cashier of the Sharon State Bank, and are still in these positions. This bank's capital has become twenty-five thousand dollars and its deposits are nearly three hundred thousand dollars. A steam grist mill was built in 1875 by James Ashley, with the help of liberally subscribing citizens. It was large enough for local needs, having four runs of mill stones. John Ladd bought a half interest in 1879, the other half interest owned since 1878 by Mrs. Mary A. Slocum. This mill has long been disused.

The village found good water for public and private use at depth of six hundred and ten feet. Since 1905 the streets, stores, and homes have been lighted from gasoline works. Cement with sand and gravel is in general use for public walks, as in all the cities and villages of the county.

The first cemetery is now well within the village, and has long been disused and is mostly vacated. A wild growth of tree, shrub, vine and weed now makes it difficult to explore their tangled thickets in quest of the few old headstones still remaining. Apparently, a quarter century is sufficient for nature to hide before she wholly erases the signs of human effort to care becomingly for the dead. A newer and well designed and cared-for cemetery lies on high ground, a mile northward. The liberality of citizens, singly and in societies, has provided a cemented walk, four feet in width, for the whole distance. In this work the women of the church societies took the lead and bore the greater share of its cost. This ground has at least one distinctive

feature, in that it is unshaded by tree, shrub, or flower. Nothing but its monuments obstructs the lawn-mower and sickle of the care-takers. This last home is now well peopled, and there one may read the names of many of the fathers and mothers who left the eastern world to plant in fairest wastes till then unplowed.

Young men of the town or village have gone forth to find larger usefulness elsewhere. Among these was Capt. John T. Fish, who began a lawyer's practice at the village and ended it in the higher ranks of his profession at Chicago. His son, Frank M. Fish, a native of the village, went to Racine and became judge of this circuit. John Goodland is at Appleton and is judge of the seventh circuit. Scott Ladd, a son of John and Sarah Ladd, is a judge of the supreme court of Iowa. (Another judge of that court is or was Charles Bishop, son of Matthew P. Bishop, of Lagrange).

By a statute of 1883 the village became, in 1892, entitled to its own representative in the county board of supervisors. Under a later general statute Sharon became one of the four incorporated villages of the county.

Members of county board: John W. Brownson, 1892-6; John G. Skeels, 1897; Samuel P. Ballard, 1898-1900, 1902-1906, 1908; Jonas B. Wise, 1901, 1907, 1912; Wesley C. Lilley, 1909-11.

Presidents of the village: Dr. David Gardiner Morris, 1900; Heman Allen, 1901; Andrew A. Lyman, 1902; C. Fred W. Ruehlman, 1903-6, 1909-10; John Byrne, 1907; John I. Morgan, 1908, 1911; Wesley C. Lilley, 1912.

Village clerks: William H. Pellington, 1900; Edward H. Perring, 1901; William S. Hamlin, 1902-6, 1908-10; Daniel C. Ward, 1907; G. Augustus Finn, 1911-12.

Village treasurers: Andrew Gallup, 1900; Christian Sund, 1901; Jacob Newman, 1902, 1905-6; Charles H. Burton, 1903; Charles W. Searles, 1904; William J. Markell, 1907; Fred L. Ryder, 1908; James Welch, 1909; DeForest Hyde, 1910-12.

Principals of the high school: W. A. Germain, 1878; James Ellis, 1880; John G. Skeels, 1882; L. S. Smith, 1885; John G. Skeels, 1886; G. W. Bliss, 1893; John G. Skeels, 1895; G. M. Sheldon, 1897; E. T. Towne, 1899; W. B. Collins, 1901; J. H. Stauff, 1903; B. D. Richardson, 1907-13.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

### TOWN OF SPRING PRAIRIE.

At the division of the county into five towns, January 2, 1838, the two townships, each numbered 3 north, lying in ranges 17 and 18 east, were included in the town of Spring Prairie, and were so joined until March 21, 1843, when the westernmost town was set off as Lafayette. The name was suggested to Mrs. Abigail A. (Whitmore) Heminway by the natural features of the southern half of the town—the springs being in sections 19 and 20 and discharging themselves into Spring brook, a branch of Sugar creek. Rochester and Burlington lie eastward.

First settlers found about three-fourths of the township more or less wooded—forests and openings. Spring prairie, in the southwestern part, and Gardner's prairie, in the southeastern quarter, have each from fifteen hundred to two thousand acres of natural garden. A smaller meadow, a half section or more in area, lies near Honey Creek, in the northeast. Sugar creek enters at section 7, crosses a little south of east and meets Honey creek near the county line at the southeast corner of section 13. The latter comes out of East Troy and runs nearly due southward through sections 1, 12 and 13. Spring brook, entering at section 19, meets Sugar creek near the town center. Marsh creek begins in section 10, and by way of section 11 reaches Honey creek in section 12. White river winds a few miles in section 36 and escapes into Racine county by way of the southeast corner of section 25. The southern sections are drained by small southward-flowing branches of the White. These larger streams were in earlier days made useful for driving saw-mills and grist-mills. For a few miles along Sugar creek, on each side, the ground rises to parallel ridges which give the highway from Spring Prairie village to East Troy almost a down-eastern ruggedness of profile. Limestone crops out in some of the valleys, more noticeably in sections 16 and 36, though quarries have been worked but superficially and for local use. This is presumptively of the Niagara formation. Elevations above sea-level, at ten points of observation, vary between 766 and 979 feet—the lowest in sections 36, the highest in section 5. The average height in sections 7 and 8 is 918 feet.

In 1910 the land area was returned as 23,007 acres, valued at \$1,754,900, or \$76.27 per acre. Since the entire acreage of a township, land and water included, is 23,040 acres, it may be judged that the streams and ponds are now at their lowest, or, that there is a slight clerical or printer's error in the returns. Crop acreages were: Barley, 795; corn, 3,803; hay, 3,177; oats, 2,407; potatoes, 126; rye, 168; timber, 3,177; wheat, 270. There were 3,459 cattle, valued at \$92,900; 886 hogs, \$10,300; 905 horses, \$63,400; 3,783 sheep, \$12,900.

Population: 1850, 1,418; 1860, 1,311; 1870, 1,209; 1880, 1,107; 1890, 1,155; 1900, 1,126; 1910, 1,007. The difference between the first and the latest of these enumerations tells again the story of other towns, a tale in two parts—the one of busy mills and of small local shops supporting a few mechanics at once hopeful village sites, and of sons who stayed at home to help the fathers on the farms; the other of the re-distribution of local trade by the coming of railways, of farms worked by machinery, and of the attraction of great cities and of the farther west.

Palmer Gardner came April 15, 1836, to section 25, and two days later began to build. In May he planted and sowed, and in autumn gathered. Solomon Harvey, Dr. Ansel A. Heminway, and David Pratt came in that year to section 30. In May, too, William J. Bentley and Isaac Chase came to sections 28, 29, and Daniel Salisbury to section 29. Frederick T. Hunt came to work for Mr. Gardner. Gilman Haines Hoyt reached section 1 in July, and with him came Reuben Clark. Rufus Billings came in October to section 23, Benjamin and Benj. C. Pearce to section 36.

Of the men of 1837 were Chester Baker and sons, Edwin, Francis, section 10, and Purlee, George and John Bell, 23; Jabesh T. Clement, millwright; Horace Coleman, 29, 30; William Darwin Crain, 27; Isaiah Dike, 27, 34; William H. Dunning, 34; John Egerton Hopkins, 1; Benjamin Hoyt, 1; Avery Hoyt, 2; James McNay, 12; Roderick Merrick, 20, 29; Ansel Salisbury, 34; Perrin Smith and wife Abigail, 28, 33; Oliver Van Valin, Samuel C. Vaughn, 20. Mr. Hopkins married Joanna, daughter of Benjamin Hoyt and sister of Avery A. and Gilman H. Hoyt.

Men of 1838 were Harry Ambler, 4; John Bacon, 28; John Camp Booth, 26; Richard Chenery, 26; Corbin Clark, 8; Josiah Burroughs Gleason, 34; Samuel P. Jones, 31; Josiah P. Langmaid, 12; John Martin, 24; Thomas W. Miller, 29, 32; Abel Neff, 25, 34; George Henry Palmer, 12; Josiah O. Puffer, 27; Louis Schmidter, 4; Erastus O. Vaughn, 11; Jeremiah Walker, 17; Daniel Whitmore, 17; Dwight Whitmore, 27; Israel Williams, 19.

Men of 1839: Dr. Daniel Allen, 6; George W. Arms, 26; James Baker, 5; Marcus Reynolds Britten, 15; Samuel Brittain, 11; Kimball Easterbrook, 22; George Hatter, 4; Thomas Hill, 31; John Mather, 5; Samuel Neff, 35; Alexander Porter, 5, 8; Silas Salisbury, 34; Selah Whitman, 1.

In 1840: Zebulon Bugbee, John Densmore, 18; Louis Kearns, 18; Jonathan Leach, 31; Rev. Orra Martin, 23; James Mather, 5, 8.

In 1841: William Berry and son Mellen, 12; Charles Bowman, 6; Lansing D. Lewis, 15; Franklin J. Patton, 22; Benjamin L. Reed, 22.

Besides these, the dates of whose coming are fixed, the following named men bought land of the government: Harvey Bacon in section 33; Luke Billings, 23; Robert Brierly, 8; Arthur Brown, 19; Tyler M. Coles, 17; Joseph Dame, 21; Elijah Delap, 34; John Flitcroft, 5; Benjamin Haight, 11, 12; James Harkness, 18; George Healey, 4; Abiram Holbrook, 2; Benjamin Jones, George Kaiser, 7; George Kneeland, 17; William Lay, 21; Francis McKennan, 36; Austin L. Merrick, 21; James Monahan, 10; Jonathan Neff, 35; Benjamin Pearce, 6; Benj. Carpenter Pearce, 36; Lemuel Rugg, 33; William Maxwell Sherrard, 30, 31; Lemuel Rood Smith, 25; John Sweeney, 7; Amory Townshend, 2; William Brice Wade, 12; Bernhard Weigert, 3; Joseph D. Whiteley, 4, 9; Joseph Whitmore, 18.

Dr. Daniel Allen (1787-1859) came from Hamburg, New York, with his wife, Olive English (1782-1864), to section 31, East Troy, in 1838, and to the next town. His son, Lucius, became a man of county affairs, and a daughter, Lucinda, was married first to John Mayhew and second to John Young.

John Bacon (1785-1865) was born at Kinderhook and came here from Angelica, New York. His wife was Sarah Perry.

Robert Brierley died in 1864.

Marcus R. Britten (1815-1890) was born at Amsterdam, New York. His wife was Caroline Klock (1815-1898). He was a Baptist deacon and opposed Freemasonry.

Samuel Brittain (1810-1890) was born in Lincolnshire and came to the States in 1834. In 1836 he was at Geneva and took a two-handed part in the battle with Payne's man, Schoonover. His wife was Elizabeth (1814-1893), daughter of Benjamin Hoyt and Susan Hayes.

Reuben Clark married Maria Van Valin, September 3, 1837. She was a daughter of Daniel Van Valin.

Isaiah Dike (1802-1882) came from Vermont. His wife was Mary (1803-1894), daughter of Samuel Vaughn and Ruth Bowker.



Benjamin Haight died in 1866. His first wife was Alma Beach. Genealogists find Haight and Hoyt descended from the same remote ancestors, but there was no known kinship between Mr. Haight and the Hoyts at Honey Creek.

James Harkness (1776-1861) had wife Mary (1783-1851), daughter of Joseph Whitmore and Hannah Call.

George Healey (1810-1884) had wife Hannah (1808-1885). Both were of English birth.

Dr. Ansel Asa Heminway (1805-1895) was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, and died at Eugene City, Oregon. He had studied medicine, and his service was early and for long in local demand. He was postmaster 1838-1845. His wife, Abigail A. (1814-1906), was a daughter of Joseph and Hannah Whitmore.

John E. Hopkins died in 1867. His wife was Joanna (1813-1899), daughter of Benjamin and Susan Hoyt.

Benjamin Hoyt (1778-1860) was son of Joseph Hoyt and Abigail, daughter of Samuel and Mary Flanders. Older father ancestors were 1, John; 2, Thomas; 3, Benjamin; 4, Enoch. In 1807 he married Susan Hayes, who died in 1862, leaving seven children. Of these, not before named here, Simon Batchelder Hoyt (1811-1861) married Elizabeth D. Cady, at Honey Creek. Benjamin Hoyt, Jr. (born 1829), married, first, Sarah Robinson; second, Alvira Kelley. The elder Hoyt was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire; his children were born at Cabot, Vermont. From their third American ancestors, Benjamin Hoyt and Hannah Pillsburg, were also descended the Hoyts of Allen Grove.

Gilman H. Hoyt (born 1808) married Elizabeth Heath in 1839. Their son, Clinton D. Hoyt (born 1842), was a sergeant of Company C, Twenty-third Infantry.

Avery A. Hoyt (1824-1906) married, in 1847, Caroline M. Hoyt (1828-1897), his cousin Tristram C. Hoyt's daughter. Her grandfather was Enoch, son of Joseph and Abigail. Mr. Hoyt was one of the farmers whose intelligence and enterprise made of Spring Prairie a segment of the garden of Eden.

Samuel P. Jenks (1809-1889), a native of Onondaga county, married Pamela (1808-1892), daughter of Dan Phelps and Elizabeth, daughter of Israel King and Elizabeth Johnson.

George L. Kaiser (1810-90) was born in Bavaria; came to the States in 1827; married, in 1830, Margaret (1816-1897), daughter of John A. Taubert (or Taupert). She, too, was a Bavarian.



Thomas W. Miller (1788-1863) and wife Mary (1788-1855) were parents of Mrs. Samuel Pratt.

George Henry Palmer (1804-1873) married Sarah Langmaid.

Alexander Porter (1803-1866) was born in Galloway (an old provincial name for the counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigton, in southwestern Scotland). His wife Isabella (1813-1886) was a native of county Roscommon, Ireland.

David Pratt (1803-1877) was born in Massachusetts and died at Clayton, Iowa. Samuel Pratt was his brother and a sister of Solomon Harvey was his wife.

Josiah Osgood Puffer (1814-1895) was born in western Massachusetts. He was son of Samuel Puffer, second husband of Eunice, daughter of Capt. Josiah Osgood and Jane Byington. Her earlier ancestors were 1, John; 2, Stephen; 3, Hooker; 4, David. Eunice's first husband, Samuel Osgood, was her second cousin. Mr. Puffer's first wife was Hannah M. Whitmore (died 1862); his second wife was her sister, Mrs. Mary Hatch, who died in 1897.

Louis Schmidter (1811-1881) is sometimes written in records "Smithers." His wife was named Amelia.

Erastus Otis Vaughn (1808-1880) was not related in known degree to the others of his name at Spring Prairie. His wife (born 1819, married 1837) was Olive, daughter of Benjamin and Susan Hoyt.

Samuel Cole Vaughn (1802-1868) was a son of Samuel Vaughn and Ruth Bowker, the latter a daughter of Luke Bowker and Joanna Dunbar. His wife was Sarah Hart Mills Vose, daughter of Thomas Vickery Vose and Sarah Little, granddaughter of Samuel Vose and Phoebe Vickery, great-granddaughter of Robert and Abigail Vose. Mrs. Vaughn's mother was daughter of Joseph Little and Hannah Ingalls.

Daniel Whitmore (1817-1909), son of Joseph Whitmore and Hannah Call and grandson of Daniel Whitmore, was born in Essex county, New York. His wife was Mary E. Nobles (1817-1896). Joseph (1821-1898), his brother, married Sarah, daughter of Sims Edgerton and Harriet Benedict.

Rev. Benjamin C. Pearce built a frame house in 1836 and moved into it before the end of the year; but, for yet some time to come less pretentious dwellings met the first needs of newcomers. The rapid improvement of water-powers soon relieved a great part of the heavy burdens of building and of subsistence. Israel Williams built a mill forty-five by fifty feet, two-storied, with eighteen-foot overshot wheel and two runs of stones, at the

springs in section 19. To this he added a distillery with capacity of about two barrels—a little more than he needed for household consumption. Samuel C. Vaughn built a saw mill in 1843 on Spring brook, at the northeast corner of section 20. John Martin (the judge) built a saw mill in 1846 on Sugar creek, which in time became a grist mill.

Village settlement began early and hopefully at Honey Creek in section 1, Spring Prairie in sections 29 and 30, Vienna in section 18, and Voree in the northeastern corner of section 36.

Honey Creek, on the stream so named, lies partly in Racine county, in which part is the Wisconsin Central Railway's station. The village has three stores, a church, and a cemetery. Among remembered pastors of the union church were George H. Hubbard, George E. Moore, and Frederick T. Bohl. The postoffice has two free delivery routes. The school is of two grades, and its district is partly of Rochester.

Vienna, on Sugar creek, was at first called Martinsburg, from the related Martin families who settled near that point. Judge Martin's saw mill gave place to a good grist mill, which in 1853 became the property of Edward Zalm, who improved it greatly and for several years made his flour locally famous. His sons, Cornelius and Victor, continued the business for a few years. The mill was disused and then burned. Winslow Page Storms built the Vienna House in 1848 and used it for many years as a tavern and a store, and as a postoffice. It long ago became a private dwelling; for men go to Spring Prairie to buy, to Burlington for prescriptions, and each to his own door or gate for mail. A little burial ground lies a bit more than a half mile southwest of the village, on the way to Spring Prairie and to Burlington. Little more than tradition now remains of Vienna and its past and prospective greatness.

Voree was the creation of Jesse James Strang, who came in 1844 from Nauvoo and began to build a city and temple. It is not told whether he found the name for his holy city in the Book of Mormon, or whether it was revealed to him in another way. He assembled about three hundred disciples, great and small, of whom he was ruler, chief priest, and prophet. He appointed a day and hour, and September 13, 1845, he found his credentials directly beneath a large tree, on the edge of a high bank of White river, in the form of three gold-colored plates on which had been scratched mathematical and astronomical symbols. These he interpreted as a revelation and a heavenly commission. Eighteen more plates were found later. Laban Platt, Aaron Smith, James M. Van Nostrand, Jared B. Whelan and Edward Whitcomb witnessed these revelations. He printed a newspaper, for which

he wrote long "poems"; but he did not finish his temple. In 1847 he flitted with his disciples to Beaver Island, in Mackinaw strait, and in 1856 his body was brought for burial after a conflict with a federal marshal's force. He had a few relatives in the town of Spring Prairie and this, with the natural advantages of rich land and good water power, may have determined the place of the city so short-lived, of which but a few fading memories are left.

Doctor Heminway built early in 1837, in section 30, at a meeting of half-section lines, one of the largest log taverns in the territory, two stories high. He made it in many ways useful, for he opened it for religious service, for other public meetings, for a store and postoffice, and for a township polling place. This edifice determined the site of Spring Prairie village. In the fall of that year Horace Coleman and J. Crawford placed a stock of goods in a corner of the Heminway House. Samuel Pratt and Erasmus D. Smith built a store in 1844. Doctor Heminway rebuilt his house of brick in 1845. This house was sold in 1847 to William H. Rogers, in 1848 to Nathan A. Howes, in 1854 to Franklin Walbridge, in 1857 to Capt. Ezra F. Weed, its last landlord. It became a stately private dwelling.

Stephen Bull and Thomas Gage built a store across the road eastward and they were followed by a half-forgotten line of successors, each of whom, in his turn, was usually postmaster. The store was extended and a wing added for its hardware department. It was burned in January, 1894, and its business and its higher function passed to a new store at another corner, to which place went the postoffice.

Men of the second and later generations had made of the old hardware wing a smoking room and a kind of academic grove where each person was a "professor of things in general" and a receptive pupil. Their unending debates of all that ever was, is, and yet might be were not all profitless. There was much general and special intelligence, wit, racy humor, and harmless freedom of speech at these convocations. These wordy commotions were in no way enlivened artificially, for no man there could remember when drink that rages was sold at the village. Not a few of these men were called hence to the seats of the mighty at Madison and at Elkhorn, and each of these owed this later greatness to the quickening of faculties and sharpening of wits among the nail-kegs, garden tools, and grindstones. Their fathers had disagreed sturdily in matters of church discipline and town polity, and Otis Preston had observed that no man who did not hate somebody was qualified for citizenship at the village. This was far otherwise with their heirs and successors, and the great unifying influence was the blue haze of the hardware wing. Men gathered at other stores in other villages to hear

and discuss news and as it were to strike fire out of dull substances; but berries are not alike on every bush. The perpetual session at the store was the peculiar institution of Spring Prairie, unlike that which was most nearly like it.

Franklin postoffice was established in 1838 with weekly mails to Racine and Janesville. The name must have been changed within that year, for Spring Prairie and not Franklin competed with Delavan, Elkhorn and Geneva at the choice of a county seat. As far as known the succession of postmasters with uncertain dates, has been: Ansel Asa Heminway, 1838; Erasmus Darwin Smith, 1845; Frank Hall, Stephen Bull, Moses Kinney, 1857; — Graham, Martin V. Pratt, 1861; Clifford A. Pratt, George D. Puffer, William J. Knight, Leroy Williston Merrick, about 1894; William H. Shaver, Mrs. Martha M. Shaver.

Josiah O. Puffer made and sold shoes as early as 1839. Jacob Kohler brought Parisian styles of men's clothing in 1843, and Otis Preston brought still later styles, from White Pigeon, in 1846. Earliest named village smiths were Henry Elliott, 1840; Nathaniel H. Carswell, 1843; Harrison Armstrong, 1845. After these were Orman Livingston, Stephen Coats, Edson Merrill, James V. Hemstead, and in 1865 Henry J. Shaver (1832-1912). In 1846 and until 1848 Mr. Armstrong's skill and Israel Williams's money were joined for the production of serviceable home-made plows and henceforward the village blacksmith was known to the world and to the muses of lyric and satiric verse as "Uncle Hat, the Plowmaker." Between 1850 and 1855 Mr. Lobdell made small beer and found for it a nearly county-wide sale. This business passed for a short time to Brewster B. Drake. About 1874 Cyril R. Aldrich began to buy, dress and ship poultry to Boston and other places. Henry D. Barnes became his partner, and later the firm was made up of Mr. Barnes, Edward C. Hubbard and George D. Puffer. Their shipments reached fifty tons each winter. For a few years either way from 1880 Orris Pratt made vinegar for domestic and foreign consumption.

In May, 1841, steps were taken to organize the Baptist church of Spring Prairie and Burlington. Among the clergy who attended these preliminary meetings were Richard Griffing, Phipps W. Lake, Orra Martin, Benjamin Pearce, Henry Topping and A. B. Winchell. The Burlingtonians withdrew in 1843 to form a society at home. The church at Spring Prairie was built in 1846 by William Johnson and James Harrington and extended as needed. Causes not unknown elsewhere and in other denominations have so weakened this once strong society at the village that since 1881 few or no pastors have been regularly assigned to its service. Dates of the following pastorates

are not definitely known, but their order is nearly as shown: William R. Manning, 1841; Roswell Cheney, 1844; Spencer Carr, 1851; Rice R. Whittier, Cantine Garrison, Jacob Bailey, A. F. Randall, Thomas Bright, Edward L. Harris, A. Latham, John H. Dudley, Levi Parmly, J. C. Jackson, J. H. Estey, Charles William Palmer, James F. Merriam, Franklin Kidder, George M. Daniels, A. Freeman, J. S. Forward, about 1880. There seems to have been occasional supply from the pulpits at Burlington and Elkhorn. Elder Ebenezer Harrington, whom Mr. Dwinell describes as an earnest, eccentric man, had begun in November, 1839, to prepare the way for this society.

Congregationalists met in 1840, and among them was Mr. Dwinell. They acted jointly with members at Burlington for two years. Rev. Cyrus Nichols ministered at first to this mission. A society was fully organized February 8, 1852, by Rev. Samuel E. Miner. In 1860 the Congregational and Methodist societies built a union church, with seats for about three hundred persons. Its building mechanics were Scott & Nims. This church, too, has been discontinued, in effect, since 1881. Its pastors were Christopher C. Cadwell, 1853; Jedidiah D. Stevens, 1854-5; Avelyn Sedgwick, 1861-2; P. C. Pettibone (from Burlington), 1863; E. D. Keevil, 1864-5; Sidney K. Barteau, 1866, and Charles Morgan.

In 1837 Jesse Halstead and Samuel Pillsbury traveled and preached in a circuit lying in four counties and having eleven infant Methodist societies. These were at Big Foot, Burlington, Caldwell's Prairie, East Troy, Fort Atkinson, Geneva, Hudson, Janesville, Rochester, Spring Prairie and White-water. David Worthington preached in 1840. From that date to 1860 little is told. Since the latter date the yearly assignments of pastors have usually been to Lyons and Spring Prairie together. The parsonage is at Lyons. There is a German Methodist church in section 2.

Israel Williams sold one acre in the southwest corner of section 30, in 1842, where Nathaniel Bell laid out and named Hickory Grove cemetery. Its area has been increased and improved, and it is one of the finest rural burial grounds in the county. Its first tenant was the wife of William Baummis.

Juliette, daughter of Col. Perez Merrick, taught school in 1837 and 1838 at the Heminway House. In the spring of 1839 a school house, enclosed with rough oak boards, was built at the corners, and Mary S. Brewster taught there. In the same year Mrs. Coleman (no longer Miss Merrick) taught near Gardner's prairie. There are now six districts in the town, and besides there are two which are joint districts with parts of Racine county and one with part of Lafayette. At the village the house now in use was built in 1864. The partial list of teachers, with nearly correct dates as to the earlier named is:



Leander F. Frisby, 1847-8; William Wilcox, 1848-9; Mr. Paine, 1849-50; Frederick O. Thorp, about 1851; George W. Burchard, 1853-4; Almerin Gillette, 1854-5; Frank Hall, 1855-6; Frank Patten, 1856-7; Benjamin F. Skiff, 1857-8; O. F. Avery, 1858-9; Frank Hall, 1859 to '61; Daniel Pratt, 1865-6; Orren T. Williams, 1866-7; Mary L. Edwards, Amanda Herkimer, Fred W. Isham, Rhoda Locke, May Merrick, Anna M. Greene, Alice Moloney, Patrick McCabe, Florence Shove, Edmund B. Gray, Frank Tyrrell, Harriet Allen, Bell Derthick. Mr. Frisby became attorney-general. Mr. Thorp served as state senator from West Bend. Mr. Burchard has been known in state affairs. Mr. Williams is now a judge of the Milwaukee circuit court. Miss Edwards became Mrs. James G. Kestol, of Whitewater. Miss Greene has since visited all quarters of the globe. Colonel Gray commanded the Twenty-eighth Infantry in the Civil war. Miss Shove practices osteopathy at Chicago. Mr. Isham became county superintendent. Lorenzo D. Harvey, afterward state superintendent, once taught a select school here.

## MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Dr. Jesse Carr Mills -----	1842	Martin V. Pratt -----	1871
Benjamin L. Pierce -----	1843	Alma Montgomery Aldrich --	1872-7,
Austin Leonard Merrick -----	1844,		'83-4
	'47, '52	Edward Decatur Page -----	1878-80,
Lansing D. Lewis -----	1845		'89-90, '93-5
Roderick Merrick -----	1846, '49	Orris Pratt -----	1881-2
Ephraim Foote -----	1848, '50	Leroy Williston Merrick ----	1885-6
Thomas Gage -----	1851, '53-5	William H. Hubbard -----	1887-8
James McNay -----	1856	Barnis B. Rose -----	1891
Jonathan Leach -----	1857	Albert D. Whitmore -----	1892
Daniel Salisbury -----	1858-9	Victor Zahn -----	1898
William R. Berry -----	1860	Charles F. Aldrich -----	1899-1900
Winslow Page Storms -----	1861-2	William P. Meinzer -----	1901
Lucius Allen -----	1863, '68	Horace Cocroft -----	1902
Abner Chamberlain -----	1864-7	Frederick Hemstreet -----	1903-5
Mark Harmon Foote -----	1869	William G. Bartholf -----	1906-7
William H. Aldrich -----	1870, '96-7	Joseph H. Brierly -----	1908-12

## ASSOCIATE SUPERVISORS.

Alma M. Aldrich -----	1871	William H. Aldrich -----	1854-5,
Cyril Rounds Aldrich -----	1883-4		'69, '93-5



Lucius Allen -----	1861-2	John A. Kneip -----	1882
Charles H. Babcock -----	1892	Josiah P. Langmaid -----	1846, '48
Perlee Baker -----	1864, '66-7	Jonathan Leach -----	1848, '56
William G. Bartholf -----	1863-5	George W. Lee -----	1889-90
George Bayer -----	1880, '85-6	Archibald C. Loomis -----	1901-2
Mellen Berry -----	1863	James McNay -----	1854
Henry D. Barnes -----	1872-4	Leonard G. Marck -----	1903
J. L. Brierly -----	1896	Milton M. Mayhew -----	1887-8
John Brierly -----	1898	William P. Meinzer -----	1891, '93
Joseph H. Brierly -----	1906-7	Perez Merrick -----	1851
Daniel P. Carpenter -----	1847	Roderick Merrick -----	1843
Abner Chamberlain -----	1863	Henry J. Noll -----	1894-7, 1908-11
Reuben Clark -----	1842	Frank H. Patten -----	1900
Horace Cocroft -----	1901	Frederick Perkins -----	1859-61
William D. Crain -----	1846, '59	William Porter -----	1887-8
Lewis G. Dame -----	1881	Charles H. Potter -----	1883-4
Edward W. Dwight -----	1852	Woodruff Potter -----	1863, '75-6
Sims Edgerton -----	1851	Orris Pratt -----	1867-8
Mark Harmon Foote -----	1864	John Rigg -----	1899
John C. Gaylord -----	1855	Reuben J. Royce -----	1849
Charles P. Greene -----	1875-6	Ansel Salisbury -----	1843, '45
William Greiner -----	1889-90	Daniel Salisbury -----	1862
Frederick Hemstreet -----	1902	Louis Schmidter -----	1850, '68-9, '71, '77
John E. Hopkins -----	1844	Lemuel Rood Smith -----	1847, '49
Alfred Hubbard -----	1856-7	Winslow Page Storms -----	1858
Charles I. Hubbard -----	1881-2	Daniel F. Thompson -----	1878-9
Ogden T. Hubbard -----	1865	Henry Vanderpool -----	1857
William H. Hubbard -----	1878-80, '85-6, 1906-7	Samuel Cole Vaughn -----	1852
Frank C. Humbert -----	1908-11	William W. Vaughn -----	1892, 1904-5
Avery Atkins Hoyt -----	1860, '65-6, '70, '72-3	George Walworth -----	1850
Durward C. Ingham -----	1899-1900	Stephen Gano West (Sr.) -----	1842
Stephen Jones -----	1858	Absalom Williams -----	1870, '74
Charles N. Kingman -----	1853	Israel Williams -----	1845
		Victor Zahn -----	1891
		John H. Zick -----	1897-8

## TOWN CLERKS.

Daniel Salisbury -----	1842	Erasmus Darwin Smith -----	1845-6, '48-9, '51
Josiah Osgood Puffer -----	1843-4, '57-8		

Palmer Gardner -----	1847	Henry Schwartz -----	1890
Stephen Bull -----	1850, '55-6	Charles H. Potter -----	1891, '94-5
Thomas M. Hobbs -----	1852	William Kingston -----	1892-3
Wellington Hendrix -----	1853-4	Bert Bartholf -----	1896-7
Winslow Page Storms -----	1857-60	George F. Bayer -----	1899
Benjamin F. Vaughn -----	1861-77	William Fraser -----	1901-4, '07
James Nipe -----	1878-80	Bert Childs Whitmore -----	1905-6
Leroy W. Merrick--	1881-2, '98, 1900	Charles F. Aldrich -----	1908-12
Frank E. Anderson -----	1883-9		

## TOWN TREASURERS.

Austin Leonard Merrick -----	1842	George H. Kinne -----	1870
Rufus M. Billings -----	1843	Giles G. Reeve -----	1871-2
Perez Merrick -----	1844, '48	Clifford A. Pratt -----	1873-5
Orrin Elmer -----	1845-6	George D. Puffer -----	1877
Charles Martin -----	1847, '56, '61	Leroy W. Merrick -----	1878-9, 1907
Winslow P. Storms -----	1849, '57, '76	James A. McIntosh -----	1880, '82-4
Stephen Jones -----	1850	Vernon H. Raleigh -----	1881
James Utter -----	1851	Cornelius Zahn -----	1885-6
William D. Crain -----	1852	Charles I. Hubbard--	1887-9
George Healey -----	1853	Walter E. Babcock -----	1890-1
Nathan Smith, Jr. -----	1854		'99-1900, '08-11
James McNay -----	1855	Edward Carpenter Hubbard ----	1892
Dr. Hilton W. Boyce -----	1858	George P. Remier -----	1893-5
Benjamin Hoyt, Jr. -----	1859, '64	Frank C. Humbert -----	1896-7
Woodruff Potter -----	1860, '62	Alvin F. Clark -----	1898
John Bacon -----	1863	William H. Hubbard -----	1901-3
Martin V. Pratt -----	1865-6, '68	Henry J. Noll -----	1904-6
Ephraim Perkins -----	1867	Ralph Todd Wiswell -----	1912
Otis B. Houghton -----	1869		

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Lucius Allen -----	1850-62	Abner Chamberlain -----	1860-2
Francis E. Anderson -----	1882-9	Frederick Hemstreet -----	1909-10
Walter E. Babcock -----	1898-1911	Avery Atkins Hoyt--	1867-8, '70-81
Azel Barry -----	1859-65	Benjamin F. Hoyt -----	1857
John Ellis Bartholf -----	1865-84	Francis McKenna ----	1905, '07-11
Joseph H. Brierly -----	1901-11	Leroy W. Merrick--	1892-3, '95-1901,
			'06-7

James A. McIntosh -----	1891-8	Oscar Smith Sheffield -----	1870-3
Ezra Miller -----	1881-2, '84-6	Orlando Stetson -----	1891-4
Josiah Osgood Puffer-----	1860-9, '74-91	Benjamin F. Vaughn -----	1867-76
Henry Schwartz -----	1881-8		

## CHAPTER XXXV.

### TOWN OF SUGAR CREEK.

Township 3 north of range 16 east retained the name of Elkhorn after Lagrange, Richmond, and Whitewater were set off and new-named, and until a new town of Elkhorn was created February 2, 1846. The larger town, after thus losing section 36, was so called from its principal water course, the name of which translates the Pottawattomie compound, *Sis-poquet-sepee*. From some immemorial time the numerous sugar-maple trees along the valley of the creek had been tapped and the Indians had practiced at least one art of white men's civilization—that of sap-boiling. The creek rises near the west line of the town, in section 19, crosses eastwardly to the southeast corner of section 13, turns nearly northward, and leaves the town by section 12. Holden's lake, Otter lake, Silver, and a few pot-holes make up nearly the rest of the drainage and reservoir system of the town. The ancient valley of the creek is wide, and for many years more or less marshy; but most of it is now usefully occupied. As a whole, the town is well drained and contains several of the finest farms of the county. Among the higher points above sea-level, as officially shown, are those in sections 4, 5, 9, 23, respectively 931, 945, 918 and 890 feet.

The only actual settler in 1836 was John Davis, who built a cabin near Silver lake in sections 13, 14, passed the cold winter there, and a year later sold his claim to Asa Blood and went away.

Men of 1837: Daniel F. Bigelow, section 21; James Bigelow, 17, 20; Asa Blood, 11; William Bowman, 9, 15; John Byrd, 6, 7; Milton Charles, 4; Nelson Crosby, 31; Perry G. Harrington, 15, 22; James Holden, 5; George W. Kendall, 10; Jonathan Loomer, 7; Samuel Nelson Loomer, 18; Stephen Loomer, 17; Henry McCart, 8; Caleb Miller, 11; John Rand, 8; Salmon Salisbury, 24; Jeduthun Spooner, 14, 23; Freeborn Welch, 3, 10; Joseph Welch, 11, 14, 23.

Joseph Barker, section 10; John S. Boyd, 11; Lewis Crosby, 31; Julius Edwards, 2, 10; Augustus C. Kinne, 7; Alanson and James Martin, 9, and Charles Rand —, same in 1838; James W. Field, 8; Caleb and William Kendall, 10, in 1839; Henry Adkins, 11; Dr. Harmon Gray, 8; Benjamin Rand, 18; John Fish, William H. Hyatt, Russell Thurber, Samuel H. Tibbetts, 11,

and Nelson Weaver, 18, in 1840. Other settlers, within the next five years, were James Varnum Holden, 14; George Ketchpaw, 23; Horace B. Kinne, Jesse R. Kinne, 7; John A. Pierce, 9, 16; Jonathan Parks, 23; Wyman Spooner, Jr., 14; James and John Strong, 23; Hiram Taylor, Huley Welch, 22.

Other men bought government land: John Adams Baird, Channcey and Chester Baird, all in section 35; Francis and Joseph Lewis Barker, 4; Curtis Bellows, 35; Harvey Birchard, 17, 20, 36; George W. Blanchard, 10; Asa Blood, Jr., 14; Isaac Burson, 4, 20, 33; William Carr, 2; Azariah Clapp, 4; Adolphus Colburn, 26; William Colton, 23; Nelson Tibbetts Corey, 6; Sheldon Raymond Crosby, 30, 31, 32; Lucien B. Devendorf, 31; John Henry Ellsworth, 22; Isaac Fliteroft, 26; William A. Fliteroft, 28; Henry Foot, 19; William O. Garfield, 26; Charles Nicholas Hagner, 1; Olney Harrington, 32; Francis William Hawley, 25; Edwin Aug. Hollinshead, 34; Hiram Humphrey, 12; Elias Kinne, 7; Martin L. Ladd, 21; James Leach, 23, 24; George Leland, 5; Benjamin McVicker, 28; Ward Mallory, 30; John Martin, 28; Benjamin Minshall, 28; Silas Minshall, 21; William Sullivan Nichols, 5, 8; John Olson, 20; William Parrish, 18; John Saunders, 22; Orley Shaw, 29; Reuben Smith, 25; Jedidiah Sprague, 34; Alexander M. Sturges, 13; James N. Sturtevant, 29; Jacob Tostenson, 20, 21; Loren Ward, 28; Joseph Webb, 35; Ransom Wells, 29; Jesse Pike West, 12; Jeremiah Wilcox, 12; George Wilson, 13; Charles Wolcott, 23.

John A. Baird's widow died at Trempealeau in 1865, aged seventy-five years.

Joseph Barker (1781-1857) and wife Lucinda had nine children, of whom eight came to Sugar Creek. Joseph Lewis married Phoebe T. Roberts, April 2, 1846. Timothy Putnam (1818-1878) married Elvira Shumway (1827-1886). James B. (1823-1898) married his cousin Almeda (1824-1901), daughter of Hugh Barker. Francis (1821-1875) married Mrs. Maria Baldwin. Russell married Sophia Baker. Adeline (1811-1892) was wife of Booth B. Davis, of Elkhorn; Mary L., wife of Hiram Taylor; Diana, second wife of Stephen G. West, Sr., married November 9, 1841.

Daniel F. Bigelow (1815-1895), son of Doctor Daniel, was born in Nova Scotia. He married Amy McCart, a native of Ohio, born 1824, died 1897. James (1819-1899) married Ann Elizabeth Fowler.

Lewis Crosby married Phoebe McConkey December 25, 1844.

John H. Ellsworth died in 1859. Sophronia (1827-1894), his wife, was daughter of Asa Pride and Susan Bates.

James Whipple Field, born at Scituate, Rhode Island, March 22, 1814, and now living, in 1912, at Elkhorn with his son-in-law, George Kinne, in

fair health and full of memories, is son of Thomas Field and Thankful Winsor. His older ancestors, reckoned backward, were Thomas, Jeremiah, Thomas, Thomas, and William. He married the half-sisters Angeline and Sarah, daughters of William Adams.

John Fish married, June 28, 1843, Harriet, daughter of Stephen Loomer.

Caleb Kendall married Emily A. Webber, June 19, 1842, and lived in Richmond.

Mr. Kingsley was drowned in Silver lake, 1839. His family came a few days later and returned to their eastern home.

John Martin married May 18, 1840, Eliza Ann, daughter of Ebenezer Chesebrough and Anna Griswold. She was born in 1809, and had entered land in her own name in section 33. Mr. Martin died in 1885.

Silas Minshall died May 16, 1857, leaving widow Rose Ann.

Daniel Nyce was born in August, 1801; died May 20, 1857.

John Alexander Pierce (1817-1887), farmer, mill-owner, and man of many business affairs and very generally prosperous, married, first, Mary Elizabeth (1828-1870), daughter of Deacon William Chambers and Phoebe Gray, of North Geneva. She had five sons. He married, second, Hannah, daughter of Henry and Mary Moorhouse. He was son of John Pierce and Maria A. McFarling.

John Rand (1810-1898), son of Benjamin and Sarah, was born in Nova Scotia. He married, May 2, 1844, Sarah Sophia (1817-1900), daughter of Benjamin and Eunice Loomer.

John Saunders (or Sanders) (1806-188—) married Jane Lean.

Jeduthun Spooner (1799-1867), son of Jeduthun Spooner and Hannah Crowell, of Hardwick, Massachusetts, a printer in Vermont, and an early justice of the peace for Sugar Creek, went in 1853 to Allamakee county, Iowa. A nephew of the same name, also of Sugar Creek, a son of Judge Spooner, married Julia Ann, daughter of Sutherland German and Mary, a sister of Christopher Wiswell.

James Strong (1810-1890), born near the line of Virginia in Pennsylvania, married Lois Parks (1817-1876).

Hiram Taylor (1814-1895) married, in 1838, Mary L., daughter of Joseph and Lucinda Barker.

Samuel Holmes Tibbets (1806-1872), born in Windham county, Vermont, married in Canada, October 2, 1837, Sarah (1810-1878), daughter of Dr. David Pattee. Their three daughters were married: Clarissa to Asa Foster, Sarah Jane to Azel Bird Morris, Hannah Maria to John Henry Lauderdale.



Jacob Tostenson (died 1887) married Margaret Larson (died 1875). Their sons, Tosten and Ole Jacobson, were substantial citizens. Ole was a soldier and became an officer of the Thirteenth Infantry and was a capable and useful man of public and private business. He was born in 1838 at Skien, Norway, and died January 28, 1912.

Nelson Weaver (1804-1868) married Ruby Rand (1812-1903).

Freeborn Welch, Jr., (1804-1884) was son of Mercy Spike (1785-1857). He married, first, Caroline, daughter of Phineas Brown; second, Ann McDonough. For some years he kept the long known Gravel Tavern, at Tibbets Corners. Joseph Welch (1820-1900) married Eliza Havens (1821-1893). Huley Welch (1812-1879) had wife Hannah. Josiah (1805-1881) had wife Louisa, and lived for several years in Geneva. These four Welch's were brothers, who had lived in Steuben county, New York.

Capt. George Washington Kendall kept a tavern in 1839 at the corners, since known as Tibbets, in section 10. He sold this place in 1843 to Francis Rublee, who passed it by deed to his son, Francis M. Rublee, in 1845. During the latter's ownership his brother, Martindale, began to build of lime and gravel concrete, as is told; but before his work was finished the place passed by sheriff's sale in 1853 to John D. Cowles, who completed and occupied the Gravel Tavern. This landmark fronted northward on the territorial road from Milwaukee to Janesville, and on a section-line road leading to Elkhorn. In 1859 Mr. Cowles sold the property to Freeborn Welch, one of the jolliest sons of St. Boniface. When tavern custom wholly ended Mr. Welch made of it his dwelling. His heirs sold the house and ground in 1907 to John and Matthew J. Newman, who pulled down the ancient walls and built a fine dwelling in present century style and added barn, silo, and other out-buildings suitable to a well-managed dairy farm. A few rods eastward along the territorial road Samuel H. Tibbets built a house, about 1842, which for some time served as a wayside inn, and for ten years as a postoffice. Captain Kendall had been postmaster from 1840 to 1842.

In 1889 a newly established postoffice, named Tibbets, received a tri-weekly mail from Whitewater and Elkhorn.

Congregationalists and Wesleyans joined in 1872 to build their union church, next south of the Gravel tavern. In the same year Bethel church, Methodist, was built on land bought of John Cameron, section 12, about seven miles by road from Elkhorn, to which this church has usually been attached for pastoral assignments. A store, brick school house, blacksmith shop, and Mount Pleasant cemetery are at the Kendall corners.

Congregationalists, Methodists, and Presbyterians met as early as 1840 in Christian unity at Captain Kendall's, at their own homes in turn, and at the school house. A society of Presbyterians was formed, but soon became Congregational. This body received its ministrations from those early laborers in newly broken fields: Cyrus Nichols, Stephen Denison Peet, Ammon Gaston, Cyrus E. Rosenkrans, David Pinkerton, Samuel Elbert Miner, and other clergymen from Delavan and Elkhorn. Among Wesleyan and Free Methodist pastors were George Parsons and George L. Shepardson.

A highway parts sections 8 and 9, and where this crosses the territorial road was an early grouping of settlers, with store, postoffice, church, and in later time a cheese factory. All this was long known as Barker's Corners, for the early settlers of that family name. About 1852 the postoffice was new-named Millard and the office at Tibbets was for some years discontinued.

Seven persons met at Barker's Corners to found a Baptist society. These were Rev. Henry Topping, of Delavan, Thankful Ballard, Jonathan, Joseph and Sophia H. Loomer, Electa Mason and Christopher Wiswell. At the next meeting, a few days later, James W. Field and six of the Loomer family joined this movement. Mr. Topping divided his well-filled time with the the new society for two or three years. A. B. Winchell relieved him in 1844; R. Pickett, 1846; Moses Rowley, 1847; John H. Dudley, 1849; Albert Sheldon, 1851, and again in 1873 (and died April 4, 1874); A. E. Green, 1863 to 1868; Nelson Cook, 1869; L. C. Jones, 1873; Mr. Hicks, Mortimer A. Packer, about 1887, and ordained in 1889 (remaining to 1894 and returning in 1907); S. F. Massett, December, 1894; George Jerome Kyle, 1897, and in 1899; Eli Packer, 1898; Nicholas Wakeham, 1901; Anthony Jacobs, 1905; George N. Doody, 1910-12. The first church was built about 1850. In 1892 a better one was built and the old one set aside and backward for Sunday school and other reputable purposes. This society laid out a few rods north, in section 9, on James B. Barker's land, a burial ground which has become a public cemetery.

There are now five school districts in the town of Sugar Creek, formed by rearrangement from nine districts.

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Sugar Creek was organized in February, 1873, for business in the townships of Darien, Geneva, Lafayette, Lagrange, Richmond, Sugar Creek, Troy and White-water. Its officers in 1910 were: James E. Lauderdale, president; James Parsons, secretary. At the end of 1910 there were 1,290 policies in force, amounting to \$2,566,674. Losses paid in that year, \$5,975. Losses paid since organization, \$60,126.

The land area of the town is 21,629 acres, valued at \$1,605,800. Value per acre, \$74.24. Crop acreages for 1910: Barley, 2,223; beans, 12; corn, 3,909; hay, 2,812; oats, 2,422; orchard, 87; potatoes, 234; rye, 153; timber, 2,812; wheat, 17. Live stock: 3,202 cattle, \$83,300; 1,019 hogs, \$10,200; 795 horses, \$55,700; sheep, \$800.

Population: 1850, 1,226; 1860, 1,139; 1870, 992; 1880, 1,015; 1890, 1,004; 1900, 931; 1910, 917.

## MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Dr. Harmon Gray -----	1842	Solomon Richard Edwards ---	1875,
Augustus Caesar Kinne -----	1843		'77-9, '88
Levi Lee -----	1844, 64-5	Donald Stewart -----	1876, 80-2,
Perry Green Harrington --	1845-52,		'84, '86-7
	'56-7, '70	Nathaniel Palmer Hand -----	1883
Jesse Rundell Kinne -----	1853	Frank C. Weaver . -----	1885
Eli Kimball Frost -----	1854-5	Sherman Harrington -----	1890-1
Stephen G. Frost -----	1858-9	James Matheson -----	1894, '99
Thomas Davis--	1860-1, '66-9, '72-3	Duane D. Finch -----	1897-8
Leonard Loomer -----	1862-3	George H. Renner -----	1900-7
Joseph Trumbull Isham -----	1871	Nim Johnson -----	1908-9
Ole Jacobson--	1874, '89, '92-3, '95-6	Charles Harriman Wiswell--	1910-12

## ASSOCIATE SUPERVISORS.

Herbert J. Barker -----	1905-6	Asa Foster -----	1863, '71
Timothy Putnam Barker -----	1875	Jason Foster -----	1862
William H. Bartram -----	1857, '62	Samuel T. Foster -----	1899-1900
Charles Bray -----	1897-8, 1908	Nathaniel Palmer Hand --	1874, '80
Herman A. Briggs -----	1879	Sherman Harrington -----	1888
John Cameron -----	1876, '83-4	Thomas Havens -----	1852
Nelson Crosby -----	1846	Edward Hogan -----	1850, '52
Ashton M. Davis -----	1906-7	Charles Hollinshead -----	1859
Orrin S. Day -----	1888	James Holloway -----	1895-6
Resolved Ezra Day -----	1891	Albert F. Hulce -----	1886, '92-3
James B. Doolittle ----	1864, '67, '70	Joseph T. Isham--	1858, '61, '68, '77-9
John Edwards -----	1902	Ole Jacobson -----	1873
Eugene O. Ells -----	1903-4	Jacob Ketchpaw -----	1866
William Fliteroft -----	1847-9	Martin Kettelson ----	1907, '09-10

Ole Kettelson -----	1911-12	George Edmund Pierce -----	1889
Edmund Kingman -----	1855	Nathan Rand -----	1856
Horace B. Kinne -----	1854	Silas Russell -----	1856
George Kinne -----	1886-7, '90	Stephen Leggett Russell -----	1874,
Jesse Rundell Kinne -----	1846, '50		'81-2, '85
Frank H. Kinney -----	1893-4	John Sanders -----	1851
William Kulow -----	1908-10	Francis Smith -----	1860
Martin L. Ladd -----	1877	James Bolingbroke Smith -----	1892
James H. Lauderdale -----	1860	Jeduthun Spooner -----	1849
Harris A. Loomer -----	1880-1	Donald Stewart -----	1871-3
Jonathan Loomer -----	1847-8, '51	Hiram Taylor --	1864-5, '68, '72, '78
Leander G. Loomer -----	1901	Rial Thomas -----	1876
Leonard Loomer -----	1861, '66-7	James D. Ward -----	1853
William John McDonough -----	1900	John W. Watson -----	1904-5
James Matheson -----	1891	Silas Ensley Weaver -----	1895-6
Charles N. Moore -----	1853	Eugene Webber -----	1901
Rasmus Nelson -----	1897	Lemuel Webster -----	1857
John Ashe Norris -----	1863	Freeborn Welch -----	1855
George W. Nyce -----	1865, '69	William Henry Welch -----	1889
Alfred Olson -----	1898	George W. Wilcox -----	1875
John Oslock -----	1882-3, '85	Thomas Wilcox --	1869-70
James Parsons -----	1894, 1911-12	D. Judson Williams -----	1887, '90
Abram Peterson -----	1899	Charles Harriman Wiswell --	1902-3

## TOWN CLERKS.

John Fish -----	1842	James Whipple Field -----	1860-2, '64
John S. Boyd -----	1843	Jeduthun Spooner -----	1863
Horatio S. Winsor (app.) -----	1844	Thomas Davis -----	1865
Levi Lee -----	1845	Wyman Spooner, Jr. -----	1866
William H. Hyatt -----	1846	Newton H. Kingman -----	1867
Shuler C. Higbee -----	1847	Daniel Mansfield Stearns -----	1868
William Bowman -----	1848-9	Ole Jacobson -----	1869-70
Benj. Blodgett Humphrey -----	1850	Frank C. Weaver -----	1871-9
Francis F. Collier -----	1851	Duane D. Finch -----	1880-90
John Alexander Pierce -----	1852-3	Chester P. Beach -----	1891
Stephen G. Frost -----	1854-5	Henry J. Cameron -----	1892-6
Allen Loomer -----	1856-8	Will V. B. Holloway -----	1897-1912
Josiah C. McManus -----	1859		

## TOWN TREASURERS.

John Rosenkrans -----	1842	Joseph Parker -----	1872
Theodore Benj. Edwards -----	1843	James B. Cook -----	1873-4
Olney Harrington -----	1844-7	John Oslock -----	1876-8
William Hogan -----	1848-9	James Matheson -----	1879
Henry O. Gibbs -----	1850	William B. Ells -----	1880-4
Rufus Eldred -----	1851	Delos Westcott -----	1885-7, '89
Joseph T. Isham -----	1852	Ellsworth Loomer -----	1888
William Tremper -----	1853	James Parsons -----	1890
Alonzo Rublee -----	1854	Martin Kettelson -----	1891
James Sexton -----	1855	Ashton M. Davis -----	1892-3
John Rand -----	1856	Fenton Palmer -----	1894
George Cameron -----	1857-8	Duane D. Finch -----	1895
Charles Loomer -----	1859, '62	Charles Desing -----	1896
Isaac Flitcroft -----	1860	Herbert J. Barker -----	1897-8
Stephen L. Russell -----	1861	George Weaver -----	1899, 1906
Thomas Davis -----	1863	Homer Davis -----	1900
Timothy Putnam Barker -----	1864	John Canutson -----	1901-3, '05
Jason Foster -----	1865	Henry J. Brandt -----	1904
George W. Nyce -----	1866	John W. Watson -----	1907
James W. Davis -----	1867	Frank J. Rogers -----	1908
Ole Jacobson -----	1868	Hawley J. Donaldson -----	1909-10
John Cameron -----	1869-70, '75	Harry Loomer -----	1911-12
Otis S. Davis -----	1871		

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Frank R. Babcock -----	1894	Charles Hollinshead -----	1863-6
John Cameron -----	1875-80, '90-5	Ole Jacobson -----	1872-3
Charles A. Davis -----	1906-7	Levi Lee -----	1863-5
Reuben E. Eastwood -----	1907-8	Henry Levi Mallory -----	1882-3
Julius Augustus Edwards -----	1881-3	Ward Mallory -----	1859-62
Solomon Richard Edwards -----	1859-70	George Edmund Pierce -----	1885-8
Aaron Ellbeck -----	1870-1	George H. Renner -----	1899-1900
Isaac Flitcroft -----	1879-82	Daniel Mansfield Stearns -----	1871-2
Marcus Gray -----	1870-1	Rial Thomas -----	1860-9, '72-81
Sherman Harrington -----	1891	Fred Waters -----	1894-5, '97-8, 1905-8

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

### TOWN OF TROY.

As one of the five towns constituted by the act of January 2, 1838, Troy included the next eastward township, set off March 21, 1843, as East Troy. The present town is No. 4 north, range 17 east. It is not known why it was so called, but it may have been that its discoverer preferred a short and easily spelled name. About the time of the separation from East Troy the Legislature conferred upon that town the old name and renamed the older town Meacham. To this the sensible Major objected and to such purpose that the two towns were immediately named as at present.

Excepting the large Honey creek marsh in the southern one-third of the town, the ground is moderately high and well drained. Barometrical observations, taken at eight points, give heights above sea-level ranging between 811 and 895 feet. The principal water course is Honey creek, which comes out of Lagrange into section 31, passes through a corner of section 30 and thence across the town into section 30 of East Troy. Crooked creek flows through sections 4, 9, 10, 3, 2 into Lake Lulu, thence over the county line into Eagle lake and joins itself to the outflow of Beulah lakes. Booth lake, in sections 13, 24, has no inflowing nor outflowing stream. Its area is one hundred and twenty-five acres and its greatest depth is twenty-five four-tenths feet. Pickerel lake, its little companion in section 13, discharges by a short course to the Beulah group. The name Honey creek is a translation of its only native name preserved,—Ah-moo-sis-po-quet-se-pee, and had some aptness from a number of bee trees found and robbed before wasteful white men came and made it needless to place wild honey in the tariff list. Besides the marsh about to become meadow, there are a few gravel knobs of no considerable height which rise above the prairie and timbered land; but the town generally is the home of prosperous farmers.

The land area of the town is 22,378 acres, valued at \$1,413,000; average, \$63.14 per acre. Crop acreages in 1910: Barley, 782; corn, 2,680; hay, 2,464; oats, 3,404; orchard, 35; potatoes, 99; rye, 388; timber, 1,351; wheat, 63. Returns of live stock and values: 1,946 cattle, \$59,000; 602 hogs, \$9,300; 499 horses, \$37,900; 931 sheep, \$2,800.



Population of the town, at seven federal censuses: 1850, 1,094; 1860, 1,238; 1870, 1,176; 1880, 964; 1890, 972; 1900, 1,018; 1910, 928.

Major Jesse Meacham and Adolphus Spoor came from Washtenaw county, Michigan, in September, 1835, to Milwaukee, whence they set out for Rock river valley by way of Waukesha and Mukwonago, and as they passed noted favorably the valley of Honey creek. They went home by way of Chicago, and on May-day, 1836, set forth again with their families and household goods which were hauled by two ox teams. They plodded through Chicago to Racine and thence by Ives Grove to the ford at Rochester. The Fox was then at high water and they crossed with some difficulty and with danger of overturn in mid-stream. They left the families at Levi Godfrey's, a halting place and a host long memorable to pioneers of at least two counties, and went forward, marking their trail as they went by ways till then untrodden by white men, to their chosen place in section 25. Since they had left the old home at Lodi the brothers, Alexander and Othni Beardsley, and Mr. Roberts, also from Michigan, had marked the claim for their own and one of them had a fortnight before begun plowing. It was now May 27th. These five were reasonable men and they in possession sold their claim to Meacham and Spoor and chose their land in other sections.

These men had means sufficient for the wants of early settlers, and they began at once to build their houses on which they bestowed unusual labor. It is told that they sawed boards by hand for their floors and joiner-work. It is not probable that many boards were sawn from each log, nor that their flooring was much less than a half-log in thickness. While they were at this work John S. Spoor came and bought Alexander Beardsley's new claim in section 30, and with him Sylvanus Spoor, who bought in section 24. Othni Beardsley's later claim was in sections 23, 26.

Among men of 1837 were George W. Blanchard, section 11; Samuel Fowler, 27; Charles Heath, 26; George Hibbard, 26; Marcus Montague, 35; Albon M. Perry, 10, 14; Soldan Powers, 10, and Horace Smith. In the next year and thereafter came Elias Truman and William B. Hibbard, section 26; Jacob R. Kling 29, 30; John Mayhew 34; Ansel H. Odell 35; Anson, Charles H. and Ebenezer Robinson 22; George W. Robinson 27; Warren Ames Robinson 23.

Patents were issued from the land office at Milwaukee to John and William B. Austin, section 30; James Babcock, 20; Lewis Bartlett, 18; Chester C. and John C. Beach, 7; Samuel Brush Beardsley, 21; Ezra Bennett, 29; John E. Bolkcom, 3; Benjamin Bonney, 20; Hiram Brewster, 27; Chauncey Brown, 11, 12; Alexander F. Bunker, 10; Calvin Cary, 3; John

Chapman, 9; Jeremiah Clute, 29; Stephen Cooper, 8; Gurdon Cox, 4, 29; Jacob Coxshall, 28; Richard Day, 30; Sprowell Dean, 14, 15, 34; Alonzo Dougherty, 34; John Fearnley, 19; Loren Ferry, 28; Walter P. Flanders, 2, 17; Philip Foot, 31; Elbert W. Fowler, 33; William Henry Gilbert, 7; Rufus Goodall, 28; Clement Hare, 32; John Hink, 28; William Holcomb, 10; James Ingledew, 30; Adeline Keats, 12; Moses Kelloway, 29; John and William King, 19, 29; Nelson Lake, 13; James and William F. Lauderdale, 30, 31, 32; Archibald Lighbody, 8; George Matthews, 26, 34, Edwin Wallis Meacham, 24; James Megginson, 32; James C. Miller, 2; John Morrison, 9; Timothy Mower, 12; Hiram E. Nourse, 29; Peter O'Brien, 17, 18; Samuel Pillsbury, 19; John W. Pixley, 19; Samuel Lyman Porter, 11; Selah Smith Porter, 20; Edwin F. Randall, 9, 10; Norman A. Rice, 22; John Sanford, 31; Paul Schwartz, 2; Israel Scott, 14, 23; Ephraim Whitney Smith, 1; William Thompson, 8; Jesse Tombleson, 1; Andrew Underhill, 2; Thomas Walker, 32; William L. Ward, 2; Mark Watson, 28; James Weeks, 10; Stephen G. West, Jr., 31; George Wilson, 31; Asa Wood, 18; John M. Worthley, 13.

Joseph Babcock died in 1867.

John Chapman died at Little Prairie in 1885.

John Fearnley (1804-1867), born in Yorkshire, died in Lagrange. His wife was Ann (1806-1858).

William Holcomb married Juliana Rogers, December 7, 1846.

Moses Kelloway (1805-1863) had wife Ann (1808-1860).

Caleb Newcomb (1776-1855) and wife Phoebe (1779-1850) were probably from Nova Scotia.

Peter O'Brien died 1888 in Dakota.

George W. Robinson was born 1808, died 1856.

John Sanford died in 1858.

Chester C. Beach (1823-1882) was born in Connecticut and died at Heart Prairie. He married, first, Elizabeth A. Reynolds; second, Harriet J. Emmons.

Ezra Bennett (1816-1904) moved to New Berlin, but died at East Troy.

Hiram Brewster (1806-1861) married Achsah Mansur (1812-1882). He left sons.

Richard Day (1808-1885) died at Whitewater. His wife was Susan (1821-1885).

Sprowell Dean (1795-1843) married Clarissa Scott (1796-1880). Israel Scott and W. Augustus Dean were his sons.

Loren Ferry (1817-1880) married Hannah Rice, February 27, 1845.

Sammel Fowler (1809-1894), son of Linus Fowler and Huldah Bagg, was born in New Hampshire. His wife, Dorothy A., a native of Vermont, daughter of Allen Dewey, died in 1885.

Charles Heath (1817-1889) died in Lagrange. Harriet E., his wife, was born in 1817.

Elias Hibbard (1793-1856) had wife Lydia C. (1800-1875); George, his brother (1807-1900), married, first, Elizabeth Clark, 1808-1865; second, Mrs. Naomi Waters. He died at Elkhorn. The Hibbards of Troy were Massachusetts-born.

Mrs. Adeline L. (Goodrich) Keats (1806-1879) was born in Connecticut, and came to Troy from Michigan. Two of her sisters were married to two of the Spoor cousins.

John King (1806-1899), son of Jacob and Elizabeth, was born in Lancashire. His wife was Hannah Hilton (1808-1887). They came to Rome, New York, in 1837, and from 1841 lived in Lagrange.

Jacob Kling (1785-1883) married Dorothy Gasper (1793-1874). They were of Schoharie county, New York. Not all of their fourteen children came with them to Troy, but enough of them to connect by marriage a considerable part of southwestern Troy.

Jacob Rensselaer Kling (1815-1892) married Emily (1817-1907), daughter of Gideon Bliss and Prudence Pease.

John Morrison (1815-1864) married Rachel Lightbody (1815-1898). William Henry, their son, was for several years director of farmers' institutes for Wisconsin.

Hiram E. Nourse (1824—), son of Elisha Nourse and Sarah Murdock, of Vermont, married Elizabeth (1823-1885), daughter of Jacob and Dorothy Kling.

Asaph Perry (1779-1856) and wife Anna (1787-1858) had sons, John Adams, who became sheriff, and Albon Mann (1817-1902), whose first wife, Susan, was born in 1825 and died in 1870. Both sons lived long at Elkhorn, and were radically opposed in politics.

Selah Smith Porter (1805-1887) had wife Cornelia A. (1806-1849).

Soldan Powers (1805-1889) came from Vermont in 1837 and, May 31, 1842, married Ann Flanders (1820-1899), who was a sister of Royal C. Flanders, of East Troy. Mr. Powers was a man of education, property and influence. He served his town variously and for several years as member of county board, town clerk and justice of the peace. He was of the Democratic old guard of the county.

Martin Ray, born 1779, married Caroline Phelps (1781-1849), who died at the home of one of her sons. Three of their large family came to the county, and all had some part in its greater affairs. These were Adam E., George Augustus, and Henry M.; the last named was of Delavan.

Norman Monzo Rice married Elizabeth Holcomb, December 3, 1845.

Paul Schwartz (1811-1895), born in Bavaria, was son of Adam Schwartz, who came to America in 1832. Paul married Elizabeth Wagner (1815-1881). Their children are yet well known in the Troys.

Mark Watson (1810-1896) married Elizabeth Randall (1810-1897).

Major Meacham made his village, which he named Troy, at the point where the line between sections 25 and 26 is crossed by the Milwaukee and Janesville road, though that was not laid out until 1838. This was a few rods south of Honey creek, which afforded a good water power at which Meacham built his grist mill in 1844. This mill was well built and equipped and was long locally useful. In 1839 he was a licensed inn-keeper. In 1843 he built the largest barn in the county. It was forty feet wide and one hundred feet long, and it was not merely a barn, for it served for dancing and for other public gatherings.

A school was opened in 1839. Lucinda, daughter of Dr. Daniel Allen and Olive English, taught in a neighboring district of the town in 1840. Miss Allen was twice married, first to John Mayhew and then to John Young, and there were three children of each marriage. Two of her Mayhew children became teachers. Her eldest daughter of second marriage was Emma, who became wife of William Pitt Meacham.

Troy was a fairly promising village until it found itself shunned by railway builders. It had a mill, tavern, stores, shops, postoffice, church, school and cemetery. Its two intersecting streets are well traveled highways, and the surrounding country is fair and fertile. It is but two and one-half miles from East Troy, its more thriving rival; three miles from the railway station at Troy Center, and nearly as distant from Mayhew. Within the period between 1857 and 1880 the village felt the depressing influence which for a great part of that period had affected the larger villages of the county, and its aspect was to stranger eyes that of a hamlet for which two panic periods and a civil war had wholly blighted every earlier hope. The changes which encouraged and brightened elsewhere brought a quickening spirit to Troy. Housebuilding, repairing, painting, lawn-mowing and tree-trimming have made it look at least pleasantly habitable.

The mill was built about a half mile northeastward, along the road to East Troy. James Hall bought it in 1853, Charles A. Gale and Peter B.

Stewart in 1854, and Edward Wright in 1858. For the next eleven years at the least, Troy flour was as good as the best. John A. Pierce, of Millard, bought the mill in 1869 and after a few more years it was left to decay and fall.

The church was Congregational and was organized August 17, 1839, by Rev. Lemuel Hall, of Geneva, whose pastorate then reached, in effect, from the state line to the northern county line. This society built its church in 1848. Twelve years later it became and is yet a school house. In its rear is the little cemetery where Major Meacham, his wife and one of her sons were buried. (Next to the church eastward is the Major's later built house, where William Pitt Meacham, the first-born of Troy, died November 3, 1911. He was the son of Urban D. Meacham and Prudence Geddes, and was born September 27, 1836.) After Mr. Hall the Congregational pastors were Mr. Ordway, David A. Sherman, Solomon Chaffee, Cyrus E. Rosekrans, Roswell Robinson Snow, Milton Wells, James Hall, Avelyn Sedgwick.

Major Meacham carried mail unofficially to and from Milwaukee until 1838 when a postoffice was established and himself commissioned lawfully. He held this post for many years, undisturbed by the ins and outs of Presidents. After him the office was generally at one of the stores. His most noteworthy successor, perhaps, was George H. Streng, about 1894, who, a short time before, had killed a burglar—though of that the appointing power was not informed.

#### TROY CENTER.

Troy Center, in sections 14, 15, was a creation of the railway company which in 1871 needed a station there, at a meeting of highways. In that year Charles D. Haven and Daniel A. Olin, for the company, bought of James Gardiner Briggs 359.37 acres. In the same year these three men joined in a deed "to the public" of land included in a village plat. A postoffice was established, a hotel, stores, warehouse, blacksmith shop were built and thirty or more comfortable homes made there. Charles Wyman built the first house, John A. Schwartz built the first store, George Dewitt built the hotel, and William H. Dewitt built the warehouse, afterward owned and occupied by Nathaniel M. Bunker and Lindsey J. Smith, and now by John A. and Albert A. Schwartz. As early as 1837 George W. Blanchard, Albon M. Perry and Soldan Powers formed a little group of settlers about a half mile north of the station, but from this no village resulted.

The postmasters have been Charles D. Baldwin, Frank S. Lumb, J. Kern



Douglas, James B. Wales. The office has two rural routes which supply nearly the whole township, with parts of East Troy and Lagrange.

The Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Troy and East Troy was incorporated in July, 1875, for business in these towns with Lafayette and Spring Prairie. Its policies in force at the end of 1910 were 440, amounting to \$1,273,598. Losses paid since 1875 amount to \$27,805. Its present officers are Alexander Fraser, of Honey Creek, president; Paul Schwartz, of East Troy, secretary.

The station has been an important distributing point for lumber and coal and shipping point for grain, wool and dairy products. Nearly one mile north a side-track leads to a Chicago company's ice-houses, from which about one thousand five hundred carloads are shipped yearly. Lulu lake, from which this natural product is taken, is small, but deep and clear, and affords as pure ice as the sanitary authorities may require.

Jesse Halstead and Samuel Pillsbury were sent as early as 1837 to plant the Methodist Episcopal church in Honey creek valley. It is not told precisely how and where the members met until 1848, when the Congregational church at Troy was opened to them. No doubt, too, they made the school houses serve their need. For several years the members seem to have distributed themselves among the churches of neighboring towns. In 1894 came a renewal of active interest and Mr. Briggs gave the society a lot at Troy Center and a comfortable church was built on it. Its pastors have been D. B. Coffeen; Thomas Potter, 1895; John Albert Collinge, 1896; John C. McClain, 1902; Ambrose C. Jett, 1905; Samuel Lugg, 1907; Horatio S. Martin, 1908; Harris E. Drew, 1909; George W. Lester, 1910.

#### MAYHEW.

Mayhew, in section 33, less than four miles from Troy Centre, began in 1871 with John Matheson's warehouse, store, lumber sheds and blacksmith shop, and was at once made a station and a postoffice, the latter now discontinued. Mr. Matheson was one of the most energetic business men in his quarter of the county, and he saw no reason why the grain and lumber trade might not be made profitable to himself and locally convenient. He passed thence to East Troy and finally to Elkhorn. Wherever he went he drew to himself active and profitable trade. Excepting the station, which was named from Jesse Mayhew, on whose land it was built, the buildings, all of which were Matheson's, are unoccupied.



## LITTLE PRAIRIE.

Little Prairie, in section 6, is known as the early home of Adam E. Ray, the Harlow, Olds, and a few other old families, once numerous there and hard by. Mr. Ray gave or sold a fine field for a cemetery, now well peopled and well cared for, in 1850; a lot for the Methodist church in 1858; and one for the Bible Christians in 1861. Dexter B. Olds gave a deed to the Seventh-day Adventist society in 1867. The membership of these bodies was partly of Lagrange, and of the country about Eagle and Palmyra. Only the Methodist church is now left, and for ministerial purposes is joined to the pastorate at Palmyra.

## ADAMS.

Adams, at the quarter line of sections 18 and 19, was for a few years named in the postal guide, and a little burial ground is one mark of its site. It was not a village but a neighborhood. The families of Brophy, Chatfield, Coombe, Kling, Lackey, Nourse and Terwilliger were among those grouped within range of its postoffice delivery.

Bemis Foster bought an interest in the water power in section 31, in 1854. This is the outflow of Mill lake, of the Lauderdale group. Here he ground grists until 1865 when he sold to William Patterson, who at once conveyed the mill to William B. Lean, whose flour had a wide demand.

There are six school districts wholly within the township limits, besides a joint district with Eagle and one with Lagrange. The schools, as in other towns, are feeders for the high schools of neighboring villages and cities.

## CHAIRMEN AND MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Jesse Meacham -----	1843-4	Morris Taylor -----	1859
Elias Hibbard -----	1845-6	Edward L. Dean -----	1862
Adam E. Ray -----	1847, '49, '56-7	Nathaniel Mead Bunker -----	1863-4
Rockwell G. Northrop -----	1848	Edward A. Hubbard -----	1866-8
Timothy Mower, Jr. -----	1850	Lindsey Joseph Smith ---	1869, '71-2
Soldan Powers -----	1851	William Henry Mayhew ---	1870, '79
Garrett Winne -----	1852-3	James E. Reynolds ---	1873-5, '81-2,
Selah Smith Porter --	1854, '60-1, '65		'84, '86, '98-9, 1904
Albon Mann Perry -----	1855	John Matheson -----	1876-8
Daniel Hooper -----	1858	James Gardiner Briggs ---	1880, '83

John A. Schwartz.....1885, '87-91, 1903	Francis Leroy Andrus.....1896-7
John Madden, Jr.....1892-3, 1900-2	Albert A. Schwartz.....1905-7
Frank A. Bennett.....1894	Henry E. Thayer.....1908-12
John Chapman .....1895	

## ASSOCIATE SUPERVISORS.

Charles B. Ackley.....1867-8	Richard M. Hibbard.....1874
Francis Leroy Andrus .....1895	Jonathan Holmes .....1907
Emery T. Atkins.....1880-1, '90-1, '95	Daniel Hooper .....1871
William T. Atkinson.....1894, '97	Daniel H. Hooper.....1898
John Baker .....1874	Edward A. Hubbard.....1859
Chester C. Beach.....1851-2, '54, '59	Charles Huth .....1901-2.
Franklin Bigelow .....1843	'04, '06-7, '10-11
Matthew P. Bishop.....1863	William P. Johnston .....1861-2
John Bluett .....1878, '82	Frederick Kniert .....1912
Richard Bogie .....1911-12	James Buchanan Lagrange..1869-72
Sampson Bottrell .....1882	Benjamin H. Lumb.....1886
Robert Branford .....1889	Philip C. Maier .....1905-6, '08-10
Robert W. Branford.....1905	James Malcomson .....1892-3
Hiram Brewster .....1853	Orrin H. Marshall.....1896
James Gardiner Briggs.....1852, '65	John Matheson .....1875
Alexander Francis Bunker.....1845	William Henry Mayhew.....1869
Thomas M. Burns .....1884, '86	Frank Minett .....1876
John Chapman --1875, '90-1, '94, '99	Harrison W. Montague.....1883
Lyman Clemons .....1862	Timothy Mower, Jr.....1846-7
Daniel F. Coombe .....1903	Samuel Murdock .....1865
Henry Coombe .....1896-7	Hiram E. Nourse.....1867
Levi Coombe .....1888	James H. Olds.....1900-1
Chapman Crafts .....1849	Frederick Owen .....1873, '76-7
Edward L. Dean.....1861	James L. Owen....1895, '97, 1902-4
Oscar Dingman .....1877	Alban Mann Perry.....1843-4
William Donaldson .....1884-5	Henry C. Porter.....1849
Thomas Emerson .....1855	Selah Smith Porter.....1844-6
Earl Garbutt .....1908-9	Austin Randall .....1870-1
Salmon C. Harmon....1850, '58, '66	Nathan J. Randolph.....1887
Edward Hart, Jr.....1888-9	Horace L. Rice.....1879
Elias Hibbard .....1848, '51	John A. Schwartz .....1872
George Hibbard .....1854, '64	

Sylvester Gardner Smith-----	1857.	Hollister B. Thayer-----	1855-7
	'60, '63	Daniel Vandenburg -----	1866
Sylvanus Spoor -----	1850	William Vandenburg -----	1864
John Swift -----	1853, '56		'68-70, '79-81, '83
Joseph Swoboda ---	1892-3, '98-1900	Mark Watson -----	1847-8
Hiram A. Taylor-----	1858	George H. Willis-----	1860
George Terwilliger -----	1878	Oscar L. Winne-----	1873

## TOWN CLERKS.

Alonzo Dougherty -----	1843-4	Francis L. Andrus -----	1869, '77-8
Soldan Powers -----	1845-6, '50,		'98-1900, '02-4, '08-12
	'54-8, '62-5, '70, '76	Paul Schwartz -----	1871-3
John Adams Perry-----	1847-8, '52	Percy B. Stratton-----	1879-81
Israel S. Dean-----	1849	William Augustus Dean-----	1882-4
Henry C. Porter-----	1851	Leonard E. Rice-----	1887-95
Daniel Hooper -----	1853	Albert A. Schwartz-----	1896-7
James Gardiner Briggs-----	1859-'61	Richard Holmes -----	1901
Lindsey J. Smith-----	1866-8, '74-5, '85-6	Emery T. Atkins-----	1905-7

## TOWN TREASURERS.

Elias Hibbard -----	1843-4	Harvey L. Randolph-----	1874, '84-7
Augustus Smith -----	1845-7, '49	Charles Bird Babcock-----	1875-6
Isaiah W. Hibbard-----	1848	John Hooper -----	1879
Adam E. Ray -----	1850	Frederick Owen -----	1880, '91
Albon Mann Perry-----	1851-2, '54, '64-5	Thomas Donahue -----	1881
Jacob Rensselaer Kling-----	1853	George W. Brewster-----	1883
Donald Stewart -----	1855	John Wesley Babcock-----	1888
Selah Smith Porter-----	1856, '62	Henry Gaskell -----	1889-90
Andrew B. Dibble-----	1857	Thomas J. Coulter---	1892-3, '98-1900
Richard M. Hibbard-----	1858-60	Edgar Watrous -----	1894-5
Charles D. Baldwin---	1861, '63, '77-8	William Webster -----	1896-7
William Augustus Dean---	1866-70	Frank E. Beachtel -----	1901-3
Andrew J. Bliss-----	1867	Henry E. Thayer-----	1904-5
John W. Medbery -----	1868	Clayton N. Babcock -----	1906-7
Nathaniel Mead Bunker-----	1869	Romeo Dingman -----	1908-9
Oscar F. Winne-----	1871	Charles J. Huth -----	1910-11
William Henry Morrison-----	1872	Benjamin Coulter -----	1912
Charles A. Dingman-----	1873, '82		

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Charles B. Ackley-----	1864-5	Daniel Hooper -----	1861-8
Arthur D. Andrews-----	1872-3	Thomas Kenyon -----	1867-8
Francis Leroy Andrews-----	1877-8	Frederick Kuhl -----	1909-10
Emery T. Atkins--1887-90, '94-1904		Fernando C. Leroy -----	1870
Milton Bigelow -----	1860-1	Charles A. Loomis-----	1894
Ozro G. W. Bingham-----	1866-9	William Pitt Meacham-----	1879-80
Matthew P. Bishop-----	1862	Hiram Medbery -----	1859-60
Nathaniel Mead Bunker-----	1859-60	Perez H. Merrick-----	1856-7
Ward Smith Bunker-----	1888-9	James L. Owen-----	1889-90
John Cameron -----	1897-8	Levillo M. Pond-----	1882
George Chatfield -----	1893	Soldan Powers -----	1860-5, '70-1, '75-6, '79-85
William Copeland -----	1883-4	Horace L. Rice -----	1873-4
William Augustus Dean-----	1892	Anson Olin Richmond--1868-9, '94-5	
William Dewitt -----	1875-6	Charles F. Rohda-----	1905-11
William T. Donaldson-----	1879	James B. Wales-----	1909-12
Philo P. Farnum ----1876-7, '81-2, '94-6, 1900-7		Samuel Watson -----	1869-76
Edward Hart -----	1886	Caleb Douglas Webster-----	1866-7
Richard M. Hibbard -----	1885	George B. Worth-----	1893-4

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

### TOWN OF WALWORTH.

Township 1 north, range 16 east, was a part of the town of Delavan until February 28, 1839, when it was set off and named for the county. It then for four years included Sharon. Next southward are the towns of Alden and Chemung, in Illinois. The ground is generally high, much like that of Sharon. At the observatory it is one thousand fifty feet above sea-level, and nearly as high for a considerable area about that institution. At the railway station, village of Walworth, the height is one thousand four feet. The lowest point is a short and narrow area at the end of Geneva lake, from which the ground rises almost precipitously in three directions to the normal height of the town. Big Foot prairie, in the southwestern quarter of the town, and spreading beyond the state line, was early known as one of the largest and richest of the county. The northwestern corner of the town is slightly uneven and was once moderately timbered, as is the land in sections 35, 36 and most of the high margin of Geneva lake.

The streams are few and small. There is, or was, a small lake of very irregular outline in sections 25 and 26. Geneva lake covers nearly the whole of section 12, about three-eighths of section 13, and cuts a "huge half-moon, a monstrous cante" out of sections 11 and 14. When the ancient lake broke through its lower barrier it was so far lowered as to lay bare the irregularly outlined, quickly and unevenly sloping Fontana valley in sections 14 and 15, through the deeper grooves of which a little mill-stream winds its short course to the small and now shrinking but not useless marsh at its mouth, and at the edge of the lake.

Including the village of Walworth (469 acres), the land area of the town is 21,360 acres. Average value for town, \$124; for village, \$326.22. Total value of town land, \$2,590,700; of village land, \$153,000. Crop acreages: barley, 1,638; corn, 3,854; hay, 3,226; oats, 1,539; orchard, 55; potatoes, 210; timber, 912; wheat, 19. Numbers and values of live stock: 3,535 cattle, \$97,000; 1,100 hogs, \$11,300; 869 horses, \$65,800; 579 sheep, \$2,300.

Inhabitants of the town, as numbered by federal census: 1850, 987; 1860, 1,403; 1870, 2,291; 1880, 1,278; 1890, 1,372; 1900, 2,003; 1910, 1,698. Walworth village in 1910 had 755 inhabitants.

James Van Slyke came with his family from the mill-section at Geneva late in 1836 and was Big Foot's nearest neighbor, who, thanks to Mrs. Van Slyke's tact and kindness, was friendly and probably in some ways helpful. The high ground on three sides of Fontana valley no doubt made the hard winter of 1836-7 more endurable than at most of the new settlements.

As Cyrus Church remembered and noted, the settlers of 1837 were Amos Bailey, section 11; William Bell, 16; Cyrus Church, 21; Jonathan C. Church, 10; Carlos L. Douglass, 26, 27; Thomas Godfrey, 20; James A. Maxwell, 27; Matthias Mohr, 14; Doric C. Porter, 24; John Reader, 18; William Rumsey, 30; Marcus and Robert Russell, 15; Jacob Gregg Sanders, 21; Israel W. Starr, 13; Jonathan Ward, 13. Between 1837 and 1840 Joseph Bailey came to sections 31, 36; Cholister Bartholomew, 14; Mills Church, 28; Dr. Henry Clark, 23; Newell Crooks, 15; John Cummings, 13; David Davids, 27; Jonathan Fish, 33; Sylvester Hawver, —; Rev. Phipps W. Lake, 34; William Reed, 14; Lucius Smith, 28; Dr. Lewis N. Wood, 23.

Patents of land are recorded from the United States to Samuel Mills Bailey, in section 1; Harvey Birchard, 5, 8; James and John Boorman, 18; Aloysius Brown, 30; Charles Brown, 1, 11; George Brown, Jr., 3; Joseph Burdick, 23; James Carney, 6; William M. Clarke, 25; Michael Clinton, 1; Harlow Merrill Coon, 25; Joseph T. Crumb, 26; Curtis Hector and Elihu G. Eaton, 2; Peter and William Featherstone, 7, 8; Henry Ferow, 5, 9; John Sewell Folds, 1; Andrew Gilbert, 24; Elisha Wells Hadley, 1; Moses Payson Hadley, 12; Samuel Hale, 1; Charles Hone, 5; Amos D. Johns, 3, 4; John Keith, 8; Edmund and John Kitley, 15; George H. Lown, 4, 5; Chilion Bucklin Matteson, 9; Dr. Philip Maxwell, 15, 26, 27; John Meginnis, 6; Truman Pierce, 1; Robert L. Rodman, 30; Sterling Pomeroy Searle, 18; Peter Siperly, 5; George Smith, 11, 21, 29; James Edward Smith, 25; William H. Stevens, 15; Catharine Stewart, 30; William Thomas and Jacob Vanderveer, 6; Samuel H. Van Schaick, 7; Joseph D. Whiteley, 35, 36; Sylvanus Wilcox, 18; Austin Williams, 3; Israel Williams, 1, 24; Moses Daniel Williams, 28; Daniel L. and Robert J. Wood, 23; Albert Worcester, 9; John L. Wyckoff, 4; Seffrenes Young, 9.

Samuel Mills Bailey, born in 1825, was son of Enoch, whose American ancestors, reckoned from himself backward in time, were Charles, Stephen, James, John, James, of Massachusetts in 1640.

John Boorman (1805-1864), had wife Mary (1809-1893).

Charles Brown (1798-1876) married Nancy Van Dresser.

Mills Church married Mary Daniels, October 24, 1844.

William M. Clarke married Fanny Maxon July 2, 1845.



Harlow M. Coon (1819-1899) married Harriet E. Crumb (1823-1884).

Newell Crooks married, October 25, 1840, Phoebe Angeline, daughter of Christopher and Phoebe Douglass.

Joseph T. Crumb (1799-1872) had wife Harriet M. (1816-1882).

Thomas Featherstone (1816-1863) married Catharine Pramer, November 3, 1844.

Henry Ferow (died 1869) married Leah Simmons (1807-1886).

Thomas Godfrey (1809-1878) married Mrs. Elizabeth (West) Highland, who died in 1881, and he built the first house on Big Foot Prairie, in 1837.

Sylvester Hawver married, March 27, 1842, Agnes Noailles, daughter of Christopher Douglass.

Amos Dike Johns (1812-1884) had wife Beulah (1806-1877).

John Keith (1792-1864) and wife Margaret (1792-1864) were but three days separated by death.

Edmund Kiteley (1822-1909) lived in Sharon; his wife, Mary M. Salisbury, died in 1901.

Matthias Mohr went to Kansas and died there in 1887.

Truman Pierce (1787-1866) and Mary (1755-1852), his mother, were buried at East Delavan.

Robert L. Rodman (1806-1895) married Rebecca Harsel (1810-1882).

Marcus C. Russell married, November 10, 1844, Rebecca (1825-1910), daughter of Robert A. Potter and Sarah Pine, a niece of the bishops Alonzo and Horatio Potter.

Sterling Pomeroy Searle (1807-1885) in 1860 had wife Ellen and five children.

Lucius W. Smith married Mary Maria Mason, October 26, 1843.

Robert John Wood married Lucy Miranda Jones, April 17, 1844, at Col. Maxwell's house.

Dr. Albert Worcester (born 1811) was son of Parker (1782-1864) and Abigail (1785-1863).

John Lefferts Wyckoff (1808-1892) was son of Rev. H. V. Wyckoff, of Montgomery county, New York. He married, first, Hannah Pettit (died 1848); second, Anna T. Smith. He came to Walworth in 1841.

Seffrenes Young (1810-1888) and wife Eliza (1819-1885) were buried at Walworth. His name seems an odd form of "Sophronius."

The road from Southport (Kenosha) to Beloit and that from the foot of Geneva lake, as well as the several trails and roads from southward, soon brought settlers to a township whose smiling face masked no deceit. Bailey,

Bell, Church, Douglass, Lake, the Maxwells, Reader and others of their time were men who chose their new homes with sound judgment and prospered by their choice. Local trading points for a time at Bell's Corners, at the quarter-line of sections 16 and 17, and at Douglass Corners at the quarter-line of sections 21 and 22—the two places separated by the diagonal-length of a square mile. At the state line, on the road from Douglass Corners to Harvard, a hamlet named Bigfoot, with postoffice, began its existence early, but it has not yet become a village, though it has the area of two states for its expansion.

A postoffice was established at Bell's Corners in 1839 and William Bell was postmaster until 1853, when he was followed by Lafayette Chesley. In 1861 William B. Maxson transferred the office to Douglass Corners, which had been named Walworth. Amos H. Hitchcock, a soldier of the Tenth Infantry, was appointed in 1869, Elisha B. Coon in 1885, Mahlon Colburn about 1889, Mr. Coon again in 1893, Delos Burdick about 1897, Nathan Dwight Maxson, 1898-1912.

Earlier residents of the town and of the East Delavan neighborhood had definite religious and moral convictions. Of these godly folks an unusually large proportion were of the Seventh-day Baptist persuasion, and among them were men of strong character, sufficient means, and practical ability for the conduct of their own and public affairs, and their influence on the town polity was felt throughout their active lives. These men in a manner gave to their community, as seen from without, a somewhat distinctive quality, aspect, or atmosphere. As there were also strong and able men of other religious belief and of no religion, there were enough differences of habit, prejudice, judgment, and interest to keep Walworthian life from stagnation.

Meetings were held in 1845, at which a society of Seventh-day Baptists was permanently formed. At or near the same time a district school house was about to be built—that which was long known and is yet remembered as the "cobblestone school house." Several members of the new society subscribed to the district building fund, but with a proviso that the house should be so enlarged as to permit its temporary use as a chapel. Among the founders of the society are named Nathan L. Bassett, Hannah M. Coon, Harriet E. Coon, William Davids, Charles N. Dowse, Deacon Alfred Maxson, and John B. Maxson. A considerable number of this congregation became stockholders in the Big Foot Academy, which was built in 1856-7, and in 1860 the society bought this building and held it for its double use as school and as church until 1874. In 1873-4 a substantial church was built at the village at cost of seven thousand dollars, and dedicated in March, 1874.

Elder Stillman Coon held protracted meetings in 1846, and with Daniel Babcock afterward supplied pastoral ministrations. Rev. Phipps W. Lake, of the greater branch of the Baptist church, also contributed his services to these meetings. In March, 1847, Elder Coon came as resident pastor. For two years from 1849 Elder Lake and Thomas Maxson supplied pulpit service. Thereafter were Oliver P. Hull, 1851-9; Varnum Hull and William M. Jones, six months each. Within the next four years, Charles Lewis, 1863; James Bailey, 1865 and 1869; Solomon Carpenter, 1866; Lebbeus M. Cottrell, 1867; Deacon William B. Maxson, 1869 (two months); Leander Elliott Livermore, 1871-4; Oscar U. Whitford, Alexander McLearn; Simeon H. Babcock, 1887; S. Lafayette Maxson, 1887; Mazzini G. Stillman; Andrew P. Ashurst to 1912. It is told that forty persons were converted during the Lewis pastorate. The church has now about one hundred members. Its relations with other churches have been harmonious. In 1856 this society made anti-slavery an article of its faith.

Baptists of the larger branch of the denomination formed a society about 1856 and built a church in section 18, one and one-quarter miles westward from Bell's Corners. This is locally known as the "brick church." It was well built and is pleasantly situated. It has always been strong in numbers and in spirit. Its pastors have been: Thomas Bright, 1857; Albert R. Baldwin, 1858; Alexander Hamilton, 1861; Edward L. Harris, 1868; James J. McIntyre, 1869; Ferdinand D. Stone, 1871; Spencer G. Adams, 1874; Enoch Pickering, 1882; Levi Parmly, 1886; B. F. Hutchinson, 1888; Alfred Rowland, 1889; S. C. Enos (unordained), 1891; J. J. Schuler, 1893; John Y. Montague, 1894; Joseph J. Jenkins, 1895; Henry Tibbets, 1904; W. T. McGann, 1906; D. W. Porterfield, 1908; Harvey H. Mullan, 1910. This pastoral service from 1857 to 1912 has been, as is understood, without noticeable intermissions.

The Congregational society organized and built its church in 1892 at the village. Its pastor list is: Moulton N. Clark, 1892; John Wesley Jordan, 1901; Alexander Charles Warner, 1906; William E. Davidson, 1910. This pulpit also supplies Fontana and Williams Bay.

Immanuel Evangelical Society was formed in 1883 and built its church at the village in 1891. Its pastors have been: Jacob Schneller, 1883; F. Krueger, 1886; John Schneller, 1889; H. Ninneman, 1890; Samuel J. Erffmeyer, 1893; J. C. Hoffman, 1897; C. F. Rabehl, 1898; Herman J. Prochnow, 1901; F. A. Mundt, 1904; George F. Hack, 1906; Johann Carl Etzelmueller, 1910. This church has more than sixty members. Its trustees are Johann Utesch, who is clerk; Carl Schwabe, Ludwig Schacht. It is not a Lutheran church.

In the winter of 1838-9 Mrs. Moses D. Williams taught a private school. The county commissioners appointed, in January, 1840, as school inspectors for Walworth, William Bell, Rev. Phipps W. Lake, James A. Maxwell, William Runsey, H. Smith Young. A meeting was held at Mr. Maxwell's house in that year, with Mr. Lake as moderator and James M. Clark as clerk, and here Big Foot school district number one was organized. A framed house was bought and moved with ox teams to a point near the house of Christopher Douglass, on the road from Chicago to Madison. John M. Lewis taught a three-months' winter term for eighty dollars. Hannah M. Clark taught through the summer term for eighteen dollars. The house was burned in 1842, and the district bought another frame house, moved it a half-mile by ox-power to a lot within the village plat, and fitted it for school, town hall, and other public purposes. About 1854 the district voted three hundred dollars (the highest sum then allowed by law) for a new house. This sum served to enclose the building, and Howell W. Randolph, Eli Davis and Cyrus Church, who were then trustees, advanced the cost of plastering, seating, painting, and furnishing. The next July school meeting voted a sum of money large enough to meet these expenses. Dr. Henry Clark's land in section 23, at the crossing of section lines, two miles east of the village and a half-mile southward, was the site of the "cobblestone school house" built in 1845. District No. 6 (jointly with Linn) has a modern school house there.

#### BIG FOOT ACADEMY.

Men and women of Walworth in its first twenty years felt the need of something more for their children than the opportunities of the district schools, however excellent these schools were for their time and its circumstances. In a new country there was no overshadowing educational center near enough to be available, to which the brighter youth might be sent. One forward step might be taken at home if home sentiment might be unified to such a desirable end. It cannot now be said who led or who were first to follow. But there were always men who were never far behind in any good work.

A meeting was held in April, 1855, at which Harlow M. Coon presided and Mr. Bell was secretary. Mr. Randolph moved to elect nine trustees, and this was shown to be the sense of the meeting. William Bell, Carlos L. Douglass, Harlow M. Coon were chosen for one year; Elijah Easton, William B. Maxson, Amos Bailey for two years; Rev. Oliver P. Hull, Cyrus Church, Howell W. Randolph for three years. This board made Mr. Douglass its president, Mr. Bell secretary, and Mr. Church treasurer. Eli B. Ayers, Joseph

Bailey, Henry Hall and Ephraim B. Swinney are also named among these earlier movers toward the object desired. Amos Bailey and Mr. Randolph were made a building committee, but some delay was inevitable. The needful fund was not to be collected on instant demand, and the sum required was large for a yet small community whose wealth was in land rather than in money lying in ancient Herrick safes at Geneva or Delavan. Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Coon were teaching in a select school at the village in 1856, and they presented the matter to their patrons and others so well that large-minded farmers and villagers and clear-seeing and capable women were convinced that the time was ripe for instant action. The needful sum, about six thousand dollars, was soon subscribed or secured, and Amos Bailey gave a fine piece of ground in the heart of the village. A substantial and sightly brick building was ready for its use at the fall term of 1857.

In 1861 Charles H. Gilbert bought this building with its site and in the same year sold it to the Seventh-day Baptist society, but the academy continued its work until 1882, when it was closed, the property was sold to the village school district, and the academic functions were thereafter performed by the high school which was then ready to carry forward its general purpose. A larger new building was afterward placed in front of the old one, with but a foot-passage between. In a little more time further floor space and better inner arrangement were needed, and early in 1912 workmen were pulling away the now historic building of 1857 in order to double the capacity of the newer building and meet this century's requirement for high schools. A souvenir pamphlet was lately printed at the instance of living teachers, pupils, and patrons of the academy. These twenty-eight pages contain a fair picture of the academy, thirty-six portraits, and a pupil-list of six hundred and eleven names, of which eighty-six are starred to denote deaths. These are prefaced with a short account of the school and its teachers. Its list of principals, as slightly corrected by a teacher living at the village, was: Daniel B. Maxson, 1857; Joseph A. Badger, 1858-9; Adoniram J. Kingman, 1860; William Marriner, 1863; Ambrose C. Spicer, 1864; Samuel P. Ballard, 1865-8; Albert R. Crandall, 1868-9; Inez Childs, acting, 1869; James J. McIntyre, 1870-1; Leander Elliott Livermore, 1871-5; Joseph S. Badger, Jr., 1875; Wardner C. Titsworth, 1876; Jacob Sheffield Maxson, 1877; Frank W. Place, 1878-9; O. Eugene Larkin, 1879-80; Frank O. Burdick, 1880-1; Mazzini G. Stillman, 1881-2. Their assistants are well and kindly remembered: Dr. Edward G. Huse, Mrs. Henry C. Coon and W. H. Lewis, 1857-8; Elisha B. Coon, 1859; Pamela Cronkhite, 1860; Hannah McPherson, 1863; Mrs. Spicer, 1864; Jennie Ballard, 1867-8; Inez Childs, 1869-70; Phoebe S. Coon and Mary A.



Cuckow, 1870-1; Mary Wicks, 1871-5; Emma Glaspey, 1876; Mrs. Jacob S. Maxson, 1877; Mrs. Alice D. Piace and Olive M. Ewing, 1878-9; Minnie Douglass, 1879-80; Mary Whitford, 1880-1. These teachers were known and esteemed in their profession and from its opening to its closing the academy sustained its high reputation, which drew for it many pupils from abroad.

Pupilage so increased with the coming of a twentieth-century Walworth that a large new building, of good red brick, was placed squarely in front of the old one, masking it wholly as seen from across the park. The two structures, with their three acres of ground, are valued at fifteen thousand dollars. In 1911 demolition of the older building and construction of a new one to meet present and prospective need of the district was decreed, and the work began with the spring of 1912. The estimated cost of the new building is also fifteen thousand dollars. This school employs nine teachers, and is on the list at Madison of what in official language are called "accredited schools," as is also the high school at Sharon.

The village of Walworth was platted by Carlos L. Douglass and grew until the business check of 1857. Its first tavern was at the house of Christopher Douglass, and was kept a few years later by Carlos L. Douglass, who presently engaged in larger affairs. At some time not recorded nor clearly remembered the Red Lion tavern was built and served its purpose until the new order of village life came in, when a handsome little three-storied house, built of brick, well finished and furnished within and well managed, supplied the later needs. It is named the Wayside Inn. Between it and the school house lies a little park, around three sides of which part of the stores and shops are ranged. As the town grants no licenses for sale of liquor, the school and hotel are not too near together.

Walworth remained little more than a hamlet until the electric railway was built from Harvard in 1899, followed in 1901 by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway line from Chicago to Janesville. In the latter year it was incorporated as a village, and it is now one of the handsomest of four such municipalities in the county. The street-ways are raised with good gravel forever out of the fertile mud and the walks are generally of cement. It has been lighted with gasoline since 1905 and its water works began service in 1911. It is not too far from Geneva lake to receive some benefits from summer sojourners, for the electric line reaches the lake shore at Fontana, a ride of two and one-half miles.

Savery & Alden began to publish the *Walworth Times* in 1904. Their successors have been Walter A. McAfferty, Edward M. Holston and Charles Clarke, Edward and Maurice Morrissey (with Hiram S. Bell as temporary



editor), Herbert E. Miles, and since 1907 Frank F. Perrin. The paper is non-partisan.

The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Walworth was incorporated in January, 1878, for business in that town. Its risks in force at the end of 1910 were 461, amounting to \$788,990. Losses paid since 1878 amount to \$16,496. Its present officers are Carlos S. Douglass, of Fontana, president; Martin F. Schacht, of Walworth, secretary.

The Walworth State Bank was incorporated in 1903. Its capital is \$15,000, and deposits \$190,000. Carlos S. Douglass is president and Frank E. Lawson, cashier.

#### FONTANA.

The highlands which bound and overlook Geneva lake are at its head continued in wanton curvatures for about a mile southwestward in section 15 of Walworth. Recession of the water by some prehistoric bursting of the eastern wall left a very uneven bottom about a half-mile wide, whose numerous springs suggest the probable character of the whole lake floor. In or near this basin-like part of section 14 James Van Slyke built his cabin in 1836 and marked claims wheresoever he listed. In July, 1840, he sold part of his domain to John Cumming, who, in January, 1845, sold it to Richard Montague, from whom Carlos L. Douglass bought in 1856.

It is not now known at Walworth when or where James Van Slyke went from that town or from this earth. Tradition preserves an impression that his wife was in most ways his superior. This may do him much less than justice. As Mr. Payne's friend in 1836 he was in small favor with the Brink party. At Fontana he may not have stood as high as his half-heroic wife in Bigfoot's esteem, but the noble red man's standards of measurement are his own. From the scanty record of the family as landowners it is learned that in March, 1845, Charlotte Van Slyke bought for twenty-five dollars, of R. Wells Warren, lot 8 in block 19 (next west of the park), in the village of Geneva; and that in March, 1859, Dolphus S. Van Slyke and Lovina, his wife, Fernando D. Joy and Mary S., his wife, James S. Chambers and Rosalie W., his wife, and D. J. Van Slyke, as "sole heirs of Charlotte Van Slyke, of Walworth, deceased," sold the same lot to Dan Wright. Also, that in 1851, Catharine Van Slyke received a deed of real estate in Walworth from Elizabeth Cummings, and that in one or more papers Catharine's name is joined, her name placed first, with that of Dolphus S. Van Slyke. The child born at Geneva in 1836 died in 1856, but it is thought not at the home of her parents.

It is told that in 1837 James Van Slyke sold a part of his claim or claims to Amos Bailey, Dr. Henry Clark and Matthias Mohr. These three men planned rather than platted a village near the lake in 1838, but its building was postponed indefinitely. Mr. Mohr, however, named the locality Fontana. Near the water's edge, on the north side of the basin, was a grove of large trees standing on not too uneven ground and here, about 1871, Gurdon Montague and Doric C. Porter set apart a place for picnic and large out-of-door meetings. Some part of this ground was included in George M. Reid's park, deeded or dedicated "to the public" in 1890.

Richard Montague built a saw-mill in 1845, which became a grist-mill in 1860. In 1857-8 Carlos S. Douglass built a grist-mill lower down the fountain-born rill, equipped it, improved it, and for thirty years his flour was of the best in the county. Stores and dwellings gradually surrounded the mill, and Fontana became a village and summer resort, accessible by railway and steamer from all parts of the world,—half-hidden, as it is, in the ancient bay. Near the lake is a fish hatchery, well stocked with young trout. Behind the village a gravel crusher faces the northern bank of the basin, and its product is largely used at home and within the county, as well as shipped out of the state by the electric line. Mr. Douglass platted the village in 1895, but village life had begun there much earlier. In 1891 the women of the Congregational Aid Society built a union church, and the pastors at Walworth perform duty here. The postoffice remains a local convenience. James B. Davis and Oscar E. Davis have been postmasters since its establishment, about 1884. The village school has four departments.

#### WILLIAMS BAY.

The bay named by or for Capt. Israel Williams cuts almost rectangularly into section 6 of Linn, leaving on its west side a strip of that section about five-eighths of a mile long from south to north and, say forty rods wide. From the head of the bay to the town line of Geneva is one-third of a mile. From the Linn strip the ground slopes upward into section 1 of Walworth. The village of Williams Bay lies on the Linn strip and the Walworth slope, with such varied contour as to make the site practicable and pleasing to home-keepers and summer visitors. The village settlement began about 1879. Mr. Simmons noted that in 1893 the place "began to attract attention of such as were seeking summer homes." At the head of the bay the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company made one of its terminal stations, six miles from Lake Geneva, ninety-two miles from Chicago by way of Elgin and

Crystal Lake. The first trains arrived and departed June 1, 1888. A post-office was established in 1892, with Mrs. Marie R. (Barnhart) Williams, 1902, Mrs. Josephine Barnhart, 1898, Miss Anna Peterson, 1907, as postmasters. James L. Tubbs platted the village in 1897 for Mrs. Lucretia S., widow of Royal Joy Williams.

## CHAIRMEN AND MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARD FOR THE TOWN.

George Hiram Lown -----	1843	Carlos Lavalette Douglass--	1865-72.
James Alexander Maxwell ----	1844		'74-5, '77-8, '81, '86
Philip W. Mink -----	1845	Ephraim B. Swinney -----	1873
James M. Clark -----	1846	Amos Hunn Hitchcock -----	1876
Beardsley Lake -----	1847, '49, '63-4	Edgar Read Maxon--	1879, '82, '84, '89
Archibald Colburn -----	1848	Zina Cotton -----	1880
David Coon, Jr. ---	1850-1, '53-4, '61	Livingston E. Parker ----	1883, '85
Doric Chipman Porter-----	1852	Theodore T. Greene -----	1887-8
Amos Bailey -----	1855	Abraham W. Henry -----	1890
Elijah Easton -----	1856-7	George W. Pierce -----	1891
Ethan Lamphere Gilbert ----	1858-9	James B. Davis -----	1892-4
Sidney H. Moody -----	1860	Joseph Swinney -----	1895, '99
Henry Hall -----	1862	Mahlon Colburn -----	1896-8
		Carlos Stewart Douglass ----	1900-12

## COUNTY SUPERVISORS FOR VILLAGE.

Edward E. Campbell -----	1901-2	Wells D. Church -----	1904-12
Joseph Swinney -----	1903		

## ASSOCIATE SUPERVISORS.

Amos Bailey -----	1843	Moses R. Cheney -----	1852
Kiah Bailey -----	1854	Cyrus Church -----	1847, '68
Barnabas Ball -----	1862	Benjamin Clark -----	1853-5, '60
Hiram Sears Bell -----	1891	Cyrus W. Clark -----	1867, '69
William R. Bonham -----	1897-9	James Dallas Clark -----	1872
Phineas A. Bowen -----	1871, '74	Archibald Colburn -----	1868
Edwin Brown -----	1894	Mahlon Colburn -----	1873
George W. Brown -----	1886	David Coon, Jr. -----	1875
William Chelson Bunnell -----	1885	Harlow Merrill Coon -----	1874
Solomon Champlin Burdick ----	1870	Marshall Coon -----	1892

Zina Cotton -----	1867, '77	Ezra A. Mulford -----	1887-89
John Milton Cramer -----	1893	David Ottman -----	1847
Joseph Clark Crumb -----	1851	Livingston E. Parker -----	1881-2
William H. Davis -----	1891	Carl Peters -----	1884
Carlos Lavallette Douglass -----	1856, '61	George W. Pierce -----	1890, '95-6
Carlos Stewart Douglass -----	1884-5	Mark F. Pierce -----	1864-6, '77, '79-80
Christopher Douglass -----	1848	Doric Chipman Porter -----	1848, '53, '59
Horace Greeley Douglass -----	1888-9	Lester C. Porter -----	1903-4
Michael Dunn -----	1905-6	William Ramsay -----	1844
Curtis Hector Eaton -----	1846, '55	Howell W. Randolph -----	1857
Jonathan Fish -----	1845	John Reader -----	1846, '52
Henry Francis -----	1881-2, '96, 1906-7	Joseph Rector -----	1860-1, '65-6
Ethan Lamphere Gilbert -----	1856-7	William S. Reser -----	1905
George G. Green -----	1858	Charles H. Ripley -----	1887
James E. Hagan -----	1903-4	Levi B. Ripley -----	1875
Robert B. Hubbell -----	1888	Martin F. Schacht -----	1907, '10-12
Charles W. Huff -----	1851	George W. Scott -----	1869
Amos Dike Johns -----	1844, '50, '73	Edwin J. Sherburne -----	1878
Claudius C. Jones -----	1893	Ephraim Swinney -----	1870-2
William A. Lackey -----	1898-9	Joseph Swinney -----	1890, '92, '94-5
Beardsley Lake -----	1858-9	Henry Timming -----	1902
James C. McKesson -----	1880	Russell S. Trumbull -----	1876, '79
Darius B. Mason -----	1843	John A. Van Dreser, Jr. -----	1908-10
Edgar Read Maxon -----	1883	John E. Van Schaick -----	1900-2
Frank W. Maxon -----	1863	John W. Voss -----	1901
William B. Maxson -----	1862	George W. Webber -----	1876
George Heman Merwin -----	1883-6	Hiram R. Whiteley -----	1878
August C. Miller -----	1900	Charles M. Williams -----	1897
Philip W. Mink -----	1849-50	Emery J. Wright -----	1908-9, '12
Stephen Mink -----	1863-4		

## TOWN CLERKS.

James M. Clark -----	1843-5	Howell W. Randolph -----	1854
Robert S. Dunn -----	1846	Harlow Merrill Coon -----	1855-63, '67
Jeremiah Pollard -----	1847	William B. Maxson -----	1864
Albert H. Holley -----	1848	Nathan J. Read -----	1865-6
Seth Doolittle -----	1849-51, '53	Amos Hunn Hitchcock -----	1868-75,
David Coon, Jr. -----	1852		'80-3, '95-6, '99-1900

John E. Van Schaick -----	1876-9	Frank E. Lawson -----	1901-2, '04-6
Mazzini G. Stillman -----	1884	Herbert Leroy Rodebaugh-----	1903
Edward W. Ripley--	1885-94, 1907-11	J. W. Wesson -----	1912
Oscar E. Davis -----	1897-8		

## TOWN TREASURERS.

Joseph Bailey -----	1843	Mahlon Colburn -----	1878-9
Elijah Church -----	1844-8	John E. Van Schaick -----	1880
Cyrus Church -----	1849-50	Delaney B. Peck -----	1881
Caleb H. Conant -----	1851-4	James B. Davis -----	1882-4
William H. Redfield -----	1855	Oscar E. Davis -----	1885-6
James N. Lamphere -----	1856-7	John R. Siperly -----	1887-8
Orrin Coon -----	1858-61	Henry D. Ripley -----	1889
Henry Ferow -----	1862	Frank M. Pollard -----	1890
Daniel C. P. Carvey -----	1863-4	Edgar O. Burdick -----	1891-2
Zaccheus M. Heritage -----	1865	Lester C. Porter -----	1893-4
William B. Maxson -----	1866	Nathan Dwight Maxon -----	1895-6
Amos Hunn Hitchcock -----	1867	Frederick G. Taylor -----	1897-8
Harrison Davis -----	1868	William C. Coon -----	1899-1900
Oscar Wallace Douglass -----	1869	Homer D. Lackey -----	1901
Henry Marriott -----	1870, '73	Leonard L. Loynes -----	1901
Charles Herbert Burdick -----	1871	Edwin W. Brown -----	1902-3
Mark Ayers -----	1872	John E. Wells -----	1904-5, '12
Amasa D. Truax -----	1874	Milton S. Freer -----	1906-7
George W. McKesson -----	1875	Frederick Rector -----	1908-9
Eugene L. Church -----	1876	William S. Davis -----	1910-11
Benjamin Franklin Wright ----	1877		

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Hiram Sears Bell -----	1892	Oscar E. Davis -----	1897-8
William Bell -----	1859-64	Carlos Stewart Douglass-----	1883-6
Phineas A. Bowers -----	1869-71	George Quincey Dunlop -----	1898
Walter W. Britt -----	1906	George F. Eifer -----	1902-5
Solomon Champlin Burdick --	1867-8	Lavallette E. Francis -----	1895-6,
Harlow M. Coon ----	1860-1, '69-76,		'98-9, 1901-2, '04-5
	'87-8, '96-8	Milton S. Freer -----	1898-9, 1901-2
Edwin F. Crumb -----	1863-6	George C. Gardner-----	1866-7

Amos H. Hitchcock-----	'89-96,	William H. Redfield -----	1862
	'93-6, '99-1900	Edward W. Ripley -----	1892-3
Amos Dike Johns -----	1869-77	John Simmonds -----	1910
Phipps Waldo Lake, Jr. ----	1876-83,	Benjamin W. Sawyer -----	1907-10
	'94-5	Frank Starr -----	1908-9
William B. Maxson -----	1862-5	John C. Thatcher -----	1876-83
Stephen Mink -----	1866-7	Samuel Henry Van Schaick--	1859-60,
William F. Newland -----	1908-10		'68-9
George F. Orcutt -----	1897	William J. Warren-----	1902-3
Nathan J. Read -----	1876	Randall D. Williams-----	1879
Joseph Rector -----	1860-1	Frank Wolff -----	1906-7

William Bell was among the first justices appointed by Governor Dodge for the county. It is said that he served for sixteen years—but not continuously, unless for more than that period. County records do not show all the facts as to service as justices, and oral statements supply such omissions but scantily and not without liability to error.

Presidents of Walworth village have been: William Higbee, 1901; Thomas H. Pugh, 1902 and 1906; Elmer A. Peterson, 1903 and 1908; Hiram S. Bell, 1904 and 1905; John C. Partridge, 1907, and Mahlon Colburn in the same year; Joseph W. Robar, 1909; Harlow Irving Coon, 1910, 1911, 1912.

Village clerks: Oscar E. Davis, 1901; Amos H. Hitchcock, 1903; Harold E. Waters, 1904-5; Amos H. Hitchcock, 1907, and still in service.

Village treasurers: Gilbert E. Dangerfield, 1901-2; and Edgar O. Burdick since 1903.

Justices who filed credentials: H. Irving Coon in 1901 as police justice and in 1907; Frederick Goelzer, 1905; Lewis F. Phillips, 1909.



## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

### TOWN OF WHITEWATER.

Township 4 north, range 15 east, was at first one-quarter of the town of Elkhorn. It was detached August 13, 1840, and named from the lake and creek, which the more learned Algonquins called by various names, the most euphonious of which was Wau-be-gan-naw-po-cat—equivalent to whitish or muddy water. To these few syllables they added "bess" for the lake and "se-pee" for the creek. For several years the more precise of old settlers persisted in writing the simpler name with two capitals, as was often done with the name of Elkhorn. The town has Cold Spring, Jefferson county, next northward and Lima, Rock county, next westward.

The surface of the town was determined by a meeting of leisurely-moving glaciers, resulting in a compromise honorable to all whom it then concerned. Barometric measurements at various points show at highest and lowest places a difference of ninety feet in heights above sea-level. The height at the lake is 795 feet; along the creek, 806 feet; at the railway station, 819 feet; in section 2, 820 to 837 feet; in north half of section 19, 875 feet; on Normal hill, 885 feet. The long, irregular ridge from which the waters of the county descend each way to the Fox and the Rock lies in the eastern half of the town, sending but little water to the Fox. The southern sections, west of the dividing ridge, are generally lower than the northern ones, and these are occasionally marshy.

Whitewater lake, in sections 34, 35, has an area of forty or fifty acres. It is fed by two little streams in sections 2, 3 of Richmond. A little lake or wet spot in section 35, irregularly five-pointed and therefore appropriately named Round lake, is connected by a few rods of creek. These lakes discharge into Whitewater creek, which flows through sections 26, 27, 22, 23, 15, 10, 4 and finds its end at Bark river in Cold Spring, receiving two lateral currents on its way to the city. Bass lake lies in sections 25, 26, 35. Its area is eighty or more acres, and its inlets and outlets are unseen. The west branch of Whitewater creek comes out of Lima into section 19, crosses sections 20, 17, 8, 9, and meets the main stream at the city, where both creeks spread into Cravath and Tripp lakes before uniting. A little stream rises in section 12, crosses section 1, and finds its way to the Fox by way of Jeffer-

son and Waukesha counties. A short water-course crosses section 6 and runs toward Bark river.

The land area of the town, 20,302 acres, valued at \$1,239,500—average value, \$61.02. Land in city, not in building lots, 199 acres, valued at \$20,900—average value, \$105. Acreages of crops: Barley, 1,016; beets, 12; corn, 2,843; hay, 2,304; oats, 2,050; orchard, 57; potatoes, 78; rye, 66; timber, 538; wheat, 7. Live stock, town and city: 3,315 cattle, \$87,600; 731 hogs, \$7,300; 964 horses, \$62,400; 243 sheep, \$900.

Census of the town: 1850, including village, 1,229; 1860, 915; 1870; 1,006; 1880, 902; 1890, 849; 1900, 806; 1910, 722.

First comers knew nothing of county borders or of town lines, for these were then but about to be established. The towns of Cold Spring, Lina and Richmond, with adjacent sections of Whitewater, were parts of one region full of promise to settlers. Late in 1836 or early in 1837 Alvah Foster marked his name on a tree on the east bank of the creek in section 4, but did not halt to secure his claim by improving it. Finding a few weeks later that William Barron had, in April, taken advantage of this neglect, he gave way without contest—the more readily because he thought the water-power of little worth. Mr. Barron had come with a party of twenty, families included, from Milwaukee; but his companions went a few miles farther. He secured his claim by cutting a part of the logs for his house, and, as is supposed, was the first to cut a tree within the town. About mid-April, Samuel Prince marked his claim in section 6 and built the first house in the town. It was twelve feet square and eight feet from the ground to the eaves. In July Mr. Sawyer claimed the southwest quarter of section 5 and was the first in town to disturb the ancient sod with a breaking plow. In the same month Norman Pratt claimed for his brother, Freeman L. Pratt, the rest of section 5, for himself the whole of section 8, and north half of section 6 for Dean Williams. He then broke ground and chopped trees to secure these claims. Leander and William Birge, with Dr. Edward Brewer, came also in July, and the Birges invaded the Pratt claim to the southeast quarter of section 5. Thereupon a dispute arose as to the interpretation of the settler's code concerning claims. It was decided that a quarter-section was the unit, and that improvements on other quarters of the same section counted for nothing. The Pratts withdrew their claim to that quarter and bought Mr. Sawyer's quarter of the same section. Houses were built at once, and before cold weather came again the two Pratt families were actual residents. Rufus B. Clarke came to section 5, Charles Hamilton and Willard B. Johnson to section 7, and Zerah Mead built a house in section 6, though he did not live in

it until he had brought his family from the east in 1838. A few settlers came also in 1837 to the towns before named, and these several little communities often co-operated in procuring supplies from Milwaukee and the hardly less distant mills. Rufus Branch Clarke, according to Mr. Cravath, was an accomplished deer slayer, and neighbor Joseph Nichols, of Lima, was a successful bee-hunter. Until a crop could be raised, and in some after-years when crops failed, flour, pork, potatoes, and other staples of food were procured only at famine prices. Most of the men already named were fairly provided with money, but there was much unavoidable difficulty in freight carrying, which of itself made prices high. Such conditions, of course, were not peculiar to Whitewater,—though the journey to Milwaukee was a day or more longer than from Geneva or East Troy.

In 1838 Richard Hoppin came to section 1, David J. Powers to section 7, and, fortunately for Whitewater, Dr. James Tripp to the water-power in section 4. At this point Messrs. Johnson, Powers and Norman Pratt had some rights which depended on non-interference by Daniel and Stephen Butts and John Shaw, men of Rock county. The first named three men contracted in November, 1838, with Doctor Tripp to build within one year "a good substantial grist-mill." In the same year Willard B. Johnson built his framed barn, the first of that kind in town. When finished he celebrated his work with "a splendid ball," at which the Pratts discoursed excellent music with their fiddles, while of the dancers twelve were women, whose names Mr. Cravath thoughtfully recorded: Mrs. Clarke, Miss Collins, three Misses Hawes, three Misses Humphrey, Miss Keech, Miss Mott, and two Mrs. Pratts. Seth M. Billings and Abraham Hackett came in 1839.

Buyers at the land office, as recorded, were: Hans Arvedson, section 34; William Atwater, 31; Richard Bartelev, 33; Jason Schmyler Beach, 19; Jesse Brown, 20; Jesse Collins, 20; Jeffrey Cox, 27; Prosper Cravath, 20; Warner Earl, 2; Eli Elsbre, 18; Morris Ensign, 31; Gunder Eriessson, 33; George Gleason, 32; George R. Goodhue, 19, 20, 29, 30; Amos Gould, 11; Rasselas Gould, 14, 22; Hiram Gregg, 34; John Hackett, 20; John T. Hamilton, 15; Ole Hanson, 34; Ara Hardy, 30; Samuel Hull, 30; Andrew and Gardner Johnson, 35, 36; Daniel Price Jones, 21; Hezekiah Kellogg, 1, 2; Martin Lonigan, 23; William and Sarah Lyon, 23, 24; John McIntyre, 15; Isaac Magoon, Jr., 22; Christian Mason, 35; Peter B. Millis, 27; Levi Hale Nelson, 30; Thomas Stirratt Newton, 31; Delilah M. and Hannah H. Nichols, 14; Ebenezer Pardee, 30; James and Joseph Porter, 9; Michael Regan, 24; Samuel Robinson, 2d, 26; Origen W. Royce, 19; Hezekiah M. Sanders, 1; Harvey Jones Seymour, 1; John Shaw, 15; Erastus Sherman, 30; Caleb

T. Smith, 33; Absalom and George Spracklin, 27, 33; Frederick J. Starin, 10; Samuel Taft, 3; Cyrus Teetshorn, 27, 28; John Teetshorn, 30; Lewis Teetshorn, 22; Hans Thomason, 34; Benedict Birch Utter, 31; Joseph Curtis Utter, 19; George Watt, 11; Asad Williams, 6; George G. Williams, 23, 24, 28, 29; George Wilson, 4; David Wood, 32.

Hans Arvedson died in 1873. He and wife Esther were natives of Norway. A least one namesake changed his name to Arwood, by translating the syllable "ved." Seth M. Billings (1814-1880) became sheriff. His wife was Lena Markle. Dr. Joseph A. Clarke (1814-1873) came to Whitewater in 1839. His wife was Mary Jane Stedman. Warner Earle was a lawyer, served as town clerk, as member of Legislature, as hotel-keeper, and in 1850 went to California. Abraham Hackett (1811-1885) was son of Jacob and wife Eliza Moore. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Randall. She died in 1852. John Hackett (1816-1886), Abraham's brother, had wife Eliza (1818-1869). John T. Hamilton (1815-1900) married, first, Marian Eliza Neill; second, Mrs. Amelia Chamberlain. Richard Hoppin (1783-1869) was born at Salem, Massachusetts; his wife, Sarah A. (1790-1867), was born at New Haven. John McIntyre, a Nova Scotian, was born in 1809, a son of James C. He married Hannah, daughter of Moses Edison. Peter B. Millis (1819-1885) married Emma J., daughter of Samuel and Martha Vance. Ebenezer Pardee (1787-1877) married Thankful (1791-1868). Samuel Prince (1791-1867) had wife Eliza. Hezekiah Martin Sanders (1803-1894) married Elmora P. (1808-1890). Erastus Sherman died in 1866; his wife was Rhoda T. (1802-1870).

In 1836-7 men in quest of homes had to them a boundless area within which to make their choice. They looked for other advantages than deep vegetable mould, the nourishing mother of food crops. Between the great lake and Rock river the country was geographically favorable, for it was only just without the United States. Prairie land was desirable, but not so if no timber was in sight. Water powers promised villages with possibilities of cities second only to the well-harbored lake ports. They who came through Waukesha and Jefferson counties to Whitewater saw such advantages in section 3 and westward into Lima and southward along the line of Rock county. Later comers less hard to please or forced to second choice, found the northeastern quarter very far from forbidding. The comparatively wet land of the valley of the outlet of Whitewater lake, and even the morainal knobs of the southeastern quarter found buyers and improvers. Farmers of the town, as a whole, have prospered with not more than the usual struggle with seasons and other instruments of fate. Here, as elsewhere, for long the

staple crop was wheat. After nearly disappearing from crop reports there is said to be, in 1912, some observable tendency to increased wheat-sowing to meet demand at the home mills; but such movement is not likely to become general.

Among the earlier and successful breeders of live stock were John M. Clark and with and after him Charles M., his son, merino sheep, short-horned cattle, and horses; Oramel Cook, sheep and cattle; George D. Doubleday, trotting horses and other live stock; Herman Hemenway, sheep; Leonard C. Smith, fine-wool sheep; Frank W. Tratt, cattle and sheep. These and other men gave the town some distinction at home and abroad in this line of farmer's enterprise. Before 1860 Hanford A. Conger began to raise fruit trees and berry-bearing shrubs, extending his efforts to other locally desirable nursery stock, and for several years made his business of some importance to the community as well as to himself. A few smaller enterprises of the kind had their beginnings and endings.

Galena (or Trenton) limestone underlies the glacial drift and crops out at points in the creek valleys. It has been quarried superficially, for home use, and George Coburn's kiln burned it to good lime, as did David Jarvis's.

Zerah Mead of Whitewater, Jared B. Cornish, George Esterly and Volney A. McCracken, of Lagrange, and Jeduthun Spooner, of Sugar Creek, were appointed school inspectors for old Elkhorn in 1840. In the same year a school house was built in the village district, which was the northern half of the township. In 1844 there were also the Island district and the Bluff district. Nine districts have been rearranged as five, one of which is a joint district with part of Richmond. But this joint district, No. 9 of Whitewater, is not identical with Richmond joint district No. 3, which includes part of Whitewater.

#### MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Dr. James Tripp -----	1842	Richard O'Connor -----	1856-8
Dr. Oliver C. Magoon -----	1843-4	Rufus Cheney -----	1859-60
Thomas K. LeBaron -----	1845	Joseph L. Pratt -----	1861
Prosper Cravath -----	1846, '67-9	George Bunker -----	1862
Frederick C. Patterson -----	1847	Newton Moore Littlejohn---	1863-6,
Isaac Underhill Wheeler -----	1848		'70-4, '76-84
George G. Williams -----	1849	William DeWolf -----	1875
Solmous Wakeley -----	1850, '52-5	William E. Wright --	1885-'91, '93-4
Leander Birge -----	1851	David B. Richmond -----	1892



Henry C. Millis -----	1895-1901	Almon L. Peterson -----	1906
	'03-5, '11-12	Frederick W. Henderson----	1907-12
Henry Zandtke -----	1902		

## ASSOCIATE SUPERVISORS.

Nathan H. Allen -----	1867	George B. Hall -----	1849
Gilbert Anderson -----	1874	Sheldon C. Hall-----	1845, '51
Thomas Bassett -----	1856	Sylvester Hanson -----	1868-9
Charles R. Beach -----	1875	Morris J. Hawes -----	1906-9
Leander Birge -----	1850	Frederick W. Henderson ----	1902-5
William Birge -----	1842-3	Carl Kienbaum -----	1910-11
Charles Morris Blackman ----	1873	Azor Kinney -----	1843
Henry L. Clark -----	1893, '95, 1900	John Knox -----	1885
Dr. Joseph A. Clarke -----	1846	August Krahn -----	1893-96
Solomon Clark -----	1856-7	Robert McBeath -----	1870-2
Julius C. Cole -----	1861	Dr. Oliver S. Magoon -----	1842
Warren Cole -----	1848	Joseph W. Maynard -----	1846
John Conety -----	1891	Zerah Mead -----	1845, '66
Hanford A. Conger -----	1879-80	John Stanley Partridge -----	1855
Robert M. Cox -----	1897-1900	Frederick C. Patterson -----	1847
Charles E. Curtice -----	1860-1	Joseph L. Pratt ----	1853, '57-8, '60
John P. Cutler -----	1876	Norman Pratt -----	1844
Charles C. Danforth -----	1868	George A. Ray -----	1880-3
George Dann -----	1847-8, '59, '62	Edward S. Redington -----	1859
Isaac B. Decker -----	1849	Henry Ridge -----	1910-11
John W. Denison -----	1869	Ansel Salisbury -----	1875
William DeWolf -----	1854	George H. Smith -----	1864
Ed. Dorr -----	1901	Orlin Smith -----	1892
William Doud -----	1901-3	Stephen Henry Smith -----	1887-90
Andrew Engebretsen -----	1877-9	Jacob J. Starin -----	1876-8
George T. Ferris -----	1863	Charles R. Taft -----	1891
John P. Folsom -----	1844	Sullivan S. Taft -----	1885
George H. Foster -----	1862-3	Cyrus Teetshorn -----	1881-4
Oscar W. Fowler -----	1865, '67	Salmon H. Tuttle -----	1870-3
Orlando S. Gallt -----	1864	Harry Vail -----	1904-9
Charles R. Gibbs -----	1890	Andrus B. Warner -----	1894
Lyman M. Goodhue -----	1884	Eugene B. Warner -----	1886
James Hackett -----	1892, '95	Herman Wegner -----	1902



George O. West -----	1874-5	Asad Williams -----	1850
Isaac Underhill Wheeler -----	1854	George G. Williams -----	1852-3, '55
William H. Wheeler -----	1851-2	Lucius A. Winchester -----	1858
William E. Wight -----	1886-9	William Wright -----	1894

## TOWN CLERKS.

Warner Earl -----	1842	Elliott D. Converse --	1862-3, '69-72
Alender O. Babcock -----	1843	William H. Lull -----	1865
William A. Harding -----	1844	James D. Robinson -----	1866
Frederick C. Patterson -----	1845-6	William LeRoy Stewart----	1867-8, '75-8
Prosper Cravath -----	1847-8, '53-5	Mannering M. DeWolf-----	1873-4
Solmous Wakeley -----	1849	Henry Heady -----	1879-84
Peter H. Brady -----	1850	Harvey A. Loomer -----	1885-6
Eleazar Wakeley -----	1851-2, '56	Frank H. Williams -----	1887-1909
Henry J. Curtice -----	1857	Eri H. Lewis -----	1910
Newton S. Murphey-----	1858	John Cassidy -----	1911-12
Henry Oreb Montague--	1859-60, '64		
Fernando Cortez Kiser-----	1861		

## TOWN TREASURERS.

Isaac Underhill Wheeler---	1842, '66	Duane Starin -----	1869-70
Joseph W. Maynard---	1843-4, '47-8	William H. Snyder -----	1885
Frederick C. Patterson -----	1845-6	Truman W. Taft -----	1886-7
Dr. George W. Lee -----	1849	Ralph H. Smith -----	1888-9
Lucius A. Winchester -----	1850	Henry C. Millis -----	1890-1, '94
Jacob J. Starin -----	1851	Warren J. Taft -----	1892-3
Philetus S. Carver -----	1852	John Conety -----	1895-6
William H. Wheeler -----	1853-4	William Doud -----	1897-8
Seth M. Billings -----	1855	John Cassidy -----	1899
Isaac Joslyn -----	1856	James Conety -----	1900
Ira C. Day -----	1857	William J. Ryan -----	1901-2
Sylvester Barnes -----	1858-9	Amos Engel -----	1903-4
David Chaffee -----	1860	Charles Peterson -----	1905-6
Thomas Mountford -----	1861	Robert M. Cox -----	1907-8
Joseph C. Bower ----	1862-3, '71-84	Peter H. Nelson -----	1909-10
George A. Caswell -----	1864-5	August Krahn -----	1911-12
Frederick Hubbard -----	1867-8		

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Henry L. Clark -----	1891	Thomas O. Nelson -----	1889
Frank Cummings -----	1898-9	Charles H. Owens -----	1910-11
Jeremiah Dorr -----	1897-1900	James D. Robinson -----	1865-8
Frank N. Fryer -----	1905-8	Milton Rowley -----	1868-9
Gaylord Graves -----	1856-7	John F. Sedgwick -----	1905-6
John Halverson -----	1891-2	Simon K. Simonson -----	1894-5
Jeremiah Hardin -----	1863	James Smith -----	1863-4
Ira C. Harris -----	1893-4, '99-1900	Robert Stephenson -----	1864-5
Henry Heady -----	1879-84	Charles R. Taft -----	1889
Zerah Mead -----	1861-2, '74	John N. Westphall -----	1885-90
Frank T. Millard -----	1891-2	Charles M. Williams -----	1909-13
Rev. Oreb Montague-----	1861-3, '66-73	Thomas Wogan -----	1899-1905, '07
Nels W. Nelson -----	1886-7	Henry Wright -----	1885-6

Mr. Graves was an East Trojan pioneer. Mr. Hardin seemed lost to all living men's memory, but William L. R. Stewart, who forgets few men or things, recalls him as one who had lost a leg—though this reminiscence indicates nothing as to Squire Hardin's squirely ability or conduct in office. Mr. Montague came in 1855 as a Baptist clergyman and built a house in Birge's addition. His son, Captain Montague, was a lawyer, soldier, and town clerk. Mr. Williams is a grandson of Capt. Asad Williams and Jenny McGee, who came to Whitewater in 1839. Zerah Mead was commissioned in 1839 and served until 1858 and quite possibly in 1859 and 1860, though his credential is not filed at Elkhorn. The record does not in all cases show whether the officer was of the town or of the village, or of both.

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

### CITY OF WHITEWATER.

Two branches of Whitewater creek become lakelets before flowing together seaward. Cravath's lake, the foot of the western branch, received by a short channel the outflow of Tripp lake. This meeting of waters is in the south half of section 4, on the claim of Daniel Butts. In 1838 a grist-mill was a most pressing need, and his fellow settlers urged Mr. Butts to improve the water power or to sell to somebody who could and would. He sold that part of his claim which included the water power to John Shaw, who promised to build, but did nothing. At a meeting of settlers in November, 1838, Willard B. Johnson, Zerah Mead and Norman Pratt, as their committee, were directed to take such steps, under squatter-sovereign's usage, as might induce or compel Mr. Shaw to build at once. In the same month Dr. James Tripp came from the lake region of the Troys, and from him the committee received five hundred dollars, to be paid for that body to John Shaw, Daniel Butts and Stephen Butts, claimants of the including half-section; provided these men should not prevent the Doctor from buying the premises at the coming land sale, which began in February, 1839. Tripp further bound himself to build a substantial grist-mill within one year from the land sale at Milwaukee. Having at that sale bought the half-section, Doctor Tripp began work on dam and mill in April. Men from all the neighboring towns came June 27, 1839, to help in raising the frame work of the mill, and Mrs. Tripp feasted them on such good things as the home market could supply.

In the same year a blacksmith not named in annals made his shop in a log-walled space of fourteen feet square, but soon moved onward. Egbert C. and William H. Wheeler came in 1840, and the clang of hammer and anvil has continued unto this day. David J. and Joseph Powers, in 1840, built a tavern at Main street, near the mill, its dimensions eighteen by thirty-six feet.

A smithy, a tavern, and a mill being thus grouped within friendly distance, each from each, it was in order to lay out a village. Doctor Tripp called Prosper Cravath from the Cortland county colony in Lima to survey and establish street lines and lot corners. The mill was made a central point from which streets should radiate, crossing-streets disposed like concentric arcs. Three radial streets were named Main, Center and Whitewater. Four

curved streets were numbered from First to Fourth. In fast following addition to the village plat this spider-web arrangement was disregarded and no heed was given to geometrical symmetry, and hence Whitewater abounds with flat-iron points and discontinuities. The site is handsomely uneven in surface, and some or most irregularities were then in some way convenient or advantageous to owners, though to strangers half labyrinthine.

Benjamin F. Bosworth, of McHenry county, seems to have been he who had opened a store in 1839, and this he sold in 1840 to Benjamin F. and Joseph L. Stanton. In that auspicious year of village foundation the postoffice was established, the *Milwaukee Sentinel* came weekly to nearly every household, Patrick McLaughlin came as a tailor, the Murrays of Beloit, came to teach dancing for the refinement of pioneer manners, a log school house and a few dwellings were built, a Presbyterian society was formed, and Julius C., son of William and Mary Alvina (Nobles) Birge, was born.

Philander Peck built and occupied a second store in 1841, and Thomas K. LeBaron bought the Stanton store; Corydon Pratt came to make and sell boots and shoes; Joseph Powers repaired guns and watches, and did other such work as was beyond mere blacksmith's skill; the Wheelers began to make steel plows at twelve dollars each; William Wood's kiln turned out forty thousand bricks at its first burning; and Doctor Tripp built a saw-mill. At an election held September 27th, the town adopted the form prescribed by a recent statute for government of towns.

#### TOWN ORGANIZATION

At the first town meeting, held April 5, 1842, besides the officers named in the official lists for the town, Capt. Asad Williams and Azor Kinney were chosen assessors; William H. Wheeler, collector; Doctor Magoon, Zerah Mead, Calvin Pike, road commissioners; Harrison Bishop, Drs. Clarke and Magoon, school commissioners; Leander Birge, Charles Robinson, William H. Wheeler, constables; Norman Pratt, Samuel Prince, Thomas Van Horn, fence-viewers; Sidney S. Workman, sealer of weights and measures. In that year Nehemiah B. Parsons and Jedidiah Brown opened a newly built hotel, the Whitewater Exchange. In the next year Brown withdrew from the business and the house was let to Daniel Niemann. In 1842 also a cemetery was laid out; Solmous Wakeley bought the Stanton store; Freeman Liberty Pratt improved the Powers tavern and made it the Whitewater Hotel; Richard O'Connor came with another stock of assorted goods; Alender O. Babcock, Warner Earle and Frederick C. Patterson formed a lawyer partnership; Cory-

don Pratt moved his kit into his own shop from the Matthew Hicks dwelling; Mr. Patterson taught school; a debating society formed; the Baptists organized their society; several new houses were built. Mr. Cravath noted that in this year spring wheat sold at 36 cents to 40 cents; winter wheat, 40 cents to 46 cents; butter, 16 cents; eggs, 8 cents; calicoes, 18 cents to 37 cents. He also observed that fifteen calico dress patterns were sold within the year and that about fifty bonnets were charged at 37½ cents a piece and trimmed at 12½ cents to a half dollar each. Men of 1912 may well sigh for a return of that good old time, when a small family could live on \$240 for a year.

Congregationalists organized in 1843, having already built a church. More merchants and mechanics came to add the enlivening element of competition to village trade. In this year stage coaches ran from Milwaukee through Whitewater to Janesville.

In 1844 there were six stores, two hotels, three smithies, two cabinet shops, a grocery, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a law office, a wagon-maker, a tailor, a shoemaker, a gunsmith, a cooper and twenty-nine dwellings. At such steady rate, without reckless or indecent haste, Whitewater grew throughout the pioneer period, which may be held as having ended with the coming of the first jolting railway train from Milwaukee. In that year the assessed valuation of village lots was \$2,761. Buildings thereon were exempted from taxation, as was all personal property except merchandise, which was then valued at \$5,200. The late Henry George may have taken a leaf from the book of a Whitewater assessor. In this year, September 4th, Dr. James Tripp, the father and friend of the village, died at one day less than forty-nine years old.

#### ADVENT OF RAILROADS.

Along the generally traveled wagon route from Whitewater to Milwaukee, something more than fifty toilsome miles, there were in 1849 fifteen taverns, subsisting chiefly from the custom of farmers who hauled grain to the city and teamsters who hauled goods from the city. It was evident that the time was nearly at hand for quicker and cheaper transportation. A railway company was organized in 1847 to build its line from Milwaukee to Waukesha. An amended charter empowered the company to extend its line across the state. In 1849 the western terminus and the route thence from Waukesha were not precisely defined. A line through liberally subscribing villages and townships would warrant a few curves in the road-bed. If the route chosen should be across Jefferson county, leaving Whitewater ten miles from the nearest station, lots at that village would be of little more value than like



areas at any cross-roads of Lagrange or Richmond. Here was matter of near concern to village and town. All men agreed that the railway must come this way, but ingenuity and cunning were taxed to their utmost to invent or imagine methods by which the required aid might be given without burden to individuals or community.

In 1850 the directors of this Milwaukee & Mississippi line proposed a simple expedient. Land owners were to buy stock, mortgage their real estate as security for its payment in ten years, and the company would pay the interest from its earnings. Dividends from like source, interest not included, would more than clear away the mortgages and thenceforth the stockholders would derive an assured income from their shares. There were doubters at Whitewater, but their ratio to the generously confiding was about that of St. Thomas to his more trustful fellow-disciples, which was one to eleven. There were at the village Rufus Cheney, Jr., Eleazar Wakeley and others whose manna-dropping tongues could perplex and dash the wisest of the would-be prudent and persuade men that to shut their eyes was the better way to see clearly into the next-coming years. The good almost within grasp was not to be foregone by too literal adherence in practice to the maxims of ancient wisdom. Shares were taken, farms and homes were mortgaged, the railway was built, and at the end of the dance the piper was paid.

In 1851 the track-layers reached Waukesha, in 1852 they were at Whitewater, Lima, and Milton, and by 1856 they had finished at Prairie du Chien. The effect on village growth was at once so striking as to raise hope to its highest at all the villages of Walworth. Three other lines across the county were projected and to each was given local aid. One of these was the Wisconsin Central railway from Chicago to or beyond Columbus, by way of Genoa Junction, Lake Geneva, Elkhorn, Millard, Heart Prairie and Whitewater. Cheney and Wakeley were officers of this company and, as Mr. Cravath has told, "entered into the work heartily and energetically, and were very successful in obtaining subscriptions, most of the inhabitants taking from one to five shares." The town issued bonds in aid of this work to the amount of forty thousand dollars. Most of the grading done was in 1856 and 1857, and rails were laid from the state line to Lake Geneva. The rest of the story has been told in another chapter. The panic period was borne as patiently and manfully here as elsewhere throughout the states, and when civil war followed the men and boys of Whitewater were among the earliest in the field and among the soldiers who remained there, after the proclamation of peace, to warn or encourage Maximilian's too serviceable French army to "get out of Mexico."



## BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Doctor Tripp sold his grist-mill in 1853 to William Birge, who rebuilt it in 1856 of stone from a Waukesha quarry. Mr. Birge died in 1860, and in 1866 John Lean bought the mill. After him were Byron Brown, Charles M. Brown (unrelated) about 1878, A. I. Dexter, 1881, Albert F. and George S. Bridge, 1882, Thomas N. Sedgwick, 1894, Edwin D. Coe, 1905. Some of these may have had but part ownership. The mill is yet in operation for custom work and for production of graham flour. It has always been reckoned among the business enterprises which brought some good to Whitewater.

Asaph Pratt built the "red mill" in 1843 at the upper power in section 8, a little more than a mile from the Tripp mill. Ansel Salisbury bought it in 1857 and it was thereafter known as the "branch mill." In 1888-9 Oliver P. Posey and George W. Chesebro formed the Posey and Chesebro Milling and Elevator Company. A few months later Mr. Posey withdrew and Mr. Chesebro formed a partnership with William J. Pike and George H. Goodhue. During the Posey ownership a side track was laid from the station to the mill. The rails remain, but the mill is no more.

George Dann made bricks in 1847 and for years afterward. His kiln was near Cravath street, east side. (Mr. Wood's kiln was near the pond, south of the track.) About 1852 Albert Kendall, in 1866 Augustus Y. Chamberlin were owners and about 1879 Joseph Dann and Edward Roethe added three more kilns. In 1891 Mr. Dann sold the works to Charles Martin, who fired the kiln for two years more. In 1903 came the Whitewater Brick and Tile Company, without local competition. Thomas Van Horn is also named among early brick-makers.

Warren Cole began to make pottery wares in 1845, and two years later George G. Williams bought a half interest. In 1855 the firm was James C. Williams & Company. In 1859 it was Daniel Cole and William Hunter. The works were burned in 1867, and rebuilt by Mr. Cole. About 1870 Michael Ohnhaus, with and without partners, continued the works for a few years. Timothy S. Abbott then bought the building and changed its product from jugs and flower-pots to cheese-boxes. Mr. Ohnhaus with John Milz had worked a second pottery about 1859-1865.

Oscar A. Weed made wagons in 1843. In 1845 his partner was Joseph L. Pratt, who in 1848 opened a larger shop, and in 1860 sold it to Elliot D. Converse. Lucius A. Winchester came in 1844 as a blacksmith, and with Daniel C. Tripp established a foundry in 1850. William DeWolf joined the firm in 1852 and the next year plow-making began, and other things useful to

farmers were turned out. Plows were made until 1873. About 1860, the firm made stronger by the entry of John S. Partridge, wagon-making became the principal business of this shop, and so continued to be until 1888, before which year the firm had become Winchester, Partridge & Company. Mr. Winchester died in 1890 and Mr. Partridge in 1892. It was not found profitable to continue their work, though twenty years before they had shipped five thousand wagons yearly.

George Esterly, an inventive farmer of Heart Prairie, began at Whitewater in 1856 to make his reaper. The business and the reaper improved yearly, and in 1889 five thousand of his self-binding machines were made and sold. He had begun by contracting at Racine for making his castings and for doing the machine-wrought woodwork. Local shops at Elkhorn and other convenient points contracted to receive the parts "in the knock-down," to add the needful hand labor and the painting, and to deliver to buyers as directed. In another year all this work was done at Whitewater. Like the wagon-works, the reaper-shops drew mind, muscle, business, and wealth to Whitewater. In 1893 this industry was moved to Minneapolis, "to run a short and disappointing career." At the height of its prosperity it had employed from two hundred to five hundred persons.

About 1849 Delorma and Freeman L. Pratt built and carried on a distillery, on the way to the red mill in section 8. Salmon Hopkins Tuttle and James M. Schultz bought it in 1856, and two years later Mr. Schultz sold his interest to Albert W. Curtiss. In 1859 the building was burned and was rebuilt in 1862. This business was closed in 1864. The building afterward became Frederick Coburn's cheese factory, but was finally left tenantless.

From 1855 for about fifteen years Sheldon C. Hall, with oft-changing partnership, bought and packed pork and "rendered" lard. Their house was in Whitewater street, near the station.

Nicholas Klinger bought, about 1866, in Birge's addition, lots for a brewery. After his death, about 1906, men of Milwaukee bought the property and the business is continued by them as the Whitewater Brewing Company. It is noticeable that neither Mr. Cravath nor his continuators of the *Annals* mention either Klinger or the brewery. Yet he made himself famous at home and for a few miles about in such years as men called "dry," for he was full of resourcefulness in his contentions with the no-license sentiment of the village.

Daniel C. Tripp and John M. Crombie built a paper-mill in 1859 on the site of Doctor Tripp's saw-mill, near the village. In 1861 Thomas H. Gantley became one of the firm of Crombie & Gantley. John W. Denison and

Leonard A. Tanner paid thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars for it, in 1866. Mr. Denison sold his interest in 1884 to Mr. Crombie. Charles Allen and Benjamin M. Frees, as the Whitewater Paper Company, took the business, extended and improved it, in 1894 sold it to the Columbia Strawboard Company, and it soon afterward stopped work. In the earlier years this mill produced white print-paper of a fair quality.

Among temporary industries was stove-casting by Powers, Allen & Company in 1857, Peter H. Brady in 1859, and Winchester & DeWolf in 1865. The latter changed its product to mills for grinding corn in the ear. In 1858 Wright and Cash made one-horse cultivators and for several years found a ready sale for the work of thirty to forty men. In 1875 Augustus Y. Chamberlin built a furniture factory, which presently became a coffin factory. In 1880 the Esterly company returned it to furniture-making for a year and then merged it into the reaper works. Distilling and pork-packing made cooper shops active at times. Cheese-makers came and went, as at other cities.

Such enterprises as have been mentioned gave Whitewater, for a long generation of men, the aspect of a real manufacturing city. The workmen employed were numerous enough to form labor unions, and at times to affect the action of caucuses and conventions and the results of elections for the city and assembly district. Failure of the wagon works and removal of the reaper shops had something like the effect of a great disaster, one not readily reparable. The city has suffered some decrease of population, but so once did Des Moines and Kansas City. Whitewater creek, in both its branches, remains; and doubtless the world needs and in time will use all its water power. Much else remains—enough to make the city a good point for retail trade and for small shops, and a goodly place to visit for such as are so fortunate as to have any noticeable acquaintance there.

#### TAVERNS AND HOTELS.

In 1840 Freeman L. Pratt bought the Powers tavern and in 1842 gave it a two-story front and named it the Whitewater Hotel. In 1845 he sold it to Warner Earle, who is said to have passed it to Eli King. Septer Wintermute bought it of Gideon A. Mosher, about 1850, improved it, and named it Montour House. It was burned in 1865, and there an end to it.

In 1845 William C. and Frederick Cady Patterson became proprietors of the Whitewater Exchange tavern. At a later period it was "swapped" for the Badger State Hotel, once kept by Morris Ensign, which Giles Kinney

bought in 1862, improved it, and named it the Cortland House. Asaph Pratt bought the Exchange hotel in 1867 but did not long find it profitable to him. Luther Cadman built the American House and occupied it from 1853 to 1875. Joseph C. Bower built the Bower House and occupied it in 1880. Another landlord was John H. Fryer. It was also called Hotel Duquesne. The Hotel Walworth was built about 1900. One of the old hotels, near the station, is now the Hotel Whitewater. There were other short-term hotels, with but imperfectly remembered landlords.

#### BANKS AND BANKERS.

Alexander Graham and Augustus H. Scoville began business in 1855 as bankers and brokers. In August, 1857, they organized the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and issued currency notes of small denominations. Mr. Scoville was then president and John S. Partridge cashier. The calamity of 1857 did not overwhelm the bank, though the books were closed in 1858 or 1859. Mr. Cravath said that while the monetary panic variously affected business men of the village, none of them quite failed. Within the time between 1856 and 1861 Sheldon C. Hall and Eli C. Hall instituted the Bank of Whitewater. Their losses in the pork trade involved the bank and it was closed in April, 1865.

New Year's day, 1864, the First National Bank of Whitewater began business with Sanger Marsh as president and Charles Morris Blackman as cashier. Its capital was twenty-five thousand dollars, which was gradually raised to one hundred thousand dollars. In 1911 its officers were C. Morris Blackman, president (died May, 1912); Edwin F. Thayer, cashier; deposits, 1911, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Citizens State Bank was organized in 1894. Its present capital is fifty thousand dollars, deposits one million one hundred thousand dollars. Officers, 1911, George L. Marsh, president; Isaac U. Wheeler, cashier.

#### RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

In the summer of 1842 Elders Alva Burgess and Phipps W. Lake assembled resident Baptists in William Birge's barn for permanent organization. Elder A. B. Winchell was engaged for service on alternate Sundays. A church was built in 1850, and a second one was undertaken several years later, a fine-looking building of cut stone; but this was sold without having finished it. There is, no doubt, a record of pastoral services, not hidden, but in unknown custody.

Martin Lonigan with his family came in 1844 to section 23, about three miles from the village. At his house Rev. Thomas Morrissey came from Milwaukee in 1845 to say mass, and for a period not recorded he held like service each month at this and other dwellings. Rev. Fathers Kernan and Smith continued this mission work, as did Very Rev. Martin Kundig after them, and he also gave money for a church building fund. Nora Moore's baptism, December 28, 1853, by Rev. James Doyle, was the first at the new St. Patrick's church. John Tiernan supplied the short interval before Richard Dumphy came to the village in 1857 as first resident-priest. After him were Thaddeus Kirwan, 1869; Francis Xavier Etechmann for one month of that year; Hiram F. Fairbanks, 1870; James Fitzgibbon, 1881; Sylvester J. Dowling, part of 1897; Francis P. Reilly, 1897; Matthew E. Downs, 1903-1912. In 1866 a new church was built, with house, schoolhouse and other improvements costing in all about twelve thousand dollars.

Father Fitzgibbon had been Mr. Lincoln's personal friend, and from him received in 1861 the military chaplaincy at Harper's Ferry. In the later years of his long pastorate at Whitewater he was assisted in turn by Fathers E. P. Lorigan, Philip Klein, M. E. Downs, and S. J. Dowling. He was born in 1827 and died February 5, 1897. Father Downs is a native of Delavan.

Justus and Wealthy A. Carpenter, Deacon Prosper Cravath and wife Miriam (Kinney), their daughter-in-law Maria P. and daughter Sophronia Cravath, Harriet, James, Roxy and Zerah Hull, Zerah and Ada Kinney, Emily (Cravath) Salisbury, Laura (Cravath) Smith, and Jenny (McGee) Williams met July 3, 1840, at Deacon Cravath's house in Lima, led by Rev. Daniel Smith, to form the Presbyterian church of Whitewater. Most of these became residents at or near the village. For a few months they met at the larger houses of the members, and in June, 1841, housed themselves, for service, at the log schoolhouse, or, in pleasant weather, met under the old trees. In 1842 they met, alternately with the Baptists, on the upper floor of Mr. Weed's wagon shop. In this or in the next year the Congregationalists built a church at cost of four hundred dollars, on a lot with eight rods front, given by Doctor Tripp for one dollar. This society built again in 1850, and a third time in 1871. This church was burned February 9, 1880, by which event the society's loss was twenty-five thousand dollars. Rebuilding, on a more liberal scale than before, began at once. The list of pastors, with dates of service, is full, continuous and correct, thanks to the kindly helpfulness of one of its congregation: Daniel Smith, 1839; Seth Smalley, 1841; F. Henry Case, 1842; Martin P. Kinney, 1844; William Sidney Huggins, 1853; William A. Baldwin, 1854; Edward Goddard Miner, 1859; Theron Gaylord Colton, 1866; Benjamin



Drake Conklin, 1874; Edward P. Salmon, 1880; Theodore B. Willson, 1882; Frank T. Lee, 1884; Elihu C. Barnard, 1888; Bryant C. Preston, 1896; Frederick V. Stevens, 1900; Watson L. Lewis, 1906; Robert Hopkin, 1911. Mr. Colton was born in 1820 and died in 1896. Mr. Conklin was born in 1840 and died in 1908.

Rev. Richard F. Cadle came in 1842 to form an Episcopal parish. He held service in the useful log school house. (Rev. Washington Philo had been here in the previous year.) But it was not until 1852 that St. Luke's parish was permanently organized. Doctor Tripp had given a lot at Church and Center streets. His widow, Rosepha Ann (Comstock), was one of the early few and always faithful. In that year a chapel was built, and was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper. This building was burned February 17, 1869, and the corner stone of a new church, of gray stone, was laid in July. In 1880 Mrs. Flavia White gave a fine organ as a memorial to her son, Hon. Samuel Austin White. She had given a bell, worth five hundred dollars, to the chapel. The parish property is now valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. With occasional intermissions in the earlier years the service of this church has been supplied by L. R. Humphrey, 1851-62; Henry W. Spaulding, 1864-5; John McNamara, 1865-8; W. E. Walker, 1868; Charles J. Hendley, 1870; Erasmus B. Smith, 1872; Rufus D. Stearns, 1873; Andrew J. McGlone, 1883; Smith Delancey Townsend, 1884; Joseph Marshall Francis, 1887; John Howe Jenkins, 1889; Joseph Moran, Jr., 1890; Myron Alfred Johnson, 1896; Henry Benton Smith, 1900; Daniel Wellesley Wise, 1904; Rudolph Frederick Keicher, 1907-12. Mr. Francis was consecrated in 1899 as bishop of the diocese of Indiana. Mr. McNamara had been rector at Delavan, Elkhorn, Lake Geneva, and had served as chaplain of a volunteer regiment of 1861. Mr. Moran was killed by a railway accident in 1900.

Rev. Johann M. Hametter and Rev. Johann Meier supplied in 1856 the missions at Cold Spring and Whitewater of the Evangelical Association, here a German-speaking body whose creed and discipline ally it to Methodism. In 1865 the two missions joined in one and in 1869 built a church and parsonage in Janesville street. The minister list is: J. G. Mueller, 1857; C. A. Schnake, 1859; Wilhelm F. Schneider, 1861; Joseph Harlacher, 1863; J. G. Eslinger, 1865; Johann Meier, 1866; Johann M. Hametter and Tobias Rabus, 1868; Wilhelm Huelster, 1869; Carl Friedrich Zimmermann, 1870; John Dietrich, 1872; F. William Pfefferkorn, 1873; Carl Schneider, 1876; Leonard Strobel, 1879; Julius Kahl, 1881; F. Dite, 1884; J. A. Siewert, 1887; John Schneller, 1890; F. Illian, 1892; John E. Klein, 1895; August F. Haberman, 1897; Michael Uebele, 1898; Emanuel S. Zimmermann, 1901; George Reichert, 1906; Herman A. Franzke, 1909-12.



St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, of the unaltered Augsburg confession of 1580, was organized May 17, 1881. The society bought one of the old church buildings, beside which is a comfortable parsonage. Before organization Rev. Heinrich Ernst had ministered to the few families from 1865 to 1872, and Christian Johann Koerner to 1880. George Wildermuth came in 1881, Heinrich Bergmann, 1882; W. Huth, 1883; Henry Ohde, 1887-1912.

Norwegian Lutherans of Heart Prairie, Scuppernong, Sugar Creek and Whitewater have long been joined under one pastorate. A few of the pastors named were Germans who were also masters of the Norsk tongue. Johann Wilhelm Christian Dietrichson came in 1844 to Scuppernong in the north-west corner of Lagrange; Claus Lauritz Clausen, 1845; Adolph Carl Preuss, 1850; Hans Andreas Stub, about 1851; Mr. Preuss again in 1855; Nels Brandt, 1856; Olavus Frederick Duus, resident pastor, November, 1858, to June, 1859. The parish was organized formally December 8, 1858. Rev. Herman Amberg Preuss came in 1859, Heinrich P. Duborg in 1861. In Mr. Duborg's ten years pastorate the four congregations previously named were definitely grouped in one pastorate. Mr. Duborg's field of usefulness reached also to Elkhorn, and across into Kenosha county. He was at times assisted by Herman A. Preuss, Abraham Jacobson, Marcus Frederick R. Wiese, and William Koern, all of whom are named in the record at Whitewater. Carl Christian Aas came in 1871; Eskild Peter Jensen, 1876; Christian Matthias Hvistendal, 1880; Rev. Prof. Knudt Bjoergo, 1881; A. H. Dahl, 1881; Iver O. Schie, 1882; Ole Johnson Akre, 1901; Nels Cornelius A. Garness, 1907-12. These services are without noticeable interruption. The first church was built in 1868 in Cravath street near Wakeley street, and is now a hospital. Ole Bull, the once world-famous violinist, gave one hundred dollars to build this church. In 1907 the society bought the stone church at Main and Fourth streets, built by the Baptists.

In the summer of 1843 a Methodist Episcopal society was organized by Rev. Alpha Warren, of Johnstown. A class of five members was formed with Talma Hamilton as leader. Until 1848 this church was joined with that at Milton for pastoral service, and the service at Whitewater then became weekly. In 1849 the frame work of a church building was raised, but was not ready for dedication until February, 1852. It was enlarged and again dedicated in 1860. A third building was begun in 1872 and finished in 1878 at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. It is said to be one of the finest Methodist churches, excepting at Milwaukee, in the state. This church is at Centre and Prairie streets, in the neighborhood of the Catholic, Episcopal and other churches, the

public schools, and the normal school is but little farther away. The ground is high and gives some dignity to the outwardness of these buildings. The pastor-list is, as usual to this denomination, rather a long one: Alpha Warren, 1843 and again in 1846; L. Gallup and William Wood, 1844; Nelson S. Green and Joseph S. Hurlbut, 1845; Mr. Green in 1846; M. Bennett, 1847; L. Dickens, 1848; James Harrington, 1849; William B. Schroff, 1849; J. N. Scott, 1850; Joseph M. Walker, 1851; A. D. Hendrickson, 1856; George W. Robinson, 1859 (but this may be another clergyman's name); Alexander C. Huntley, 1860; William Harkness Sampson, 1861; Rossiter C. Parsons, 1862; Rufus H. Stinchfield, 1864; Eli W. Kirkham, 1865; A. C. Manwell, 1868; Charles N. Stowers, 1870; Oliver J. Cowles, 1873; A. A. Reed, 1874; George W. Wells, 1877; Henry Sewell, 1880; Henry Colman, 1883; Samuel Jolliffe, 1885; Andrew J. Benjamin, 1887; Walter D. Cole 1892; Walter A. Hall, 1895; Enoch Perry, 1897; George H. Trever, 1901; John J. Lugg, 1904; James Churm, 1907; John S. Lean, 1909; Charles F. Spray, 1911.

Universalists organized early in 1868, began building in the fall, and in the next year dedicated their church, its cost ten thousand dollars. Barton F. Rogers, Judson Fisher and Holmes Slade filled the pulpit for the next dozen years. Frederick C. Millar came about 1894.

#### EDUCATION.

No tax was levied to build the school house of 1840, but citizens gave logs and labor, each one in proportion to his good will and his power to give, and thus was enclosed sixteen by eighteen feet ground space. Though this house had served three or four infant religious societies as a meeting house, and the citizens for various secular purposes, it was found as early as 1844 that yet more room was needful wherein to seat the fast-coming and faster-growing youths and maidens before the awful majesty of the teacher. For the sum of two hundred and forty dollars Thomas Van Horn built the new house of brick, twenty-four by twenty-eight feet in ground dimensions, and thence enclosing two and one-third times the floor space of the log house. This was building for the present with a sharp outlook for time to come. But neither pre-calculator nor prophet could then forecast the village growth when ten years later the inscrutable but in this instance unerring judgment of railway builders should mark Whitewater as a suitable place at which to stop trains for wood and water and to load or unload passengers from the palace-like coach of the period which gracefully trailed at the rear of thirty or more freight cars which, too, were of the period.

There was new matter for public discussion in 1852. Another school house must be provided. Then the many-mindedness of many men was again evident and audible. Some men would provide for teaching only the three R's. Others would add one department for most-advanced pupils. A few others would join academic and collegiate courses of study to the common school course, and by borrowing money, if need be, would do this work greatly for Whitewater. George W. Chapman and James Ludington, of Milwaukee, had bought in 1850 of William Birge, about seventy acres and had laid out this land in streets and blocks as their addition, next westward of the Tripp plat. They offered to the academy partisans four lots in block 18, at the northeast corner of their addition. Subscriptions to the amount of eighteen hundred dollars were obtained, but further action was delayed for a year. In the end the district decided by vote to build at block 21, facing the westward extension of Centre street, and this is yet the site of the public school. The new house was ready for use at the beginning of 1855. It has been known as the Union school. A second house was built here in 1867, at a cost of four thousand dollars. The present house was built in 1883 at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars, and has since been improved.

An academic department at the normal school was for long so convenient for Whitewater pupils that a high school was not instituted until 1885. With city government in that year came a high school building and city superintendency of schools. These officers relieve the county superintendency of official duty at Whitewater. They have been: Dr. Edward L. Carey, 1885; Dr. Moses Furlong, 1886 and 1889; Theron B. Pray, 1888 and 1893; Charles H. Sylvester, 1891; Elmer W. Walker, 1894; Arthur A. Upham, 1896; Henry C. Buell, 1900; W. W. Martin, 1901; Charles H. Rittenberg, 1903-12. For the same period of time the principals of the high school have been: William J. Pollock, 1886; W. D. Gibson, 1888; Charles H. Sylvester, 1891; Elmer W. Walker, 1892; Harry A. Whipple, 1896; Henry C. Buell, 1899; W. W. Martin, 1901; Charles H. Rittenberg, 1903-12. It has now become customary to make the principal in fact city superintendent, with two more city schools in his charge.

In 1857 a brick school house was built next east of Grove cemetery at cost of sixteen hundred dollars. The present building dates from 1872, its cost about four thousand dollars. In 1894 the city bought the Esterly house and ground at the head of Centre street to serve as a west side school, though it is but a short distance from the principal school.

The annalists have preserved but few names of earlier teachers, and most of these so initialed as to have but half-preserved them. As teachers of select

school, J. B. Hunt in 1846, Ebenezer H. Wilcox in 1847, D. W. Carley in 1849. The last-named was used to tell his slow pupils that he would make them learn fractions if it should take him and them all summer. Perhaps he had taught at Galena, or at one of General Grant's old homes. At the log school Sheldon C. Powers, from Troy, was first teacher and Frederick Cady Patterson in 1842 at the brick school, followed by Dr. John Dunn, and in 1844 by Charles E. Curtice. At the school in Centre street "a regular system," as Mr. Cravath tells it—which probably meant the organization in four grades, then customary at villages—began with A. A. Lewis as principal in 1855, Rev. A. D. Hendrickson in 1858, H. L. Sherman in 1859, Dr. F. B. Brewer in 1861, Joseph A. Badger in 1863, Elias Dewey about 1869, George W. Reagle, 1879. All else is uncertain or now unknown. Before and after 1885 Luther L. Clark seems to have served several terms at the Union school and also at the east side school. The presence of the normal school has been of great advantage to local pupilage, and has had a wholesome influence in the community in forming a liberal sentiment as to the support of schools of high grade. Broad-minded and in other way capable men of the city, as, for instances, Thompson D. Weeks and Samuel A. White, have been of the board of normal school regents.

Henry J. Curtice issued the first number of the *Whitewater Gazette*, January 5, 1855. It was a weekly Republican newspaper, fairly edited and neatly printed, and compared favorably with village newspapers of the time in this state. Its editor was A. Valentine. Its last number was dated January 1, 1857, whence it seems that its publication day had receded from Friday to Wednesday. It was then the property of Dr. J. A. Leonard, with A. Emerson as editor. The office equipment was removed to Waukesha.

Hamilton L. and Lallemand H. Rann, who were brothers, came in their stead and with new, well-assorted materials. They published on Friday, March 25, 1857, the first number of the *Whitewater Register*. These young men were excellent news, book and job printers and were also capable editors. Whitewater had now one of the cleanest and best weekly papers in Wisconsin. This office supplied at least three soldiers of the Civil war: L. H. Rann, George W. Peck (long afterwards Governor of the state), and George H. Beckwith. L. H. Rann left the firm in 1868 and Horace Greeley Parsons became junior partner. Dr. E. G. Benjamin bought the office in 1870 and lightened the burden of editorship by buying half-printed sheets from an "auxiliary" publisher.

Edwin D. Coe became owner and editor in 1871. He printed it wholly at home, and the *Register* at once took its place near the head of the front



rank of weekly newspapers of the state; for it now had a quality of editorship that even the Rams could not have given it. No editor at Whitewater could at all times, in every column, please all Whitewater; for the growth of the city brought conflicting interests and jarring notions—differences not all at once to be removed or compromised. But however they who differed with or from Mr. Coe might judge him, there was but one opinion of the *Register* among his fellow editors throughout the state. It was the most desirable paper on their several exchange lists. From the mid-period of his editorship other duties at home, at Madison, and at Milwaukee, made division of editorial labors urgent. He then associated with him successively Howard S. Salisbury, Henry E. Roethe, Edward S. Hanson and Robert K. Coe, his son. At his death, in 1909, this son became proprietor and editor.

Pitt N. Cravath, the brilliant and wayward only son of the pioneer-annalist, published the first number of the *Puddingstick*, in June, 1879. To his mind local opinions on constantly arising matters for more or less public discussion suggested a large kettle of boiling, bubbling, sputtering, hasty-pudding, or, in the vulgate, mush. These needed only a little culinary attention, a judicious stirring to prevent burning at bottom, and the results would be palatable and nutritious. The name of the paper was indicated at its title-head by a home-cut engraving, as like an oar as a puddingstick. It was a cause of much rushing of wit to editorial heads elsewhere, and the name was soon changed to *Whitewater Chronicle*. At first it was politically independent, then leaned indulgently toward prohibition, and in 1884 became squarely Democratic. This change may have moved all the Cravath bones, until then long at rest at Lima and Whitewater, to sorrowful protest.

Russell & Smith bought the paper in 1885 and changed its name to *News*. Jesse N. Converse owned it in 1888. John C. Clinton in 1890 and Hall & Cowles in 1893. About this time it became the *Gazette*, and was edited by Rev. Frederick W. Millar and others. In 1895 its owners were Wilton & Lawton, in 1897 William R. Hotchkiss, in 1898 Hotchkiss & Bloodgood, in 1901 Frank R. Bloodgood, the present owner. Grant H. Lawton is a son of James H. Lawton, of Lagrange.

There is little need here to trace the beginnings and progress of literary and debating societies and other strivings for the higher culture, for these are common to all American communities. From the arrival of railway trains the village became accessible for the lights of the dramatic, lyric, and operatic stage, and for the once and long famous lecturers who carried scientific, aesthetic, sociological, educational, moral, and politico-moral ideas from Boston to the meridian 180° east or west of Greenwich—the line where west

becomes east and east is west. If these singers, actors, and lecturers could not or would not halt at Whitewater it could and would go to them at Chicago, Milwaukee, or Madison. In quadrennial campaigns of nation-saving by elections, men of Whitewater were persuaded or confused by the oratory of men to whom their own time decreed immortality—though this was not always confirmed by the next generation.

Ample provision of churches and capacious and well-arranged public halls made this often a convenient place for holding conventions of civic and religious bodies. Delavan and Lake Geneva have each some distinctive advantages, given by nature or created by its own enterprise; and so also has Whitewater, which for its business and intellectual life draws something sustaining from two adjoining counties.

#### LIBRARIES.

A library association existed something earlier than 1858. For a few years its efforts were directed to maintenance of yearly lecture courses. In 1861 it opened a library for public use, giving out books on Friday of each week. Robert McBeath was then librarian. It may be supposed that the normal school library so far served the wants of the village as to delay any considerable development of its own library. The establishment of the high school had been similarly affected from a similar cause.

Mrs. Flavia White, having bequeathed seventeen thousand dollars to establish a public library in memory of Samuel Austin White, her son, the White Memorial Library Association was incorporated, in perpetuity, in 1903. The trustees of this bequest, as named in her will, were Newton M. Littlejohn, Catherine L. White, Mrs. Jane L. (White) Sherrick, D. Seymour Cook, C. Morris Blackman, and Minor G. Halverson. Thane M. Blackman supplies his late father's place on this board. The city accepted the gift, provided the site, and sustains the library by liberal appropriations. A building of suitable design, worthy of the giver and of the city, was constructed at the sharp angle of Main and North streets—about one-fifth of a right angle. It is so placed as to leave in front a triangular lawn on which is a fine fountain, given by Julius C. Birge, the firstborn of Whitewater. The cost of building was sixteen thousand dollars. At present the library has nearly six thousand volumes, and from its beginning has been in charge of Miss Ella A. Hamilton. It is administered for the city by nine directors chosen by wards.



## MILITARY HISTORY.

A militia company, organizing in 1875 and naming itself the Custer Rifles, was not accepted and mustered into state service until July 7, 1877. It then became Company C of the First Regiment. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer, the General's widow, sent to the company, by Gen. Charles King, a fine photograph of her husband, with a suitable inscription. The Custer Rifles now forms Company C, First Battalion of the First Regiment of Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, Colonel George H. Joachim now commanding the regiment and Major John P. Joachim battalion commander. The officers of the company have been: Captains—John E. Bassett, 1877; J. Ashley Partridge, 1878; John J. Downey, 1879; John E. Bassett, 1880; Mannering M. DeWolf, 1881; Allan F. Caldwell, 1882; Charles J. Walton, 1885; John D. Hogan, 1886; Frank B. Goodhue, 1890; Leverette W. Persons, 1896; Frank B. Goodhue, 1900; Edward T. Weyher, 1902; Severt J. Olson, 1906; Jacob E. Kinzer, 1908; Hubert O. Hamilton, 1910; Philip E. Trautman, Jr., 1912.

First Lieutenants—Samuel Bowers, 1877; John J. Downey, 1878; J. Aloys Ammon, 1879; John D. Hogan, 1881; Joel W. Richmond, 1882; Charles J. Walton, 1884; Frank B. Goodhue, 1886; Judson J. Rogers, 1890; Ole J. Oleson, 1892; Edward T. Weyher, 1894; William Henry Hahn, 1896; Edward T. Weyher, 1898; Elmer A. Cutter, 1900; Olaf J. Johnson, 1902; Jacob E. Kinzer, 1906; Herbert O. Hamilton, 1908; Philip E. Trautman, Jr., 1910; Roland H. Lindbaum, 1912.

Second Lieutenants—Albert L. Arey, 1877; J. Aloys Ammon, 1878; John D. Hogan, 1879; Judson J. Rogers, 1881; Charles J. Walton, 1882; James G. Kestol, 1884; James R. Johnson, 1886; Ole J. Oleson, 1890; William Henry Hahn, 1892; Dennis H. Halloran, 1894; Charles E. Johnson, 1895; Edward T. Weyher, 1896; Charles Spracklin, 1898; Elmer A. Cutter, 1900; Henry J. Cadman, 1902; Philip E. Trautman, Jr., 1908; Roland H. Lindbaum, 1910; Otto J. Rennemo, 1912.

Regimental promotions from this company were: Charles J. Walton in 1884 to adjutant, Joel W. Richmond in 1885 to adjutant and in 1886 to quartermaster, Allan F. Caldwell in 1888 to lieutenant-colonel and 1891 to colonel, John D. Hogan in 1890 to major, Severt J. Olson in 1892 to adjutant, Joseph H. Tobin in 1894 to sergeant-major, Dr. John Dunn in 1905 to assistant surgeon, Rev. Joseph Moran in 1895 to chaplain. Colonel Caldwell was appointed assistant quartermaster-general in 1895.

Governor Rusk ordered this company to Milwaukee in 1886 for active service in preservation of the peace and dignity of the state against the rioters of that year, on the occasion commonly called the Bayview riot. The duty as-

signed was to guard railway property against lawless violence. The company's prompt response to call and its soldierly conduct on duty were creditable to itself and to the whole body of "baby militia" and "tin soldiers," as the rioters jeeringly named the state's armed forces.

In 1898 Captain Persons recruited his company to its full number for service in the war with Spain. The regiment, at the close of the war, was waiting at Jacksonville, Florida, for orders or for transportation to Cuba. (It may be mentioned here, since omitted at another page, that Peter Kauer, Jr., of Elkhorn, who had enlisted at Fort Sheridan for a term of service in Company A, Second United States Light Artillery, went with his guns to Cuba and was present for duty at the battle of El Caney. As far as known he was the only man of Walworth who stood in line of battle in that war.)

#### PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Messrs. Jarvis K. Pike, Asaph Pratt and Asad Williams, in 1842, chose an acre from Dr. Tripp's land on the east side and there laid out Grove cemetery. It was managed by the town supervisors until 1848, when an association was formed, two acres of land were added and all the ground was fenced. This now well-peopled territory is wholly surrounded by the city's growth. It was, therefore, necessary to choose a site which would admit expansion in at least one direction. The choice was well made, and in 1858 Hillside cemetery was laid out on the high ground east of Tripp lake and from two sides overlooking the water. The old ground is kept in order, and the new one is constantly improved.

The Whitewater Electric Light Company was formed in 1886, its works near the railway station. Its present officers are Edwin F. Thayer, president; Charles W. Partridge, vice-president and secretary; Oliver B. Williams, treasurer and manager.

Duane Starin gave the city, in 1888, about eight acres of land in his addition, for Prospect park. It is within a few rods of the county line, on high ground with fairly easy slopes to the streets. It is of irregular outline, but bounded by straight lines. Thus far it is a fine natural park, its wide open spaces shaded fairly by trees of second growth, but unimproved except with mowing machines and bush scythes. In this state it is both beautiful and useful,—an admirable place for out-of-door meetings and amusements—truly a city's breathing place, without trespass sign, policeman or other needless annoyance.

In the same year the city drilled a well at a lower corner of the park. At nearly a thousand feet depth was found water which rose a little away above

the surface, and is pumped into the stand-pipe at the highest point of the park. This work was done by C. E. Gray, of Milwaukee, who made a contract with the city to run twenty-five years, for constructing water works and a system of street mains, and whatever else was required for the city's water supply, and to operate the whole system. Mr. Gray received a half acre of ground and twenty-five thousand dollars. This contract expires in 1914, and a proposition to take the works into city ownership and control is about to be submitted to a vote of the citizens at a special election. The system now includes a well six hundred feet deep and two wells of more than two hundred feet depth and the entire present valuation is placed at eighty-eight thousand dollars.

A city hall was built in 1899 at the acute-angular meeting of Centre and Whitewater streets. It is of red pressed brick and is interiorly arranged for all the departments and uses of the city administration, their records, and the apparatus of the fire department. Its approach from the front is guarded by a siege gun,—a forty-pounder Parrot—its calibre a fraction more than four inches, and under its muzzle a little pyramid of eight-inch shot.

In 1904 the several Masonic bodies built a "temple" at Main and Fremont streets, about forty feet wide by seventy-five feet long and of proportionate height of red brick with stone trimmings. Its overhanging gabled pediment rests on an Ionic colonnade of stone, giving a convenient and slightly front porch. All without is classically plain and therefore tasteful.

A postoffice was established in April, 1840, and the village thus had weekly mails from Troy. David J. Powers was the first postmaster, and after him were Thomas K. LeBarron, Warner Earle, Eleazar Wakeley, Isaac U. Wheeler, 1849; George G. Williams, 1853; Lallemand H. Rann, about 1861; Edmund B. Gray, about 1867; Henry O. Montague, about 1869; Prosper Cravath, 1872; Henry McGraw, 1880; Edward F. Donnelly, 1887; Edwin D. Coe, 1891; John H. Fryer, 1895; Frank B. Goodhue, 1899, probably until 1915. Mr. Fryer remains in the office as first assistant. About 1892 this office was raised to the second-class, and it is at the head of five rural free delivery routes. It also has a city carrier system.

#### VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

Forty-two villagers signed a call, published in the *Register* of March 6, 1858, for a meeting at which to consider a plan for incorporating the village. At this meeting Warren Cole, William DeWolf, Edson Kellogg, Newton M. Littlejohn, Richard O'Connor, John S. Partridge and Augustus H. Scoville were directed to prepare a charter. The Legislature, then in session, passed

an act to incorporate the village under this charter. At an election, May 27th, Newton M. Littlejohn was chosen president; Charles E. Curtice, George Esterly, Samuel Field and Mr. Scoville, trustees; Lallemand H. Rann, clerk; Edward Barber, treasurer; Edward F. Tarr, marshal. (Mr. Tarr was also a federal deputy marshal for the district court of eastern Wisconsin, and as such took the census of 1860 for his assembly district.) City government began in 1885, but ward division, with a county board member for each, began in 1883. A slight, formal change in 1897 made Whitewater a statutory city of the fourth class.

#### VILLAGE MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARD.

Samuel Austin White-----1871, '73    John W. Denison-----1874-8, '81  
Thompson Dimock Weeks-----1872    William Le Roy Stewart. 1879-80, '82

Robert McBeath, William L. R. Stewart, Philip Trautman were ward members for 1883; McBeath, Stewart, Edwin T. Cass for 1884.

#### CITY MEMBERS OF COUNTY BOARD.

For First Ward—Sylvester Hanson, 1885-6; Martin K. Wood, 1887-8, '92-3; Minor G. Halverson, 1889; E. Benjamin Chamberlain, 1890; William B. Reider, 1891; Charles Chaffee, 1894; Truman Rollin Spooner, 1895; Henry R. Charles, 1896-1901, '03; Albert Hanson, 1902; John F. Henderson, 1904-12.

For Second Ward—William L. R. Stewart, 1885-1901; George B. Averill, 1902; J. Nelson Humphrey, 1903-4; Thomas E. Lean, 1905-8; Robert C. Bulkley, 1909; Newton R. Steele, 1910-12.

For Third Ward—Robert F. McCutcheon, 1885, '91, '93-5; Edward F. Donnelly, 1886-7; James Casserly, 1888-90; William Allen Knilans, 1892; Charles A. Alexander, 1896; Henry Lingemann, 1897; Stephen Henry Smith, 1898-1908; George W. Sperbeck, 1909-12.

#### PRESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGE.

Newton M. Littlejohn--1858-9, '82-3    William LeRoy Stewart-----1867  
Joseph L. Pratt-----1860, '69    George W. Esterly -----1868  
George G. Williams-----1861-2    John Stanley Partridge-----1872  
William DeWolf --1863-4, '60, '70-1    Thomas Bassett -----1873  
Jacob J. Starin-----1865    Sylvester Hanson -----1874-5, '78

Thomas A. Brann-----	1876-7	Simon Buel Edwards-----	1881
George Augustus Ray-----	1879	Alvin D. Coburn-----	1884
Fernando Cortez Kiser-----	1880		

## MAYORS OF THE CITY.

Samuel Bishop -----	1885	Henry J. Wilkinson-----	1899
Edward Engebretsen -----	1887, '89	Newton Moore Littlejohn-----	1901
George W. Steele-----	1891	James G. Kestol-----	1903, '05
Lyman M. Goodhue-----	1893	Paul H. Tratt-----	1906, '07
Zadock Pratt Beach-----	1895	David F. Zuill-----	Sept. 1907, '11
Frank W. Tratt -----	1897	Arthur A. Upham -----	1909

Mayors are elected for two-year terms. Mr. Kestol and his successor served each a part of two terms.

## VILLAGE CLERKS.

Lallemand H. Rann-----	1858-9	Matthew Allen -----	1870-1
James McBeath -----	1860	George W. Steele -----	1872
Joseph L. Pratt -----	1861	Henry Heady -----	1873, '79-81
Isaac U. Wheeler---1862-4, '66, '78		William H. J. Hewitt-----	1874-5
Ulysses B. Woodbury-----	1865	Ira Pearson -----	1876
James D. Robinson-----	1867	Winfield Scott Salisbury-----	1877
Fred E. Day-----	1868	James Casserly -----	1882-4
Charles D. Chaffee-----	1869		

## CITY CLERKS.

Charles J. Walton -----	1885, '89-90	Albert W. Martin -----	1892-4
James G. Kestol-----	1886	Frank H. Holmes-----	1895-1904
Howard S. Salisbury-----	1887-8	George W. Rankin-----	1905-6
Herbert E. Smith-----	1891	William J. McLane-----	1907-

## VILLAGE TREASURERS.

Edward Barber -----	1858-9	Lewis Cook -----	1864
(Not shown for 1860.)		Abraham Van Valkenburg-----	1865
Theodore Hempel -----	1861, '63	William L. R. Stewart-----	1866
John Wilson -----	1862	Elliott D. Converse-----	1867-8



Thompson D. Weeks-----1869	John Taylor Smith-----1879-81
Joseph Haubert -----1870-3	Isaac Underhill Wheeler-----1882
George S. Marsh-----1874-8	Edward Engebretsen -----1883-4

## CITY TREASURERS.

Edward Engebretsen -----1885	Ferdinand Kraeplin, Jr. -----1897-8
Fernando C. Kiser-----1886	Charles Addison Pratt-----1899-1900
John Bonnett -----1887-8	Ebenezer B. Finch-----1901
John D. Hogan -----1889-90	Milton B. Carey-----1902-4
Alphonso B. Esterly-----1891-3	Allan F. Caldwell -----1905-7
Makendre J. Rawson-----1894	Jacob Koelzer -----1908-11
B. F. Cook-----1895	August Krahn -----1912
Frank P. Hall -----1896	

The roll of village trustees is of little historic value, but in it are names that old citizens and those of middle-age recall with interest and pleasure. Among these are: Gilbert Anderson, Sylvester Barnes, Peter H. Brady, Byron Brown, George A. Caswell, Augustus Y. Chamberlain, Roswell Coburn, John M. Crombie, Albert W. Curtiss, Benjamin M. Frees, James Gleason, Thomas Goodhue, Gulik Halverson, Job Harrison, Jr., Joseph Haubert, Frederick A. Hurlbut, Edson Kellogg, Francis L. Kiser, Henry McGraw, Henry O. Montague, Ole Rosman, Leonard C. Smith, Ole Soby, John D. Sweetland, Daniel C. Tripp, Salmon H. Tuttle, Dr. Henry Warne, John Wilson.

The population of the village in 1860 was 2,831; in 1870, it was 3,280; in 1880 it was 3,621. Federal and state censuses for the city—In 1885: First ward, 1,335; second ward, 1,367; third ward, 1,456; total, 4,158. In 1890: First ward, 1,416; second and third wards, 2,943; total, 4,359. In 1895, not shown by wards, total, 3,799. In 1900: First ward, 997; second ward, 1,290; third ward, 1,118; total, 3,405. In 1905: First ward, 867; second ward, 1,300; third ward, 941; total, 3,108. In 1910: First ward, 912; second ward, 1,282; third ward, 1,030; total, 3,224.



## CHAPTER XL.

### MAKERS OF THE COUNTY.

It has been judged useful to add here a few biographical and genealogical notes, from such data as lie most readily at hand, of men and women who were in some sense among the makers of the county, and few of whom are now living. It is not attempted, generally, to measure their moral worth or mental stature, nor to catalogue all their capacities for public or private usefulness. Each short statement may be taken to mean that its subject had been in the days of his strength one who had some fair measure of men's esteem and confidence. In the few longer sketches it has been sought rather to fall short of truth than to exceed truth. As to families of like name, if no relationship each to each is shown, it will be understood that evidence of ancestry in common has not been found.

IRA C. ABBOTT, son of E. A. Abbott and Nancy Gregory, born at Burns, Steuben county, New York, December 14, 1824; lived at White Pigeon from 1835 to 1854; was postmaster at Burr Oak, 1855 to 1861. He served in Company G, First Michigan Infantry, as captain and was wounded at Bull Run. In the regiment as re-organized for three years service he rose step by step from captain of Company B to the colonelcy and nearly twenty years later was breveted brigadier-general. He came to Delavan in 1875 (employed by Allen & Wilber, grocers); to Elkhorn in 1880; and a few years later was given a clerkship in the pension bureau for the rest of his active life. He died at Washington, October 9, 1908, leaving wife Electa, one son, two daughters. He was a small, soldierly-looking man, of easy manners and modest in speech. His regiment was one of the three hundred named by Colonel Fox the "fighting regiments of the war."

ALFRED H. ABELL, son of Henry Abell, was born at Duaneburg, New York, May 17, 1824. He came to Bloomfield in 1848; served four terms as chairman of town board of supervisors. He was chosen assemblyman for 1877 over Addin Kaye. He died May 24, 1882. Marietta Carpenter, his wife, was born December 17, 1833; died November 30, 1882.

HENRY ADKINS, son of Henry Adkins and Elizabeth Huekstep, was born at Ramsgate, Kent, England, December 23, 1812; apprenticed to an apothecary.

cary; came to neighborhood of Utica, New York, in 1833; married Elizabeth Ann, daughter of William Adams, at New York Mills, July 22, 1836; came to Sugar Creek in 1841; next year bought government land in sections 11, 14, Lagrange; came to Elkhorn as register of deeds, 1855 to 1859; began compilation of abstract of titles to real estate; from the organization of the First National Bank of Elkhorn, in 1865, to his death, May 17, 1887, was its competent and trustworthy accountant and teller. His wife was born in Otsego county, September 10, 1813, and died at Elkhorn January 25, 1889. His sons, William E. and Henry Breckenridge, and son-in-law, Reuben Eastwood, were soldiers of Company K, Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry.

ALMA MONTGOMERY ALDRICH, son of William Aldrich and Hannah K. Montgomery, was born at Kirtland, Ohio, May 6, 1837. His father was born at Lisbon, Grafton county, his mother at Whitefield, Coos county, both places in New Hampshire. In 1847 the family came to section 35, Spring Prairie. The father served on town and county boards and as justice of the peace. The son was for eight terms a member of the county board, and in 1878 was assemblyman, elected over Andrew Knull, Jr. In 1865 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Lyman Hewitt, of Racine county. In 1899 he removed to Burlington, where he died November 1, 1902, leaving two children.

DWIGHT SIDNEY ALLEN, son of George Allen and Harriet A. Buell, was born at Lebanon, Madison county, New York, February 12, 1843; lived in Linn until a few years before his death, when he moved to Lake Geneva, where he died May 5, 1908. In 1862 he enlisted for three years service in Company C, Twenty-second Infantry, serving as corporal; September 4, 1867, he married Delia A. Sherman, at Eagle. He served his town as treasurer, justice, and from 1877 to 1890 as member of the county board, of which body he was eight times chairman. He was a member of the Assembly at its session of 1889, elected over Edward Decatur Page and Huron Irving Hawks. From 1888 to 1908, he was a member of the Soldier's Relief Committee. Mrs. Allen was born in 1846, and has seven children.

GEORGE ALLEN, grandson of Elisha Allen of Worcester county, Massachusetts (Princeton or Sturbridge), and son of Walter Allen and Harriet Holbrook, was born at Lebanon, Madison county, New York, July 23, 1820; married Harriet A. Buell January 12, 1842; came to Linn in 1852, settling on section 24 and adding later more than half of section 23—more than a square mile in all. He and his wife had been teachers; and a fairly educated landholder usually finds some fair place in the esteem of his townsmen. Mr. Allen was member of the county board seven times between 1854 and 1867, and chairman in 1866; member of Assembly in 1855; assessor more than

twenty years; and justice of the peace from 1866 to his death, February 26, 1899. Mrs. Allen, daughter of Ira Buell and Chloe Holcomb, was born at Plymouth, Chenango county, January 3, 1821, and died December 16, 1895.

GEORGE RUE ALLEN, son of Samuel Allen and Maria High, was born at Hartford, Washington county, New York, August 9, 1838; came to Bloomfield in 1841; married Mary, daughter of James Grier; was thirteen terms a member of the county board and six times its chairman; served in the Assembly in 1880, having defeated Cyril R. Aldrich, a rock-rooted Democrat of Spring Prairie. He died at Lake Geneva, January 1, 1901.

LUCIUS ALLEN, son of Dr. Daniel and wife Olive English, was born at Hamburg, New York, February 13, 1816; came in 1838 from Geauga county, Ohio, to section 31, East Troy (his parents to section 6, Spring Prairie); moved to latter town and served as town officer and as assemblyman in 1864, elected over William R. Berry; came about 1870 to Elkhorn as building contractor and furniture dealer; member of county board in 1877; died January 12, 1895. His first wife, Mary A., a sister of Adolphus Spoor, married May 27, 1837, died November 15, 1838, left a son Augustus Carlton, who was a soldier of the Eighth Illinois Infantry. July 10, 1842, he married Sarah Ann, daughter of Hosea Barnes, who died July 10, 1842, leaving two children. Her son, Fayette Lucius, died in service at Little Rock in 1865. Mr. Allen married Juliet Barnes, his sister-in-law, in August, 1848. She died March 11, 1878, leaving five children. September 4, 1890, he married Mrs. Hephzibah (Tomlinson), widow of Charles Babcock. Three of these marriages were at Auburn, Ohio, and the last at Elkhorn. Mr. Allen was a clear-headed man, and stood firmly by his political and moral convictions, which in his later life led him to Prohibitionism.

SAMUEL ALLEN, born at Gloucester, England, June 30, 1789, came with parents about 1800 to New York. From his majority till 1839 he was an innkeeper at various places in the state. In 1839 he made his claim to land in sections 20, 30, Bloomfield, and brought his family in 1841. In 1844 and at a few later elections he was chosen a justice of the peace, and a member of the county board in 1845. He built one of the first framed houses in the town. His wife, married in 1822, was Maria, daughter of Charles and Christine High, of Kingsbury, New York. He died at home, November 20, 1866. Mrs. Allen died in June, 1880. Their children were Charles, George R., William H., Samuel and Susannah.

WILLIAM CHENEY ALLEN, born at Hoosic, New York, February 2, 1814; married, October 7, 1840, Mary A. McConkey at Voorheesville—a town or hamlet now not easily to be found in New York geography. He came in

the same year, as a lawyer, to Delavan, and in June, 1843, became probate judge, holding that post till January, 1847. In 1850 he became county judge, and resigned in 1856, in which year he became president of the Walworth County Bank. He was member of Assembly in 1866 and 1867, having been chosen successively over Joseph F. Lyon and Julius A. Treat. He removed to Racine, where he died January 12, 1887. He was a brother-in-law of Hon. Alanson H. Barnes.

WILLIAM P. ALLEN, son of John and Mary Allen, was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1821. In 1842 he was a teacher at Portageville, Wyoming county, New York. He came to Sharon in 1845, and for fourteen years served that town as clerk and as assessor, and for twenty years, nearly continuously, as justice of the peace. In 1873 he became postmaster at the village, at which place he was a dealer in general goods. He was chosen over Samuel W. Voorhees as assemblyman for 1854. He died July 25, 1901. His wife was Sophronia L. Lyman.

ELISHA LEROY ANDRUS was son of Elisha Andrus and Sarah Wallace. His earlier American ancestors were John<sup>1</sup>, Stephen<sup>2</sup>, Elisha<sup>4</sup>,<sup>5</sup>,<sup>6</sup>. His mother was daughter of William Wallace and Eleanor Drake. He was born at Manchester, Connecticut, May 31, 1813; married, August 27, 1843, Clarissa (1823-1899), daughter of Sprowell Dean and Clarissa Scott; came in 1845 to Troy, where he died March 6, 1854. Their sons were Francis Leroy, Arthur Denison, Aaron Sprowell.

JAMES ARAM, son of Matthias Aram and Elizabeth Tompkins, was born at or near Utica, New York, August 9, 1813; came west in 1838 and to Delavan village in 1840, where he went into retail business. A few years later he became one of a firm of warehousemen and lumber dealers, composed of George Passage, himself, Leonard E. Downie, and Col. Jacob T. Foster. He was successively a stockholder in the Walworth County Bank, a director of the First National Bank of Delavan, and vice-president of the banking house of E. Latimer & Company. He was a member of the county board for thirteen terms, 1862 to 1875; and a trustee of the State School for the Deaf 1872-5. He served a few years as president of the village. January 6, 1836, he married Susan C., daughter of James Rood and Elizabeth Miller. She was born at Scipio, New York, August 16, 1814, died at Delavan December 14, 1906. Their three children had died, and at Mrs. Aram's death the bulk of their estate was applied, as they had wished, to the building and equipment of a free library at Delavan.

HARRISON ARMSTRONG was son of John Armstrong and Elizabeth Lytle, who came early to Geneva with him and their other children. He was born

in St. Lawrence county, in 1814; married Mary Scriptor; came in the later forties or early fifties to Spring Prairie as a blacksmith, and presently as a plow-maker, and for some years had a good local business. Later he lived at or near Elkhorn, and went about 1856 to Trempealeau county. At some time he made the overland way to California and came back with material for occasional home lectures. He was a ready rhymers, in various measures; but his preference was for the versification as well as the philosophy and satire of Pope. His wife, Mary Scriptor, who died several years before him, was a spiritualistic medium, and, as he said, a very superior woman. "Uncle Hat, the Plowmaker," was eccentric only in religio-philosophical beliefs or notions, loving or tolerating everything and everybody except creeds and clergymen; but was a better Christian than he knew, being one of the best and kindest of men. His brother James never married. His sister Maria was wife of Velorous Scriptor (Mary's brother), and Sophia was wife of Richard B. Flack.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, a brother of John, married Mary Gregg. At least ten of their eleven children came from St. Lawrence county to Geneva and Elkhorn. The order of their birth is not known with exactness. JAMES, a carpenter, married, first, his cousin Elizabeth Armstrong; second, Jane Cruickshank (whose brother Alexander was a building contractor of Elkhorn and of Chicago). JANE was wife of Thomas B. Gray. AGNES, wife of David Wells (not known here). ELIZABETH (twin with Agnes), wife of Elihu Gray. MARIA, wife of Martin Russell. HANNAH, second wife of John Dunlap. JULIA ANN, wife of Daniel Carr Gray. SAMUEL married Hannah Van Allen. JOHN A. married Elizabeth (daughter of Isaac) Gray. MARTHA, wife of James Adams Flack. LYDIA, wife of Henry J. Smith. [See Flack, Gray, and Lytle families.] John Armstrong, a soldier of the Revolution, father of John and Samuel, had a daughter, wife of Nathaniel Carswell, whose son, Nathaniel H. Carswell lived in Racine county, and thence came to Elkhorn in 1853.

ALANSON BROWN ARNOLD was born in Cayuga county, New York, December, 1812; married at Medina, New York, January 1, 1835, Dorothy Althina, daughter of Joseph Davis; came in 1865 to a farm in Linn; died August 3, 1885. Mrs. Arnold was born in 1815; died December 28, 1896. Their children were Joseph Davis, Henry Alanson, Francis Lamartine, Robert Bruce, Clifton Sumner.

FAYETTE P. ARNOLD, one of four sons of Luther and wife, Mary Prouty, was born near Hubbardton, Vermont, in 1826; attended an academy at Poultneyville; studied law; came to Sharon in 1850; was admitted to practice



in 1851; was member of the county board nine terms; chosen assemblyman, without opposition, for the session of 1862; died January 9, 1872. His wife, Jane Willis, was born in 1830. A son, Cassius F., was town treasurer in 1877-8.

SALMON G. ARNOLD (July 15, 1820-March 10, 1896), of Sharon, was son of Luther Arnold and Mary Prouty. He married in 1848 Ann Eliza, daughter of Chester Hotchkiss and Elizabeth Gillette. She was born May 11, 1826; died March 3, 1901.

VARNUM ARNOLD was son of Joseph and Susannah Arnold, who were natives of Rhode Island. It is not unlikely that both parents were of old and often honored families of the colony, for it is about evenly probable that the wife was born Varnum. Their son was born January 18, 1819, in Cayuga county, New York. After a short career as a teacher he married, at Auburn, January 22, 1845, Julia A., daughter of Dennison and Lucy Butts, and in the next year moved to section 32 of Richmond, where he bought a large farm. He served his town as one of its supervisors and also as assessor. He died September 20, 1901.

ANDREW W. ARWOOD, son of John and Christina Arvedson, was born at near Holden, Norway, August 25, 1841, and came with his parents to the town of Whitewater in 1846; enlisted August 21, 1861, in the Twenty-eighth Infantry and thirteen days later married Prudence, daughter of Samuel Loomer and Deborah Strong. He served three years as corporal, and came home to be one of the best of citizens. His farm at the Heart Prairie church was well managed and improved and the church well attended. He died at Whitewater (city) in January, 1909. Mrs. Arwood was born in Nova Scotia, September 7, 1836; died July 10, 1899.

HENRY H. AUSTIN, born July 28, 1832, at Mexico, Oswego county, New York; came to East Troy village in 1854 and went into retail business as clerk, in 1857 as partner, and later as wool and produce buyer. He married Helen M., daughter of Samuel and Dorothy Ann Fowler, September 11, 1860, and died at East Troy, March 18, 1900. His son Charles H., is now of Chicago; daughter Lucy F. is wife of Prof. Leonard Sewall Smith, of the State University and grandson of an early settler of East Troy; Mary Belle is wife of Rev. H. H. Jacobs.

MAURICE LLOYD AYERS was son of Jehiel Ayers and Clarissa Niles. His earlier American ancestors were John<sup>1</sup> (son of Thomas Eyer, of Wiltshire), Obadiah<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup>, Levi<sup>4</sup>, Edward<sup>5</sup>. Mr. Ayers was born in Delaware county, New York, December 4, 1819. He married, in 1845, Luthera Cook Aikin, daughter of Edward Aikin and Lucinda Stone, and came in the same year to a



farm near Honey Creek, where he died June 11, 1884. Mrs. Ayers was born in 1823 and died May 11, 1896. Their children were Althea Amelia (Mrs. S. Dwight Slade), Frank Jehiel, Edward Aikin, William Henry, Clara. Mr. Ayers was as much business man as farmer, and as he was strong and forceful he became one of the solid men of his town. He was a Democrat of an unchanging type, usually attended conventions of his party, and was often its willing candidate for certain defeat.

ALENDER O. BABCOCK was born at Homer, Cortland county, New York, in 1817; studied law; came to Whitewater in 1842 and formed a law partnership with Warner Earle and Frederick Cady Patterson, but passed in the next year to East Troy; served for several years as justice of the peace; served five terms on the county board of supervisors; was elected over Adam E. Ray as member of the Assembly for 1850; was elected as district attorney in 1862 over James D. Merrill. He married, April 12, 1855, Rosanna F., daughter of Stephen Field and Mary Jordan. He died July 3, 1874. He was a good lawyer and a useful citizen. He left no children, nor known relatives of his name. Mrs. Babcock was born May 20, 1825; died July 5, 1906.

STEPHEN SLY BABCOCK, son of Stephen and Elizabeth, was born at Jerusalem, Albany county, New York, June 16, 1824. In 1827 the family moved to Wayne county. About 1846, with his brothers, Caleb Sly and Willard Blanchard, he came to Darien, and all became men of character and substance. (Caleb S. Babcock died at Delavan, August 9, 1885, aged fifty-three. He married Sarah Emeline Brundige. Willard B. Babcock, born 1822, married Louise Burnett, died at Delavan, September 13, 1882.) In 1859 Stephen began business at Delavan as grocer and nurseryman. He had some years of more active experience as advance agent of a circus and menagerie—traveling in the Southern states and Cuba. He served as justice of the peace for Delavan in 1877-8, and at election of 1878 was chosen sheriff over Benjamin Bassler, with another election in 1882 over John P. Cutler. He was once a member of the county board, and several times president of the village. He died at Florence, Alabama, November 4, 1894. His wife, Eliza Jane, daughter of Nehemiah Barlow and Orinda Steele, was born at Rochester in 1829; married December 14, 1849; died at Vincennes, Indiana, July 10, 1906. Mr. Babcock was tall and strongly built, and in the line of duty feared neither man nor weapon. While he was sheriff he showed much skill in the detective work of his office. He was well-informed, sound-judging and companionable.

ENOCH BAILEY (Charles<sup>5</sup>, Stephen<sup>4</sup>, James<sup>3</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, James<sup>1</sup>, of Rowley) was son of Charles Bailey and Abigail, daughter of Daniel Safford and Hannah Hovey. He was born October 1, 1771; died April 8, 1866. His second wife, Susannah Bangs, was born March 4, 1784; died September 20, 1858.

Both were buried at East Delavan. His known children of first marriage were: 1. Charles Stewart (1811-1877); his wife named Laura C. (1820-1874). 2. Enoch Henry Martin (born 1820); married Amanda Bartlett. 3. Levi Parsons (1823-1874); married first, Phoebe S. Lippitt (1828-1853); second, Della Louisa Shumway. 4. Samuel Wills, born 1825, of whom little more is now remembered than that he went westward. The three older sons were men of substance and in business and official ways useful to their town.

CHARLES MINTON BAKER, son of James Baker (1779-1851) and Elizabeth Price (1780-1870), grandson of David Baker, of Morristown, New Jersey, was born at New York (city), October 18, 1804; the next year his parents went to Addison county, Vermont; he entered Middlebury College in 1822; studied law at Troy in Samuel G. Huntington's office; was named in a roll of attorneys at Troy in 1831, and also as commissioner of deeds; married, first, Martha W. Larrabee, of Shoreham, Vermont, September 6, 1830; settled on section 1, Linn, in 1838; district attorney 1839-40; married, second, Eliza Holt, July 1, 1841; served four years in Territorial Council, 1842-6; chairman of committee on organization of judiciary in first constitutional convention; in 1849 was head of the commission to revise statutes; early in March, 1856, appointed to vacancy in circuit judgeship, but refused nomination at the April election, and hence served but six or seven weeks, holding a term in Racine county for April. In the latter part of the Civil war he was draft commissioner for his congressional district. In April, 1871, he was chosen justice at Lake Geneva for one year. He died there, February 5, 1872. Mr. Simmons wrote of him: "As a man he was foremost in the promotion of every cause which tended to the real advantage and permanent benefit of his fellow citizens. As a lawyer his talents were of a high order but he was not ambitious to make them known. He was from his early youth a Christian, and was always recognized here as a strong and earnest one, a pillar in the church, the right hand of his pastor, and a chosen leader among his brethren." This testimony is useful since it may explain why Judge Baker did not ask his fellow citizens for high places among them, and why they did not offer many such tokens of their favor.

HENRY BARLOW, son of Nehemiah Barlow and Orinda Steele, was born November 23, 1815, at Ballston, New York; came from Perry, New York, in 1838, to sections 5, 6, Delavan; married July 3, 1841, Emeline, daughter of Daniel Edwin LaBar and Hannah Rees—perhaps the first marriage at Delavan; served a few years as supervisor; was an opposition candidate in 1872 for assemblyman, defeated by Carlos L. Douglass; died August 6, 1884. Mrs. Barlow was born in 1821, near Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania; died September 22, 1890.

JOHN WHITNEY BARLOW, youngest son of Nehemiah and Orinda, born in western New York, June 26, 1838; appointed from Wisconsin about 1857 as a cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point; second lieutenant, second artillery, May 6, 1861; nine days later first lieutenant; brevet captain May 27, 1862, for distinguished service at Hanover Court House; transferred to topographical engineers July 24, 1862; to engineers March 3, 1863; captain July 3, 1863; brevet major for service in Atlanta campaign; brevet lieutenant-colonel for conduct in battles before Nashville; major of engineers in 1869, and successively lieutenant-colonel and colonel; superintended Tennessee river improvement at Muscle Shoals; performed other engineer services, and in 1901 was retired as brigadier-general. Now living at New London, Connecticut.

NEHEMIAH BARLOW, son of John Barlow and Sarah Whitney, was born December 23, 1781, at Ridgefield, Connecticut; married at Windham, New York, in August, 1810, Orinda, daughter of Perez Steele and Hannah Simmons; came about 1839 from Perry, New York, to Delavan; died in Darien, in October, 1846. Mrs. Barlow was born at Tolland, Connecticut, April 4, 1792; died January 25, 1876. Their eleven children were: 1.—Hannah Simmons (1811-1907), wife of William Harrison Petit. 2.—John Whitney (1813-1838). 3.—Henry. 4.—Stephen Steele. 5.—Mary, wife of Stephen P. Fuller. 6.—Sarah Anne, wife of Dr. Henderson Hunt. 7.—Eliza Jane (1826-1906), wife of Stephen S. Babcock. 8.—William Augustus (1829-1908), married Antis Almira Mallory, daughter of Samuel Mallory and Jane rances Hart. 9.—Harriet, first wife of George Bulkley. 10.—Emily Wright (born 1834), wife of Henry Pettit. 11.—John Whitney (born 1838). Hannah S., William A., and Harriet lived at Elkhorn. Nearly all the others are found in the history of Delavan. Mrs. Orinda (Steele) Barlow's American ancestors were: George<sup>1</sup>, James<sup>2</sup>, Rev. Stephen<sup>4</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Perez<sup>6</sup>. Mr. Barlow's ancestors came early to New England.

SAMUEL W. BARLOW, whose grandparents are said to have come from England, was born in Niagara county, New York, January 28, 1802; married Almira, daughter of William Wright, was a carpenter, farmer, and Wesleyan preacher; came to town of Delavan about 1860; died March 24, 1889. His wife was born in 1807; died January 18, 1882. They had seven children, of whom Silas Van Ness Barlow, born January 9, 1835, married Antoinette, daughter of Stephen C. Goff and wife Matilda.

STEPHEN STEELE BARLOW, son of Nehemiah and Orinda, was born August 17, 1818; came to the village of Delavan and was admitted to practice in the territorial courts. He married October 4, 1843, Anna Maria, daughter

of James Parsons and Olive Beach. He was a member of the county board in 1851; elected assemblyman in the same year over Perry G. Harrington; moved to Dellona, Sauk county, about 1855; was chosen presidential elector at large in 1868; state senator 1868-9; elected attorney-general in 1869 and 1871; died at St. Paul, October 5, 1900.

JOHN BARR was son of Allen Barr, who died at Paisley in 1828. John was born in Renfrewshire in 1792. He married Barbara Black (born in 1789 at St. Andrews). He was bred a shawl-weaver, and on his father's death he came to New York (city). In 1833 he went to Taunton, Massachusetts, and to Fall River in 1840. In 1848 he came to a farm in Linn. He died in 1860 and his wife died in 1873. They had eight children. One of these, George W. Barr, was for several years chairman of the county board.

WILLIAM AYRES BARTLETT, son of Joshua Bartlett and Mrs. Martha (Martin) Phoenix, and half-brother of Henry and Samuel F. Phoenix, was born later than 1800. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Ichabod Brainard and Mary Cleveland, and sister of Cyrus Brainard. She was born about 1804 and died May 29, 1857. Mr. Bartlett was a member for Walworth of the territorial legislature of 1843-4. He seems to have moved from Delavan after 1857.

RICHARD BAXTER BATES, son of Joseph and Esther, was born at West Troy, New York, August 17, 1843; came before 1860 with his parents to Darien; married September 29, 1864, Clara A., daughter of Leander Dodge and Harriet Carter; lived at Delavan and later at Racine; was national bank examiner 1893-8; died at Milwaukee, May 18, 1910.

ADELAIDE COWLES BEARDSLEY, elder of two daughters of Bennett Beardsley and first wife, Mrs. Susannah (Johnson), widow of Jetur Gardiner, was born at Walton, Delaware county, New York, June 1, 1815; was baptized in childhood at the Episcopal church of Walton, and in due time truly confirmed, "for her faith never wavered nor were good works once forgotten or neglected." The sisters came to Elkhorn in 1843, where she called the children together for non-sectarian primary instruction in Christian doctrine and practice. She also taught in the earlier common school. Every bishop of her diocese, from Kemper to Webb, knew and esteemed her. "She was capable, clear-seeing, justly judging, resolute, and enduring; and she was always sunny, kind, sympathetic, helpful, modest, self-effacing, womanly—a somewhat remarkably endowed person." She died at Elkhorn, June 10, 1907. Her full-sister, Mary Martha, was wife of Col. Edward Elderkin.

NELSON BECKWITH (Reuben,<sup>5</sup> Asa,<sup>1</sup> Joseph,<sup>3</sup> Nathaniel<sup>2</sup> Matthew<sup>1</sup>), born in town of Western, Oneida county, New York; married Elinor W. Keyes

(a native of Nova Scotia) ; lived at East Troy some years each way from 1860; removed to Oceana county, Michigan, and died. His son Alanson married first, Caroline Waters, of East Troy, January 30, 1860; second, Miss Quackenbush; now lives in Oceana county. Seth Beckwith, not nearly related to any namesakes in the county, came to East Troy with wife Elizabeth in 1839, and in 1842 sold his land, in section 12, to Abel Sperry. He may have gone to Oniro.

WARREN BECKWITH, son of Silas Beckwith and Polly Green, and grandson of Silas Beckwith and Esther Fales, of Charlemont, Massachusetts, was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, August 13, 1827; came about 1849 to Geneva, section 3; was teacher, farmer, surveyor, civil engineer and town and village magistrate. He married, first, Hannah Vincent; second, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Prouty; and died at Lake Geneva, August 30, 1904. A brother, Luther (wife Betsey Clute), lived for some years in the county, and moved to Mauston. There is no reason to doubt the descent of these men from Matthew, of Hartford, New London, and Lyme, though names in four generations are wanting.

NATHANIEL BELL, son of James Bell and Isabel Harkness, was born at Truxton, New York, February 22, 1800; married, before 1830, Sarah Leonard, daughter of John Cook and Dorcas Case. She was born in 1810 and died January 31, 1847. Major Bell came to section 25, Lafayette; in 1839 was chairman of the first board of county commissioners, and was five times a member of the county board of supervisors. He was the last territorial sheriff, 1845-8. It is not known whence he derived his military title, but he may have been a drum-major, if not a major of New York militia. He, with Riley Harrington and Lot Mayo, with or without General Walling, usually made martial music on patriotic or Democratic occasions. John Bell, his brother, was assemblyman in 1853. His sister, Mary Ann, was wife of Dr. Jesse C. Mills.

WILLIAM BERRY was born at Salem, Massachusetts, December 20, 1780; married April 3, 1798, Nancy Mellen, of Pelham; moved to Madison county, New York, and thence to Cortland county, where he held for a term a nominal judgeship of the court of common pleas. (From 1823 to 1847 each county of New York having forty thousand inhabitants had such a court, composed of a first judge, who was presumably competent, and four associate judges, in common speech called "side judges." The first judge and at least two of the associates made a quorum; but the latter usually had no voice in the court's rulings and decisions. Some amusing incidents are told of these court ornaments.) In 1843 Judge Berry came to Honey Creek, and in 1846 was men-



ber of the first constitutional convention,—the oldest member of that body. Because of his delayed attendance he missed assignment to a committee. He died late in 1848. Mellen Berry, his son, died July 5, 1859. He had also a daughter, Sally Ann.

SETH M. BILLINGS was born at Rutland, Vermont, in 1814; married Lena Markle February 16, 1855; came to Whitewater in 1839; chosen sheriff in 1860; enrolled the men of the county liable to military service, in 1863; died at Whitewater, January 18, 1880. A daughter, Mary E., was wife of Charles Morris Blackman; a son, Henry M., married Emma Pamela, daughter of Colonel Elderkin. Sheriff Billings, though not above medium height and build, was resolute in performance of official duty. He was an upright and intelligent citizen.

WILLIAM BIRGE was eldest of thirteen children. If one of these was George Richmond Birge, son of Elijah Birge and Mary Richmond, who also was an early resident at Whitewater, their ancestors were Richard<sup>1</sup> (of Dorchester in 1630) and wife Elizabeth Gaylord, Daniel<sup>2</sup>, Jonathan<sup>3</sup>, Hosea<sup>4</sup>. William was born at Hartford, Connecticut, November 18, 1813; came to Jackson, Michigan, from Ithaca, New York, in 1834; with brothers Henry and Leander to Milwaukee and thence to Cold Spring and Whitewater in 1837. Henry's stay was short, but William and Leander stayed to build a city. William married January 9, 1839, Mary Alvina Nobles, whose father was in business at Milwaukee. Their son, Julius C., was born November 18, 1839, the first native of Whitewater. Mr. Birge's business activity at Whitewater was an important part of the history of that rising village. He died May 22, 1860. Mrs. Birge was born in 1808 and died March 9, 1892.

MATTHEW P. BISHOP, son of Ira Bishop and Sarah Patrick, born at West Windsor, Vermont, August 15, 1822; came by way of western New York to Eagle in 1845; married, first, Roxana Alvord November 14, 1848; bought a farm in Lagrange in 1865; his wife died in the same year; married second, his sister-in-law, Mary E. Alvord, in 1873; he died at home, January 1, 1883. He was six times a member of the county board—twice its chairman, and in other ways useful in his town. A son, Charles A. Bishop, became a supreme court judge in Iowa.

CHARLES MORRIS BLACKMAN, son of Alva Blackman and Almira Briggs, was born at Bridgewater, Oneida county, New York, October 10, 1833; came to Stoughton in 1847 and in 1856 engaged in business. In 1863 he came to Whitewater as cashier of the First National Bank, of which he was from 1873 until his death, April 19, 1912, president. He was also a trustee of the White Memorial Library bequest. He married August 13, 1860, Mary E., daughter of Seth M. Billings and Lena Markle.



DR. ORRIN WILLARD BLANCHARD, a son of Deacon Willard Blanchard and Sarah Platt, was born at Clarendon, Rutland county, Vermont, October 22, 1808, and was academically educated at Auburn, New York. He studied medicine, attended lectures at Castleton, Vermont, and about 1828 was admitted to practice. (But this date may be suspected of error.) He came to Racine in 1842 and to Delavan in 1847. From 1851 to 1854 he was assistant-surgeon of the regular army at a post in New Mexico, and then returned to Delavan. He served as surgeon of the Fortieth Infantry in 1864, and as surgeon of the Forty-ninth in 1865—both regiments of Wisconsin. He reached and held a high place in his profession. His death was March 25, 1879. His wife, Nancy Foster, was born January, 1811; was married at Arcadia, New York, March 27, 1831; died at Delavan, January 9, 1910, within a very few days of her ninety-ninth full year. Of their three sons, Charles Carroll studied and practiced in his father's profession. He had served a half year as private of Company D, Twenty-second Infantry, and under his father as hospital steward of Fortieth and Forty-ninth Infantry. Two other sons of Deacon Willard and Sarah were also physicians. Dr. Caleb Sly Blanchard was born at Victory, Cayuga county, New York, May 8, 1818. He practiced for many years at East Troy. He was a member of the Assembly of 1880, having been elected over John Matheson (then a Democrat) and Daniel Kinney Sanford, Greenbaker. Dr. Pliny Willard Blanchard passed over the state line to Rockford, or in that vicinity. There was some maternal cousinship of the Drs. Blanchard with Stephen S. Babcock and his brothers, as indicated by names.

JOSEPH BOWKER, son of Silas, was born at Locke, Cayuga county, New York, October 9, 1797; married Eliza Maynard, October 19, 1817; came to Geneva in 1844 and soon after to Delavan, where he went into retail business. He was a member of the first constitutional convention. He died at Delavan, March 26, 1856. He left a son, Silas W. Bowker, who was for some years in retail trade as member of the firm of Bowker & Staley.

JOHN WILLIAM BOYD, son of John Logan Boyd and Electa Bacon, was born at Solon, New York, September 15, 1811; was academically educated; married Elizabeth Lee, who died within a year; married November 10, 1842, Wealthy A., daughter of Gen. Samuel G. Hathaway, at Solon; came in 1844 to Linn and bought a large farm; was one of Governor Dodge's major-generals; in first constitutional convention was of the committee on state executive; in 1848 was first state senator for Walworth, and served again, 1858-9, having been elected over Perry G. Harrington; married third wife, September 9, 1858, Mrs. Persis Annette, widow of Abram Mudge, daughter of Ira Buell

(second wife had died June 14, 1855); in 1874 was chairman of the county board of supervisors; between 1860 and 1876 served the Madison Mutual Insurance Company as director and part of that time as president; died January 28, 1892. Mrs. Persis A. Boyd died June 27, 1906. General Boyd left six daughters. He had at times hoped to be his party's nominee for representative in Congress, but the other counties of the district willed it otherwise.

HENRY BRADLEY (Daniel Edwin<sup>5</sup>, Ezekiel<sup>4</sup>, James<sup>3</sup>, Daniel<sup>2</sup>, Francis Jr.<sup>1</sup>) was son of Daniel E. Bradley and Betsey Sturges, born at Sidney, Delaware county, New York, in the valley of Ooleout creek, an affluent of the Susquehanna, December 26, 1823; came with parents in 1837 to section 7 Geneva (near Elkhorn), married, April 17, 1847, Nancy Jane Mallory (Samuel<sup>6</sup>, David<sup>5</sup> <sup>4</sup>, Benjamin<sup>3</sup>, Joseph<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), whose mother was Jane Frances Hart. He went overland to California with his wife in 1852, and alone in 1859. In 1861 he succeeded Lot Mayo as postmaster at Elkhorn, retiring in 1886, and returning in 1890 for four more years. He was for many years a village officer, and member of the school board,—always for the good of the village and its schools. He died at home August 17, 1909. He was not a money maker, but he owned a substantial house, with valuable lot, and a three-story brick store in Walworth street. He loved justice and square dealing, and had courage to speak truth though it might lay himself in the wrong. He was an early and serviceable friend of the free library, to which he contributed fifty volumes.

WILLIAM WALLACE BRADLEY, son of Dr. Enos Bradley and Ada Hoyt, of Groton, New York, was born May 20, 1826; came about 1846 from Darien, New York, to Kenosha and thence in 1848 to Delavan, where he was the first dealer in men's ready-made clothing. His business expanded and he became one of the best known drygoods dealers of the county. He drew trade from afar, and he left his name to the knitting works now owned mostly by his heirs. He married July 23, 1850, Cynthia, daughter of Peter Millspaugh Keeler and Prudence Sturtevant. She died December 31, 1853. He married April 21, 1855, Esther, daughter of Elisha Larnard and Nancy T. Wilson. He left two daughters: Alice (Mrs. William H. Tyrrell) and Eva (Mrs. John J. Phoenix).

ABEL BRIGHAM, son of Joel<sup>6</sup> Brigham and Elizabeth Brown, had earlier ancestors, Thomas<sup>1</sup> and Mercy (Hurd) of Watertown in 1635, John<sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>4</sup>, Joel<sup>5</sup>. Abel was born at Sudbury, Massachusetts, January 11, 1814; died at Troy, February 14, 1884. His wife, Emeline, daughter of George and Susan Hibbard, was born at North Hadley, August 23, 1824; died at Troy June 2, 1902. Their children were: Maria, Truman Elbridge (married Har-

riet Newell Hibbard), Emma Salina (Mrs. James Hooper), Emerson Abel (married Rose Meacham), Susan Emeline (Mrs. Emery T. Atkins), Clara Levina (Mrs. Charles Finch), Allen C., Frank M.

Rev. George F. Brigham, of Sharon, is also a descendant of Thomas and Mercy, in a differing line.

MARTIN H. BRIGHAM, son of Jabez and Elizabeth, earlier ancestors unknown, was born at Perry, New York, August 29, 1821; came to East Delavan in 1842; married Elizabeth Richardson, May 7, 1847; died October 25, 1894.

JOHN BRUCE was born in 1788; came from western New York in 1837 to section 22, Darien, and also bought land in section 27, where he built a house which was temporarily an inn and also a postoffice. He built a grain-house at the station in 1858, and also added a few lots to the village plat as it was laid out in 1856. This addition lies between Beloit street and the railway, and at the west end of the village. His first wife was Fear H. (1776-1832); second wife was named Cornelia (1822-1870). He died April 17, 1870, having outlived his wife by five weeks. His son James R. Bruce built the first hotel in 1843 and died July 23, 1845, aged thirty-one years. His sister Lydia was wife of Cyrus Lippitt, and his sister Susan was Mrs. William Phoenix.

FRANCIS A. BUCKBEE (Jesse<sup>4</sup>, Russell<sup>3</sup>, Elijah<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) was son of Jesse Buckbee and Mary, daughter of John Secor. He was born in the town of Chili, Monroe county, New York, June 18, 1828; went in 1845 to Rockford. After some experience as farmer, retailer and produce-buyer he came in 1863 to a farm in Lyons. He married, February 18, 1863, Abbie Jane, daughter of Salmon Hubbard and Abbie Jane Sears, and adopted daughter of Dr. Alexander S. Palmer. He was member of Assembly in 1867, elected over Charles Wales, and in 1874, elected over Ethan B. Farnum. He served several terms as justice of the peace at Lake Geneva. He died May 24, 1907. Mr. Buckbee was a fine looking man of very pleasing address and intelligent conversation, and a nearly perfect Masonic workman in lodge and chapter.

JOSEPH SIDNEY BUELL was eldest child of Ira Buell and Chloe Holcomb. His father's ancestors were William<sup>1</sup>, Samuel<sup>2 3</sup>, Joseph<sup>1</sup>, Thomas<sup>5</sup>. Ira's other children were Harriet A. (Mrs. George Allen), Persis A. (Mrs. John W. Boyd), Wallace J., William Ira, Henry C., Charles Edwin. J. Sidney Buell was born at Plymouth, New York, March 7, 1819; married Mary L., daughter of Rufus Maynard and Chloe Wheat, September 7, 1847; she died April 24, 1855; he married June 13, 1856, Marie Antoinette, daughter of Abner Holcomb and Susan Hubbard. His father and all or most of the fam-

ily came in 1849 to Linn, where they bought an almost lordly domain on and near Bloom Prairie. He died at Lake Geneva in December, 1895. Of his children, Ira M. has gained some distinction as a geologist. J. Sidney Buell was a capable farmer, an intelligent and excellent citizen, and was one of a notable group of men who were faithful working members of the County Agricultural Society.

ALEXANDER FRANCIS BUNKER was a son of Francis and Eunice, and grandson of Shubael and Lydia. Francis was born at Nantucket, July 30, 1758, and Eunice was born January 19, 1759. They were married in Dutchess county, New York, April 22, 1779. Their children were Susannah, Elizabeth, Mary, Robert, Alexander F., Shubael, Gorham. The last three, with Simeon, son of Robert, came early to the Troys. Alexander F. Bunker was born in Columbia county, October 28, 1793; married Sarah Meade, December 22, 1814; died at his home in Troy, April 10, 1872. Sarah was born in 1791; died March 25, 1871. Their children were Samantha, Nathaniel M., Mary, Richard M. (married Jane Chapman), Phoebe S. (Mrs. Charles D. Baldwin), Hannah (Mrs. George Worth) Louise M. (Mrs. Charles B. Ackley), Ann E. (Mrs. John G. Watrous), Sarah Y. and Helen M. (in succession Mrs. Collamore Severance).

GORHAM BUNKER, son of Francis and Eunice, was born in Columbia county, New York, April 4, 1798, and died September 20, 1874. He was a farmer and a blacksmith. Rachel, his wife, was a daughter of Mrs. Cynthia Russell. She was born June 13, 1800, and died November 28, 1869, at East Troy. Their children were, as far as here known, George, Henry, William, Clarissa.

NATHANIEL MEADE BUNKER, son of Alexander Francis and Sarah Meade, was born at Milan, Dutchess county, New York, August 31, 1817; married, first, Phoebe E. Prescott in 1840; she died in 1853; in 1854 he married Phoebe Stratton Coffin and came the next year to section 10 of Troy. In 1871 he was defeated by Judge White at the election for member of Assembly, and in 1875 he defeated Henry Orb Montague for the same post of honor. In that year he went into warehouse business at Troy Center with Capt. Lindsey J. Smith as partner. He died March 25, 1889. His children were Nathaniel, Nettie, Sarah (Mrs. Charles B. Babcock), Carrie, Ward Smith, and George Worth. Mrs. Bunker is yet living at Troy Centre.

SHUBAEL BUNKER, son of Francis and Eunice, was born in Columbia county, January 14, 1806; married Edith Russell, his sister-in-law; died September 17, 1858. Their children were Charles, John Russell, Hiram Shubael, Cynthia (Mrs. H. C. Mincer), Eliza M. (Mrs. William Alexander).

SOLOMON CHAMPLIN BURDICK (1812-1891) and wife Martha M. Crandall (born 1812), came in 1845 to section 10, Lyons; then to section 29, Linn. He died at Lake Geneva. He was son of Peleg C. and Olive Burdick, who also came to the county. One of his sons, Charles Herbert (1820-1903), was a soldier, editor and poet, whose second wife was Almina Maria, daughter of Kiah Bailey and Emily Ward. A grandson, Hugh Abram Burdick, was district-attorney.

WILLIAM BURGIT, son of Jacob Burgit and Mary Gardner, was born at Richford, Tioga county, New York, December 6, 1818. He came with his parents in 1837 to sections 29, 30, East Troy. The claim included a good water power, near the village site. His father, a prosperous and respected citizen, was born in 1796; died March 21, 1870. His mother was born in 1790; died June 4, 1858. William Burgit married Maria Jane, daughter of James Burleigh and Dorcas V. Carr, January 14, 1862. Their child, Edith F., is wife of Hubert Stephen Bovee. Mr. Burgit died September 23, 1892. Mrs. Burgit was born September 17, 1833; died January 21, 1911. Mr. Burgit served eleven terms as member of the county board. In 1860 he contested with Judge Spooner the nomination for assemblyman and, losing, ran independently, only to lose again. In 1870 he was elected to the Assembly over James D. Merrill and in 1874 over Perry G. Harrington.

ZENAS BAKER BURK, grandson of William and son of David Burk and Mary, daughter of Andrew Springer and Desire Baker, was born at Moscow, Maine, December 9, 1814; came in 1842 to section 10 of Lyons; married, June 23, 1844, Mary W., daughter of Amos Cahoon and Mary Williams, of North Geneva. He had two sons and three daughters. Of the latter Flora M. (Mrs. Charles D. Winsor) lives at Lyons. Mr. Burk was town clerk twenty-two years, on county board six years, justice of the peace thirty-five years. He was also a trustee of the Methodist church. In all his life his fellow citizens had but to think and act on the right side to find Squire Burk already with them.

DAVID WARD CAREY, son of Amos E. Carey, a soldier of 1812-15, was born in Columbia county, New York, November 26, 1808. He married Jane E. Rann, and in 1844 came to Bloomfield. He was for some years in business at the Junction, and once had for his partner William Youlen, a bright young man whose record-book, as town clerk in 1850, was kept admirably. Mr. Carey's abilities were practical rather than showy and were useful to himself and his community. Of his six children, Julian Marcellus was a soldier in active service, and has since served his town in various ways. The father died December 1, 1880. Mrs. Carey was born at New York, May 17, 1817, and died March 12, 1855.



NATHANIEL HENRY CARSWELL, son of Nathaniel and a daughter of John Armstrong, of Revolutionary service, was born at Hebron, New York, November, 1815; married Harriet Louisa, daughter of Joseph Gillis Taylor and Jane Todd, January 7, 1841; came to Yorkville, Racine county, in 1843; to Spring Prairie in 1853 and in same year to Elkhorn, where he owned a blacksmith shop. Mrs. Carswell died March 24, 1868. At her funeral "The Sweet By and By," then but newly composed, was sung publicly for the first time. Mr. Carswell was a close friend of Prof. Webster, and, having been himself a singer, he as well as Mr. Pip might have been called the "Harmonious Blacksmith." He died November 11, 1874. Of three sons, one is living: Orland, Nathaniel and Charles.

ORANGE<sup>5</sup> CARTER (Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3 2</sup>, Rev. Thomas<sup>1</sup>) was son of Lieut. Ebenezer Carter and Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Buell. He was born December 21, 1774, probably at Warren, Connecticut. He married in 1797 Elizabeth Rumsey, at St. Albans, Vermont. She was born at Danbury, Connecticut, July 20, 1777; died at Darien, January 11, 1847. He came from Darien, New York, to Darien, Wisconsin, where he died September 9, 1855. Ten of his eleven children, or most of these, came early, already or soon thereafter so intermarried with several pioneer families of Darien as to make the Carter family record of unusual genealogical interest. These children, born between 1798 and 1818, were: 1. Ann (Mrs. John Williams, Jr.); 2. Orra (Mrs. Price Matteson); 3. Daniel married Maria Matteson; 4. Sabra (Mrs. Zebulon T. Lee); 5. Harriet (Mrs. Leander Dodge); Ackley married Melissa Hough; 7. Lucy (Mrs. Asa Foster); 8. William Thurston married Adeline M. Seaver; 9. Orange Walker married twice; 10. Betsey Irena (Mrs. John L. Ward). It is not known that Daniel Carter came westward.

ACKLEY CARTER was born April 16, 1808. (His grandmother's second husband, Maj. Benjamin Ackley, of Castleton, Vermont, was his namesake.) He married Melissa Hough; a son, Edwin Buck Carter, married Sarah Maria, daughter of Jonathan Hastings and Almira Slocum. Ackley Carter died April 3, 1893.

ORANGE WALKER CARTER, born September 10, 1815, at Darien, New York, and came to this county in 1838. (His father and William T. Carter, his brother, bought government land in section 21.) His first wife, Elvira (1815-1880) was daughter of Samuel Matteson, Jr., and Electa Mead. His second wife, Harriet (1827-1899), was daughter of James G. Tiffany and Martha, daughter of Samuel Matteson, Sr., and was widow of Manuel Taft. James, son of Orange W. and Elvira, married Nellie, daughter of William Hollister and Sarah M. Van Aernam. Lewis, another son, married Bettie C., daughter of David Williams and Adelia Phelps.



CHRISTOPHER PAGE FARLEY CHAFIN, son of Samuel and Elizabeth, was born at Weston, Vermont, April 9, 1819; came with his mother and brothers Samuel and Wilder C. Chafin to East Troy in 1837; married Parthenia, daughter of Gaylord Graves, September 26, 1849. (His brother, Wilder C., had married Amelia Graves, January 29, 1845.) Mrs. Chafin was born at Fowler, St. Lawrence county, New York, September 23, 1826; died at Sugar Creek May 29, 1908. Mr. Chafin died at East Troy August 25, 1893.

WILLIAM DENSMORE CHAPIN (John<sup>3</sup>, Jacob<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>), son of John Chapin and Clarissa Patterson, was born at Heath, Massachusetts, April 28, 1814. He came to Bloomfield in 1837, and the next year he with his parents and his brother, Jonathan Patterson Chapin, bought land in sections 5, 6, 22, of that town. His father was born March, 1790, and died December 29, 1865; his mother was born in 1794 and died April 23, 1873. He married September 29, 1847, Loretta, daughter of David Walker Hyde and Dorothy Church. She was born in Bennington county, in 1824; came with her parents to Linn in 1846; died August 26, 1894. Mr. Chapin served eight times on the county board and in 1856 as assemblyman, having been elected over Dr. Ezra A. Mulford. He died April 20, 1904. His second wife, Lucina Hotchkiss, died November 18, 1905.

SILAS BARNUM CHATFIELD, son of Levi Chatfield, Jr., was a cousin of that Levi Starr Chatfield who, for a term of office between 1845 and 1851 was state treasurer of New York, and for whom a Minnesota county was named. Silas was born in Connecticut, October 21, 1822; lived as a boy in Chenango and Madison counties; came to Troy from Ohio in 1846; married Mary E. Holcomb, December 22, 1849. She died December 31, 1854, leaving two children. In 1857 he married Catharine L. G., daughter of Jacob Kling and Dorothy Gasper. There were seven children of this marriage. He died February 8, 1908. Mrs. Chatfield was for nearly thirty years a contributor of "items" to the newspaper at Elkhorn, relating to the families within the Adams post office delivery.

AUGUSTUS JACKMAN CHENEY, son of Moody Cheney and Susan Burbank, daughter of Paul Jackman, was born at Byfield, Massachusetts, March 1, 1837; was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1857; came to Racine in 1858 and the next year to Delavan as principal of the high school. In 1862 he was chosen county superintendent of schools,—the first to hold that office, for Walworth county, and was re-elected in 1864. In May, 1864, he raised a company of which he was captain—Company F, Fortieth Infantry, for one hundred days' service. On his return he raised Company K, Forty-ninth Infantry, for one year's service, and was successively captain and major.

While in this later service he was detailed for various duties requiring technical knowledge and sound judgment. These military services took him away from his duties as a school officer, and his second term was served by Osmore R. Smith. He was among the earlier members of the State Teachers' Association, and one of the most intelligent and active among them. He was western manager for various school-book publishers, among them G. & C. Merriam. He made his home, several years ago, at Oak Park, Illinois, but his business was largely in Wisconsin, and there were few great soldier-meetings in this county or state that he failed to attend. To the end of his life he seemed to his old friends of the sixties as still one of "Old Walworth"; while between him and such of his pupils as had obeyed him as captain the bond was two-fold and not to be broken. He died at Oak Park, February 27, 1907. He had married at Racine, August 5, 1862, Sybil Ann, daughter of Duncan Sinclair and Lucretia Ashley, who, with an adopted son, lives (1911) at Oak Park. Major Cheney's ancestors were John<sup>1</sup>, Peter<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Edmund<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>5</sup>, Jonathan<sup>6</sup>, Mark<sup>7</sup>, Moody<sup>8</sup>. Rufus Ellis Cheney, of Whitewater, had only the first of these ancestors, and thus was the major's fourth-cousin twice removed.

EBENEZER CHESEBRO, son of Christopher<sup>6</sup> (Elisha<sup>5</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>) and Abigail Williams, was born June 27, 1784, at Stonington, Connecticut; married Anna Griswold; moved to Berne, Albany county; came early to Darien, with Christopher Columbus and Jabez Brooks Chesebro, his sons, where they bought land in sections 1, 11, 14, 15, 19. One of his children, Ariadne P., was born or became deaf. This misfortune gave him a quickened interest in mute-instruction, and for a few years his house became a schoolhouse for her and a few others like afflicted. As if for him it was a logical conclusion from his first step he moved effectively about the county and at Madison to secure a state school for the deaf at Delavan. Another daughter, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Nelson Lee), made her name memorable by her service in federal military hospitals. He died February 10, 1867. Mrs. Chesebro was born May 15, 1784; died September 18, 1866. Their children were Eliza Ann (Mrs. John Martin), Jabez Brooks (married Mary Simpson); Edwin I. married sisters, Jane and Clara Nettle; William D. (married Mary Jane Chase); Mary Elizabeth; Christopher Columbus (married Maria Johnson), Wickham Ebenezer (married Almira J. and Charlotte E. Whiston); Washington (married Caroline A. Hastings); Aaron (married Lydia Gardiner); Abigail Isabella; Samuel (married Adelia Ives); Ariadne P., born 1829 and died April 26, 1858.

JAMES CHILD was son of William Child and Susan Deake. His colonial ancestors were Ephraim<sup>1</sup>, Benjamin<sup>2</sup>, Ephraim<sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup>, Increase<sup>5</sup>, Salmon<sup>6</sup> and

wife Olive Rose. Hon. Salmon Child was a soldier of the Revolution, who was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, September 19, 1765, died January 28, 1856. William Child was born January 4, 1798; died April 24, 1865; Susan was born December 26, 1796; died April 17, 1865. James Child was born August 23, 1823, at Greenfield, Saratoga county; died near East Troy, November 24, 1901. He, with his parents and grandfather are buried at Hickory Grove, Spring Prairie. This family came to section 1 of Lafayette in 1847, from Gorham, New York. September 15th of that year James married Esther, daughter of Melzer Dinsmore. She was born March 4, 1827, and now lives at East Troy. In 1860 Mr. Child was a member of Assembly, chosen over Gregory Bentley. From 1877 he served twelve years as county surveyor, but derived small revenue from that office. He was well taught in geometry and trigonometry, and was skillful in the use of his professional instruments. Mr. and Mrs. Child were for long members of the Baptist church at East Troy. Outside of the church James Child was evenly just and kind, and was a man with whom to talk on matters in general was not a waste of his hearer's time. Of eleven children four are living, one of whom is of his father's profession.

CYRUS CHURCH, grandson of Uriah and son of Elijah Church and Violet Holcomb, was born in New Haven county, July 27, 1817; came with parents in 1821 to Broome county, and in 1833 to Ohio; thence in 1838 to Walworth, where he built a frame house, the second in that town. He was among the foremost in organizing and developing schools, and had a good citizen's interest in all town and county affairs. He married Emeline Russell, December 17, 1843; she died June 25, 1854, leaving five children. He married, second, Mary, daughter of John Boorman (born at Maidstone, England, June 5, 1828); had three children. He died January 7, 1899.

ALVIN DEXTER CLAPP was son of James Clapp and Orilla, daughter of Nathaniel Field<sup>1</sup> (Zebulon<sup>3</sup>, Richard<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>, of Providence) and wife Sarah Leonard. Mr. Clapp was born in 1814 at Taunton, Massachusetts; in 1840 married Martha Dinsmore Viles, daughter of Joseph Viles and Eleanor Heald; came to section 9, Geneva, in 1847; died August 28, 1898. Mrs. Clapp was born in Maine in 1819; died November 18, 1896. Eli (1843-1863), their only son, a promising young man, died in military service at Helena, Arkansas. Of their two daughters, Orilla is Mrs. Samuel Decatur, and Mareda is Mrs. Edward M. Waffle, of Elkhorn.

DR. HENRY CLARK was born in the state of New York, July 10, 1793. He came in 1839 to section 16 of Walworth—quite opportunely, since he had there and then but one professional competitor. At the three sessions of the

last territorial council, 1847-8, he served as member for the county. His wife was Lorinda Coon and their children were twelve, a patriarchal number. Dr. Clark died April 16, 1853. Mrs. Clark was born March 16, 1814; died March 5, 1896.

DR. JOSEPH A. CLARKE was born at Stowe, Lamoille county, Vermont, September 23, 1813; came with his parents in 1831 to Townshend, Ohio; studied medicine at Bellevue, Huron county, Ohio; married Mary Jane Stedman in 1840 and came to Whitewater. In 1845 became a partner of Dr. Willard Rice. He died in 1873. He was the "beloved physician" of early Whitewater.

EDWIN DELOS COE (Orris K.<sup>7</sup>, Seth<sup>6</sup>, Ephraim<sup>5</sup> <sup>4</sup>, John <sup>3</sup>, Robert<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>) was son of Orris Kirtland Coe and Paulina Stevens, daughter of Thomas Bushnell and Nancy Blood. He was born at Ixonia, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, June 11, 1840; married Emma Ellsworth, daughter of Joseph Spaulding, of Janesville, September 26, 1865; had five children, of whom Joseph Spaulding Coe died in 1896, in his twenty-third year. Mr. Coe was educated at the Universities at Beaver Dam and Madison; enlisted and served two years in Company A, First Wisconsin Cavalry; studied law at Watertown and practiced at Janesville; gained newspaper experience at Watertown and Beloit; bought the *Register* at Whitewater in 1871; was elected to the Assembly in 1878 over Daniel K. Sanford, and to that of 1879 over George H. Smith; was chief clerk of the Assembly of 1882; defeated in 1890 for secretary of state; was postmaster at Whitewater 1891-1895; chairman of the Republican state central committee in 1896; and was United States pension agent at Milwaukee under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt—eight or more years. The congressional district convention of 1886 was held at Elkhorn. The leading candidates were Lucien B. Caswell, with Jefferson and Rock at his back, and Henry A. Cooper, obstinately supported by Racine and Kenosha. Nobody could win without Walworth, and her delegates offered successively Newton M. Littlejohn, Thompson D. Weeks, and Edwin D. Coe. The choice at last fell again upon Caswell. Mr. Coe died May 5, 1909.

ORRIN HATCH COE, a third cousin of Edwin D. Coe, was thus descended: Robert<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Ephraim<sup>4</sup>, Aaron<sup>5</sup>, Ithamar<sup>6</sup>, Martin O.<sup>7</sup> His parents were Martin Oliver Coe (1786-1861) and Clara (1790-1863), daughter of Timothy Hatch and Abigail Porter, and a sister of Mrs. Sophia S. Noyes. Orrin H. Coe was born August 8, 1816, and married Louisa Nowland. He came to Chicago in 1836 and thence to Geneva with his mother's sister's son, Charles A. Noyes, and had some part with him in the negotiations for a share in the mill-site.



JOSEPH COLLIE, son of George Collie and Mary Ross, was born in Aberdeenshire, November 14, 1825. He was left fatherless in his boyhood, and in 1836 his mother came with her children to the neighborhood of Aurora, and a few years later to Plattville, Wisconsin. He seemed a predestined student and teacher, and he continued his education from the common school to an academic course at Mineral Point, and thence to Beloit College, where he was graduated about 1851. He had worked his way to this end as many an American boy has done, and this under somewhat unusual difficulty, that of congenital lameness. In 1854 he was graduated from Andover, and in 1855 was ordained and installed in the Congregational church at Delavan, and continued in its pastorate through his active life. He married November 4, 1856, Ann Eliza, daughter of Rev. Lucius Foote. He died July 8, 1904. For many years he owned a bit of land at the entrance of Williams Bay, on the north shore of Geneva Lake, with a landing place for steamers,—likely to be known long hence as long heretofore to local geographers as Camp Collie.

NICHOLAS SPENCER COMSTOCK, son of Aaron (1769-1843) and wife Patience, daughter of Nicholas Spencer, was born at West Greenwich, Rhode Island, November 5, 1802; married, first, Mavilla Evans; second, Catharine Mulks (1822-1879). He came to Darien in 1837 and bought government land in sections 7, 9. In 1845 he, with Salmon Thomas, were chosen town assessors. He died at Darien, October 3, 1860.

DAVID COON was born in Rhode Island, March 16, 1785; lived in Madison and Jefferson counties, New York; in 1852 followed his sons to the town of Walworth; died June 9, 1858. Mary Bentley, his wife, was born June 5, 1787; died September 25, 1870. Not enough has been gathered as yet from family records to determine all of their children or next nearer kindred. Gardner Coon (1808-1879) and wife Damaris (1808-1883) had children, William, Henry, Charlotte, Alzina. David Coon, Jr., (1810-1886) married Hannah M. (1818-1889), daughter of Stephen Clark and Judith Maxon; their children were Louisa and Lucy. Elisha Bentley Coon (1817-1901) and wife Louisa had daughters Catharine and Caroline. He had been a teacher in his wander-years, and among his pupils had been John Griffin Carlisle, of Kentucky. Charles Douse Coon (born 1825) and wife Cynthia N. Crandall (born 1826) had children Charles, Mary, William. Some of these names and dates may be incomplete and inexact. They are shown by the census of 1860, which also shows, in the same town, Dr. Nathan Coon (aged thirty-eight), wife Penna (aged thirty-seven), daughter Josephine (aged fourteen). Also, Orrin Coon (aged forty-eight), wife Mary (aged forty-seven), daugh-

ters Catharine (aged nineteen), Harriet (aged fifteen). George Coon (aged twenty) lived with William Clark. Besides these, Marshall Coon (1856-1908) married, first, Lucy Campbell; second, Luella Crandall. He left two sons.

HARLOW MERRILL COON did not suppose himself related to David. He was son of Ezra Coon and Cyrena (or Serena) Burdick, and was born in Otsego county February 14, 1819. He came in 1843 to section 25, Walworth. For some years he was in retail business at the village and then returned to farm management. He died April 13, 1899. His wife, Harriet E. Crumb, was born March 3, 1823; died November 10, 1884. Children: Phoebe S. (once a teacher at the seminary), Eva H., Harlow Irving.

GEORGE COTTON, son of Nathaniel Cotton and Prudence Goodwin, was born at Claremont, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, January 5, 1815; educated at the Hopkinton Academy and at the military school, Norwich, Vermont. After a few journeyings in the South and the West, he went home and married May 8, 1844, M. Maroa Chillis, of Newport, New Hampshire, and came in that year to a Darien farm. He was four times a member of the county board for that town, and was chairman of that body in 1852. The next year he moved to Delavan village, where, in 1854, he became postmaster for a term of four years. His politics shut him from the larger places, but he was found useful in unpaid municipal stations, including presidency of the village. In 1878 he became president of the Citizens Bank. He died December 8, 1886, and Mrs. Cotton's death followed quickly, March 27, 1887. Mr. Cotton was short, stout, swarthy, keen-eyed, an excellent appraiser of property and of personal values, a shrewd investor of money, an easy-mannered neighbor, and a good citizen. He was an old-fashioned Democrat, not subject to change with time or circumstance.

DYAR LAMOTTE COWDERY was descended from William<sup>1</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>2</sup>, Samuel<sup>3</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>4</sup>, William<sup>5</sup> <sup>6</sup>, Lyman<sup>7</sup>. The last-named, son of William and wife Rebecca Fuller, was born in 1802 and died in 1881. He married in 1825 Eliza, daughter of Robert Alexander and Catharine Campbell. He was admitted to law practice, served a term as county clerk, and a few months as county judge. The children were Helen Mar (Mrs. Darius Coman), Sophia Amanda (Mrs. Francis A. Utter), Dyar L., Lyman Emmet. Mrs. Cowdery was learned in all household wisdom and well experienced in ways of neighborly goodness; wherefore the Judge was used to say that Dyar was his mother's boy, and in this he judged mother and son truly and kindly. She was born in 1805 and died in 1879.

Dyar was born at Arcadia, New York, January 5, 1833. The family came in 1846 from Kirtland, Ohio, to Elkhorn. The common school, the



printing office, and a few years in California filled his time until 1859. He worked at the *Independent* office as foreman and at times as editor-substitute from that year till 1875, when he followed Mr. Dewing as county clerk and served until his death, May 10, 1900. He had married at Richmond, Illinois, Lydia Malvina, daughter of Sylvanus Aldrich and Lydia Crandall, November 24, 1864. Of their two children Edith Aldrich died in bright young womanhood, and Kirke Lionel is a professor of the French language and literature at Oberlin. The county clerk's records show the minutely nice habits of mind and hand which had made Mr. Cowdery a skillful and tasteful printer. His thorough knowledge of the county's business made him for long an invaluable county-seat correspondent of the *Whitewater Register*, of whom Mr. Coe often spoke with his characteristically generous judgment.

Judge Cowdery's brother, Dr. Warren A. Cowdery, married Patience Simonds, of Pawlet, Vermont. Of their children Martius Dyar Cowdery, long a resident of the town of Geneva, was born at LeRoy, New York, October 29, 1819; married, first, Caroline B. Craig; second, Vesta L. Lawrence. He died April 26, 1898.

Oliver Cowdery, one of the prophet Joseph Smith's "witnesses," was another son of William Cowdery. After the prophet's death he left the stricken church, and a few years later died also.

PITT NOBLE CRAVATH, only son of Prosper Cravath and Maria P. Noble, was born in town of Lima, Rock county, August 1, 1844; his parents moved the next year to Whitewater; he was graduated from the State University in '63; served as private of Company D, Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry, in '64; was graduated from Albany law school in '65; married Marcia Dowd at Waukesha, October 20, 1867; went to Louisiana in 1868 and served two years as assistant secretary of state. Returning, after a short stay at Milwaukee, he went to Algona, Kossuth county, Iowa, where for five years he practiced law and editorship. In 1879 he was again at Whitewater, and at once began to publish the *Puddingstick*,—shortly renamed *Chronicle*. At first it was an organ of a loosely bound opposition to political and local policies supported by the *Register*. In 1884 he supported Cleveland,—and, about this time, had Samuel Bishop as a law partner. He sold his paper a little later, and gave his time to law practice and to his duty as city surveyor. His wife, who had been to him in some ways more than wives commonly are to husbands, died October 20, 1898. He died November 28, 1898. Mr. Steele says of him: "Kind and genial in all his ways, he filled a peculiar niche in the affections of all who knew him."

PROSPER CRAVATH, eldest son, and one of sixteen children of Deacon Prosper Cravath and Miriam Kinney, was born at Cortlandville, New York, May 28, 1809; began study of law in 1829; married Maria Prudence, daughter of Solomon Noble, March 27, 1834. He came in 1839 from Lime Ridge, Huron county, Ohio, to the north half of section 13, Lima,—about three miles from the site of Whitewater. The earliest settlers did not bound all their affairs strictly by county and town lines. Thus it may have been that Mr. Cravath appeared at Squire Mead's court in June, 1839, as counsel in the cause of William Birge vs. Willard B. Johnson, an account for labor and goods and against it an account in offset; Warner Earle for plaintiff, Cravath for defendant. Earle was out-generated and lost. Thus began legal contention at Whitewater. In 1843 Mr. Cravath was admitted to practice in courts of Jefferson county, and in 1845 removed to Whitewater. He served town and village variously as clerk, supervisor, justice, and the village as postmaster. He was member of Assembly for the first session, June, 1848. He was defeated for county judge in 1848 and for district attorney in 1850. He died May 20, 1886. Mrs. Cravath, born at Blandford, Hampden county, Massachusetts, August 20, 1813, died at Whitewater, February 11, 1890. Early Whitewater was in many neighborly ways indebted to this grand old couple, and these obligations are still willingly admitted. To Mr. Cravath more than to any of his neighbors the county, town, and city owe the gathering and preservation of most of the names, dates and facts relating to the settlement and development of the old town of Elkhorn. As not seldom happens, the historian has told much less of himself than posterity would read with interest and pleasure. He need not have told all, nor was there need to suppress anything.

BOOTH BEERS DAVIS, son of Gershom Davis and Margaret Vorhees, was born in 1810; perhaps in Delaware county, New York. He came to a farm in Lyons about 1841. He lost both legs by freezing when hauling a load of flour to or from Fort Winnebago. In 1842 he came to Elkhorn as register of deeds, and at the end of his term remained here till his death, February 20, 1880. He had married Adeline Irene, daughter of Joseph Barker, at Batavia, New York, October 24, 1833. Her father was afterward one of the early settlers of Sugar Creek. Mr. Davis went into business as a dealer in dry goods and groceries, and until the crash of 1857 had a large and apparently profitable trade. He went under, as did all his neighbors, but started anew and struggled, with moderate success, till the end of living and striving. His wife died at Chicago, September 2, 1892. One of his daughters, Adeline, was wife of Henry Fish Spooner. The other, Frances Augusta, was wife of Dr. Louis Joseph Kords, of Burlington.

JOHN POTTER DAVIS, grandson of John Davis, son of Peter Davis (1806-1861) and wife Rebecca J. Kingsnorth (1809-1892), was born at Woodchurch, Kent, England, July 9, 1834, and came to America in 1850, and lived at Deansville, Oneida county, New York. He married December 12, 1855, Mary, daughter of John Mack and Electa Truby, December 12, 1855, at Stockbridge, Madison county, where she was born March 6, 1837. In 1857 he came to Oakland, Wisconsin, and thence in 1876 to section 7 of Richmond. Mr. Hulce, a poor commissioner, induced him and his wife in 1882 to undertake the management of the county poor farm and the care of its inmates. Their administration, from which they retired in 1901, earned for them the fullest approval of the commissioners, the county supervisors, and the community,—and, though yet living, a place in the county history. Their children were: Emma Luella (Mrs. Franklin Gage), Edgar Monroe (married Helen Goodhue), John Frederick (died in his first year), Mabel Josephine (Mrs. Charles Kinne Dunlap).

JOHN W. DENISON was son of John Denison, Jr., and Martha Coe. His mother was daughter of Daniel Coe and his wife Martha. Her grandparents were those of Edwin D. Coe's father. Mr. Denison was born at Durham, Greene county, New York, April 6, 1819. His parents moved about 1829 to the Genesee valley. He was bred to business at Spencerport, and from there came in 1847 to East Troy to establish the branch house of E. H. Ball & Co. He continued in the business of both eastern and western concerns until 1866, when he came to buy, with Leonard A. Tanner, the paper mill at Whitewater. At Spencerport he had married Mary A., daughter of Julius A. Perkins, March 9, 1854. They had four children. Mr. Denison served five terms as village member of the county supervisors. He died September 8, 1897. His father was born in 1778, in Connecticut; died September 15, 1853. His mother was born in 1781; died October 5, 1852.

JULIUS DERTHICK, son of Ananias Derthick and Tryphena Skinner, was born at Winchester, Connecticut, September 30, 1795; married Esther Monroe at Sharon, Connecticut, December 30, 1821. She was born at Cornwall, Connecticut, March 26, 1799, and died April 12, 1879. Their children were born in Connecticut, New Jersey and Ohio. In 1854 he bought a farm in Lafayette; served as supervisor in 1860, and died at home August 19, 1863. He had four daughters and two sons, one of whom was twice sheriff, the other a member of the Legislature.

WALTER GEORGE DERTHICK, son of Julius Derthick and Esther Monroe, was born at Shalersville, Portage county, Ohio, December 8, 1839; came to Lafayette in 1854; married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Bell and Sarah L.

Cook, August 26, 1868. (After her mother's early death Mrs. Derthick's childhood and young womanhood were passed in the family of her uncle, Dr. Mills.) Mr. Derthick was active in town and county politics, and was sometimes chosen justice of the peace. In 1882 he was Assemblyman, elected over Edward D. Page. He died September 13, 1905. He was a prince among good fellows. A son, Julius Mills Derthick, was a soldier of the war of 1898. The only daughter, Helen Bell, is a teacher at Elkhorn.

ELY BRUCE DEWING (Dexter<sup>6</sup>, Jeremiah<sup>5</sup>, Solomon<sup>4</sup>, Andrew<sup>3 2 1</sup>), seventh of eight children of Dexter Dewing and Deidamia Weaver, was born at French Creek, Chautauqua county, New York, June 21, 1834. His parents came to Elkhorn in 1843, where he finished his schooling. He learned printer's ways at Centerville, Michigan, and at White Pigeon. He married, August 15, 1855, Elizabeth, daughter of George Dixon and Theresa Sowerby. Commercial pursuits, a few small investments in village real estate, sports of field and stream, and local politics occupied him until 1876, when ill health forced him to less strenuous life. In 1873 he began work as local contributor to the *Lake Geneva Herald*, but did not bind his pen to "rural scoops"; for it rambled in a way that delighted many readers and but mildly rasped a few. He wrote a few songs for his friend Webster's music—his pen-names, "Edwin Bruce," "Luke Collins," "Paul Vane." Among these were "All Rights for All," "Get Out of Mexico," "Our Soldiers' Welcome Home," "There's a Light in the Window for Me," "The Past We Can Never Recall," "The Spring at the Foot of the Hill," "Under the Beautiful Stars," "To Little Hattie Harvey,"—perhaps few or none of them now in demand. He had served the village as supervisor, and was experienced in affairs of the county. In 1878 he was chosen assemblyman over Hollis Latham, the one man in the district whom a coalition of Democrats, Greenbackers and anti-Reynolds Republicans might hope to elect. In the contest at this session of Howe, Carpenter and Keyes for a full term in the Federal Senate, Mr. Dewing voted for Horace Rublee. His editorship, 1884-88, and service in the circuit clerk's office, 1889-94, have been told. In 1900 he became president of a new board of library directors, his last public service. While canvassing the county for his return to the clerkship of the circuit, a short, sharp illness closed his useful and honorable life, August 7, 1902. It might be said of him that he touched nothing but to do it well, and often admirably. One of the most modest of men, few or none of his friends knew all his intellectual measure.

MYRON EDWIN DEWING, sixth child of Dexter and Deidamia, was born at French Creek, New York, March 27, 1832. At two years old, having stumbled with hands reaching forward, and fallen into the embers of an out-



door chip-fire, all his fingers were so burned as to maim him for life. When his forearms rolled outwardly the baby fingers were seen folded upon the palms, under a new covering skin. The more usual appearance was that of amputation at the wrists, the effect of longer cuffs to shirt and coat. This mishap was of advantage to his brother, born a few weeks later; for the younger became to the elder a bodyguard in their childhood and a close companion in study in their youth. Both were thus taken from the trowel and builder's scaffold for other usefulness. He qualified himself at common schools for teaching, and thus earned means for more liberal self-education. He was a fair Latinist, and between himself and Ely some graceful translations were made from such scraps of French and German literature as fell in their way. He made himself a good marksman, a bold and graceful horseman, and taught his stumps to move his pen freely and with clerkly neatness over papers and record books. He could deal skillfully from a pack of cards, open his mail and his pocket-book, and shift for himself in most ways. His tongue was witty, keen, caustic, and made for him friends and unharmed enemies. He was most annoyed by impertinent curiosity. In 1856 he was elected clerk of the county board over Charles Daniel Handy, and served till his death, March 26, 1874. He had lived with his parents until their death, and with Ely until his own. He left to his brother and his sister, Miss Melvina, his small property interests and his library of one thousand volumes,—bought mostly by himself and well read by all three. In 1901 these heirs gave six hundred and fifty volumes to the new free library, still held together as the Dewing Collection, and these unusually well chosen books give some distinction to the whole array of shelving.

JOHN DEWOLF, son of John DeWolf and Eunice Ludington, was born at Frankfort, New York, June 7, 1817; came from Otsego county in 1854 to Darien, where he bought two hundred or more acres of good farm land; served his town three terms as its member of the county supervisors; served the Baptist church at Delavan as deacon, and the Citizens Bank at that city as a stockholder; was chosen assemblyman for the session of 1860 over Robert R. Menzie; died September 7, 1895. His wife was Susan Emeline, daughter of Samuel Vinton and Lydia Merry. She was born in Herkimer county, June 7, 1817; married October 31, 1838; died September 7, 1893. Their children were Myron (married Julia Gray), Rev. Delavan (married Minnie Churchill), Elizabeth (Mrs. George Fisk), Etta (Mrs. Charles T. Isham). Deacon DeWolf was an upright man, who prospered honorably, and whose advice in the general conduct of business was regarded as sound.

WILLIAM DEWOLF, son of Jabez and wife, Thankful Fairchild, was born at Bridgewater, New York, July 21, 1821; came to LaGrange in 1842 and bought a farm on Heart Prairie; in November, 1845, he married Eunice Lucena, daughter of Morris F. Hawes and Sarah Lounsbury, of Richmond. In 1852 he became a partner with Lucius A. Winchester in the business of plow-making, and as hardware dealers. About 1878 he built and operated a mill for making wire cloth. He was living in 1906. Mrs. DeWolf was born in 1824; died February 5, 1904. Of their four children (in 1860) Nettie became Mrs. Henry H. McGraw, and Mantering M. became an officer of the Custer Rifles.

NATHANIEL DICKINSON, grandson of Nathaniel and Theoda and son of John and wife Eleanor Hicks, was born at Calais, Vermont, December 20, 1810; became a joiner and building contractor; worked at Boston, and at Haverhill, New Hampshire; was member of a military company at Boston, and a captain of New Hampshire militia; married at East Calais, January 26, 1841, Phila, daughter of Artemas Foster and Priscilla Titus. (Her father-ancestors were Rev. Thomas<sup>1</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Chillingsworth<sup>4</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>6</sup>, Artemas<sup>7</sup>. Her mother-line of Titus was Robert<sup>1</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup>, Michael<sup>5</sup>, Priscilla<sup>6</sup>.) In 1843 he came to Burlington village, was a supervisor for four years, member of county board two years, and justice two years. In 1846 he was member of committee on boundaries and name of state in the first constitutional convention. Under Governor Dewey he was captain of Company G, Fourth Wisconsin Militia. He came to Spring Prairie in 1854, to Delavan in 1860, and to Elkhorn in 1863. Mrs. Dickinson was born at East Calais, April 19, 1815; died at Elkhorn, March 13, 1873. Mr. Dickinson's death was March 14, 1883. They had five children. One of these, Ransom Cass, was born at Burlington and died there. His father's military preceptor in Vermont was Col. Truman B. Ransom, who was killed at Chapultepec in command of the Ninth United States Infantry. Mr. Dickinson was all his life of the unwavering Democratic old guard, that could die but would join neither Freesoilers nor Greenbackers. For the rest, he had the usual quota of civic and domestic virtues, with the none too usual qualities of resoluteness in doing and in enduring, and that of unvarying temper that could not be upset by trifles nor could be tempted to hasty speech or action.

JOSIAH DODGE, grandson of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Rumsey and son of Josiah Dodge and Phoebe Wilson, was born in Seneca county, New York, in 1810; came to Genesee county in 1818; married, first, Julia, daughter of Hugh Long, in 1834; came to Darien in 1843; his wife died in June, 1867; her children were Lolette, Mary, Hugh, Phoebe, Julia, Delia M. He married,



second, Mrs. Susan (Champion), widow of Charles Hastings, in 1872. He died October 10, 1886.

LEANDER DODGE, son of Josiah and Phoebe, was born at Romulus, New York, April 10, 1802; married Harriet, daughter of Orange Carter, November 28, 1827; bought farm in section 28, Darien, in 1838; in 1866 moved to Lyons, where he died October 22, 1880. His children were Eugene, Wilson Rumsey, Levant, Laura, Leroy, Amelia L., Elizabeth, Harriet, William. Wilson R. Dodge married Susan F., daughter of Cyrus Lippit. Amelia L. was second wife of Hon. Joseph F. Lyon,—an admirable home-maker.

CHRISTOPHER DOUGLASS was twice descended from William and Ann, who came to Boston in 1640, and to New London about 1651. He was son of Capt. Daniel<sup>5</sup> (Robert<sup>1</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup>, Robert<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>), and Lydia<sup>5</sup> (William<sup>1</sup>, Richard<sup>3</sup>, William<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>); that is, these were third-cousins. Christopher was born February 22, 1787, at New London, Connecticut; married Phoebe Douglass, his mother's brother William Jr.'s granddaughter. Her parents were Ivory Douglass and Phoebe Smith. He came from Cattaraugus county, New York, to section 28, Walworth, in 1837, with ten children. He was chairman of the board of county commissioners, 1840-2, and a supervisor in 1848. He was one of the earliest school commissioners. He died February 16, 1867. His children were: Oscar Houghton, Christopher Columbus, Aurilla Ann, Roxana Columbia, Maria Theresa, Gilbert Lafayette, Phoebe Angeline, Agnes Noailles, Carlos Lavallette, Maria Louisa Josephine.

GEORGE WASHINGTON DWINNELL, son of Solomon and Mary, was born at Millbury, Massachusetts, October 6, 1818; came to Lafayette in 1838; married Abigail Catherine Wilson, November 16, 1845. About 1880 he bought the Squire Lee house, at Elkhorn, and a few years later went to Pawnee City, Nebraska, where he died July 24, 1892. His wife was daughter of Alexander Wilson and Abigail, daughter of George and Abigail Bishop. She was born at Waynesburg, Ohio, April 11, 1827; died at Pawnee City, April 22, 1902. Their children are: Emily M. (Mrs. Smith A. Hartwell), and Mary A. (Mrs. Frank L. Bennett).

SOLOMON ASHLEY DWINNELL (Solomon<sup>1</sup> <sup>3</sup>, Henry<sup>2</sup>, Jonathan<sup>1</sup>), son of Solomon Dwinnell and Mary Ashley, was born at Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 9, 1812 (eldest of eight children); was educated at Phillips Academy; came in 1836, by way of Indiana, to Lafayette, where he bought land in sections 11, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24 for himself and brothers,—their father at Millbury advancing money needful. He passed the hard winter of 1836-7 in a new cabin and in the spring set about the work of founding a county on a basis no narrower than that of evangelical religion, anti-slavery,

total abstinence, and public instruction. He preached, plowed, lectured, organized, served as justice of the peace, and as station master on the "underground railway." These things and more he did until duty or inclination sent him, in 1850, to Reedsburg, where he founded a Congregational church and became its pastor, after his ordination in 1853. He urged, among other things, suppression (by statutory enactment) of profanity and Sunday-breaking. He married, at or near Keene, New Hampshire, April 24, 1837, Lydia Herrick Gove, daughter of John Gove and Lydia Herrick. He died at Reedsburg, June 15, 1879. His wife was born in New Hampshire, January 18, 1811; died at Amiret, Minnesota, October 16, 1892. Their children are: Frances (Mrs. J. Perry Elliott, of Indianapolis); Osgood Herrick; Harriet (Mrs. Samuel John Smock); Eugene Ashley (married Mary Beery); Mary (Mrs. William H. Finch), Herbert Augustus (married Fanny Longley). Mr. Dwinnell seems to have been unable to finish his reminiscences of Walworth county and two of its towns, and after his death his manuscripts were sent to the State Historical Society. Since so little else of the kind has been preserved, these papers are of much value to such as care to study the beginnings of new communities.

ELIJAH EASTON was born at Afton, Chenango county, New York, May 18, 1815; came to Walworth in 1842; served in Assembly of 1851, having been elected over William P. Allen and Lyman H. Seaver; went to California in 1860; to Minnesota in 1866; died at Owatonna, February 27, 1905.

JULIUS LYMAN EDWARDS was a son of Julius Edwards and Theodosia, daughter of Solomon Lyman and wife, Lois. His older ancestors were Alexander<sup>1</sup>, Benjamin<sup>2 3 4 5</sup>. He was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, September 29, 1821; came in 1839 to a farm in section 27, Sugar Creek, and his father bought parcels of land in Lafayette and Troy; married March 5, 1846, Wealthy Amanda, daughter of Seth Rust and Jerusha Starr. Her father's ancestors were Henry<sup>1</sup>, Israel<sup>2 3 4 5</sup>. She was born at Northampton, July 8, 1817; died at Elkhorn, April 2, 1906. In 1861 Mr. Edwards became president of the bank at Elkhorn, at which place he came to live about 1866. Ten years later he became senior member of the dry goods firm of Edwards & Preston, the junior being Dwight Preston. He died August 4, 1890. His children were Frances Adelaide (1848-1893) and Alice (Mrs. J. Edwin Wheeler, of LaCrosse).

SIMON BUEL EDWARDS, son of Joseph Edwards and Abigail Buel, was born at Windsor, Broome county, New York, November 10, 1815; went in 1822 to Sherburne, where he married March 8, 1838, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Isaac Underhill Wheeler and Lavina Duncan; came in 1839 to East Troy

and built for himself a blacksmith shop; also bought farm land in section 4, (his father bought in section 15); did occasionally duty as supervisor; deputy sheriff under Russell H. Mallory; was a working member of the Agricultural Society and in 1874 its president; moved in 1878 to Whitewater. His wife, born April, 1818, died November 21, 1880, leaving seven of her eight children. Mr. Edwards in 1885 married Mrs. Clarissa (Kuch), widow of J. Curtis Utter. She was born at Great Bend, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and died January 23, 1889. Mr. Edwards died August 14, 1893.

SOLOMON RICHARD EDWARDS, son of Julius and Theodosia, was born at Northampton, November 29, 1823; came to section 10, Sugar Creek, in 1839; went back, to a seminary at East Hampton, for his better education; in 1848 went around Cape Horn to California, visited Honolulu, and in 1853 returned to Sugar Creek, bringing home a large collection of stereoscopic views and other memorials of his journeyings. He married April 12, 1854, Sarah Almira, daughter of Augustus Smith and Almira Stiles, of Troy, and had a son and a daughter. He was five times a member of the county board and served often as justice. From 1894 he lived at Elkhorn, where he died October 26, 1901. Mrs. Edwards was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, August 28, 1832, died at Chicago, December 31, 1904. Their children were Julius Augustus and Helen Viola (Mrs. Frank Porter Stone).

STEPHEN R. EDGERTON, son of Sims D. Edgerton and Harriet Benedict, was born at Rome, New York, October 24, 1832; his father came in 1846 to Spring Prairie and died there in 1873; he owned a farm in sections 13, 14, Lafayette; married, first, Olive, daughter of David Tower Vaughn and Rebecca Densmore, December 31, 1857; she died in 1877; he married, second, Lila B., daughter of Silas Patten and Charlotte T. Sweet; she died August 13, 1881. Mr. Edgerton's name may be found in the official lists of his town and of the Agricultural Society. He was well read in the current literature of farm and dairy, and took a ready talker's part in convention discussions. He was elected to the Assembly in 1870 over Maurice L. Ayers. He moved to Elkhorn in 1894, and died at his daughter's home, Oregon, Wisconsin, April 9, 1901. A few years before his death he lost all his earlier thrift had gained, by investments in lower Louisiana and on the Pacific coast.

EDWARD ELDERKIN was seventh of eleven children of Anthony Yeldorf Elderkin and Pamela Fuller. His father's ancestry ran: Bela<sup>5</sup>, Col. Jedidiah<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>. This family was long of Norwich, Connecticut. Edward was born at Potsdam, New York, January 5, 1815; was academically educated; studied law at Canton, the home of Silas Wright; came to Elkhorn in 1839; married

Mary Martha, daughter of Bennett Beardsley and first wife, Mrs. Susannah (Johnson) Gardiner, December 25, 1843. (Mr. Beardsley's second and third wives were sisters, Belinda and Frances Townsend, each of whom left children.) About 1882 the family moved to Racine, where Colonel Elderkin died December 11, 1887. Mrs. Elderkin died at Elkhorn, September 11, 1889. They had seven children. Among the family papers is a commission signed by Governor Dodge, February 10, 1841, naming Edward Elderkin as colonel of the Sixth Regiment of Wisconsin militia. He bought a farm south of the village, which produced excellent wild mustard. His clerical qualifications were excellent, and on the whole he grew relatively wealthy with the growth of the village, in which he laid out a southeast addition to the original plat. He named two streets therein "Jackson" and "Wright." But a few years later he became a Republican, and in 1872 turned again to Democracy. Colonel Elderkin was a man of impulses,—seldom reflecting before acting, and some of his actions at law and in business needed much excusing. He was one of the kindest of men at home, and thoroughly sociable and democratic everywhere. If a neighbor or stranger fell sick he was at hand. If there was a case of cholera or smallpox in town he would take his turn with Lot Mayo and see the patient made well or buried. His safeguard against contagion was "to chew tobacco and swallow the juice." Mrs. Elderkin, like her sister, was an early and lifelong member of the Episcopal church, and, like her sister's, her life was filled with well-doing.

CHARLES PERKINS ELLIS, son of William Ellis and Rhoda, daughter of Capt. Lamrock Flower, had ancestors, Richard<sup>1</sup>, son of a British soldier in Ireland, came to New England in 1717; Reuben<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>3</sup>. He was born at Ashfield, Massachusetts, March 20, 1812; lived in Pennsylvania and in Michigan; came in 1842 to section 21, LaGrange; was a capable town officer and an excellent citizen. He married December 15, 1839, Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah Harris and Priscilla, daughter of Barnabas Cole. He died January 22, 1881. Mrs. Ellis was born at Henderson, New York, May 11, 1816; died January 7, 1894. Their children were Priscilla A. (Mrs. John E. Menzie), James R., Charles E.

HON. STUKELY ELLSWORTH, born 1761, and wife Mercy, born 1775, at some time went to Hartwick, Otsego county. Of their eight children at least three came to Walworth county. Stukely Stafford Ellsworth was born at Hartwick, February 9, 1803; married May 31, 1832, Nancy, daughter of Nathan and Mary Field; came about 1846 to Lafayette; died August 21, 1881. Mrs. Ellsworth was born at Otsego, August 5, 1805; died October 19,

1880. Their children were: Rosina (Mrs. Joseph Potter); Stewart D. (married Elizabeth, daughter of Silas Ranney and Martha Sawyer); William Pierce (married Jeannette Rebecca, daughter of Christopher Wiswell and Almira West); Mercy Ann (Mrs. Waldo Hartwell); Henry (married Martha Ann Gadsy); Eugene.

Dr. Chester F. Ellsworth was born July 21, 1810; married Harriet R. Smith, February 22, 1852; came to Spring Prairie about 1867 and to Elkhorn a few years later. He died October 19, 1877. Mrs. Ellsworth was born at Little York, Cortland county; died at Spring Prairie, May 2, 1899. Children: Luella J. (Mrs. Leroy W. Merrick); Cora A.; Elmer.

John H. Ellsworth married Sophronia Pride and had sons, Julius M., Lucien, Luzerne, Clarence.

EXPERIENCE ESTABROOK was son of Seth Willey Estabrook and Hannah, daughter of Moses Hibbard and Hannah Alden. His grandfather was Experience, son of Nehemiah, son of Rev. Samuel, son of Rev. Joseph, who came to Massachusetts in 1666. He was born at Lebanon, Grafton county, New Hampshire, April 30, 1813; educated at common school, with private teaching; studied law and was admitted to practice; came from Erie county, New York, in 1840, to Geneva; was district attorney 1841-5; married April 17, 1844, Caroline A., daughter of Col. James Maxwell; was chairman of committee on education and school funds in constitutional convention of 1847; member of Assembly in 1851, chosen over Samuel D. Hastings and Cyrus Rugg; attorney-general of Wisconsin, 1852-4; appointed attorney-general of Nebraska Territory in 1855; claimed seat as delegate in thirty-sixth Congress, but was not seated; died at Omaha, March 26, 1894.

GEORGE ESTERLY, son of Peter and Rachel, was born in Ulster county, New York, October 17, 1809. He was three times married. His first wife, Jane Lewis, was mother of his eight children. In 1860 their step-mother was named Amelia and the children then at home were Mary, George W., Eva (now Mrs. Joseph Hubert Page), and Emma. Mr. Esterly came to Heart Prairie in 1837, where he bought more than eleven hundred acres of land and in 1843 sowed three hundred acres with wheat. His mind was of mechanical turn, and here was stimulus for an inventor. By 1856 his reaping and mowing machine was fully in the local market, and in its improved forms found other markets. He attempted, by newspaper articles and pamphlets, to discuss and settle some of the politico-economic problems of his time, and his efforts found admirers. "All in all, he was one of the most forceful and remarkable of many strong men of Whitewater." He died about 1893 at Hot Springs, South Dakota.



JOHN ALLEN FARNUM, son of Jonathan Farnum (born 1760) and Lettice Kelly, was born in 1797; married Chloe Bennett; was at Hudson in 1842; died in north Geneva, September 23, 1858. Chloe was born in 1808; died March 3, 1860. Their children, born between 1826 and 1843, were Ethan B. (married Hannah M. Rouse); Monzo L. (married Nancy Dean); Edgar J.; Samantha B.; Ezra C. (killed at Port Hudson); Lucy A.; Mary E.

TIMOTHY HOPKINS FELLOWS, son of Abiel Fellows, Jr., and Dorcas Hopkins, had ancestors William<sup>1</sup>, Ephraim<sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup>, Abiel<sup>4</sup>. He was born in Wyoming valley March 14, 1812; his parents removed to Kalamazoo county in 1829; he married December 1, 1831, Eliza Ann, daughter of William Duncan and Ruth Gilmore; came to Bloomfield in 1839; served three terms in county board; was assemblyman in 1852, chosen over Moses Seymour and Dr. Hilton W. Boyce; and in 1853, having beaten Capt. Albert T. Wheeler and Dr. Lewis N. Wood; died November 5, 1894. Mrs. Fellows was born October 19, 1814; died April 23, 1887. Six of their children lived to maturity: Gilmore Duncan (married 1. Helen Augusta Noyes; 2. Dora H. Parmelee); Theodore A. died February 10, 1912; Emma Jane (Mrs. Emerson W. Peet); Anna E. (Mrs. Edwin F. Duncan); Mary H. (Mrs. Orson S. Avery); Catharine L. (Mrs. Clarence N. Reynolds).

ANDREW FERGUSON was born at Laurens, New York, September 27, 1803; in 1822 went to Cooperstown and became a tanner and shoemaker; married April 24, 1824, Lucretia S. Goodsell. In 1835, with Lewis B. Goodsell, his brother-in-law, and George Campbell, he began a general retail business in Dearborn street, near Lake street, Chicago. His attention was drawn to the Brink-Payne war at Geneva, but was at first too prudent to risk much of his capital in disputed titles. He moved his stock of goods to Geneva, and from 1838 to 1850 was postmaster. After six years of farming in Linn he returned, in 1866, to Lake Geneva, where he died May 14, 1884. His wife had died April 3, 1869, and he married Mrs. Mary L. Maynard, September 2, 1873. He was of the "Old Guard" of the county Democracy, and was therefore not often burdened with official duty; but he was not therefore less esteemed as a man. His children were Ann, Thomas Henry, Charles Eugene.

STEPHEN FIELD (Abner<sup>6</sup>, William<sup>5</sup>, Jeremiah<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>), son of Abner Field and Rebecca Payne, born in Windsor county, Vermont, January 10, 1791; married Mary Jordan (1790-1840), March 7, 1814; died at East Troy, January 27, 1870. He came to Mukwonago in 1838; to section 20, East Troy, in 1839; was member of the Territorial Legislature in 1845. Of five children, Augusta (1818-1873) was unmarried. Martin married Sarah P.,



daughter of James Meacham and Prudence Wallis, and moved to Mukwonago. He was once a trustee of the State School for the Deaf. Mary (born 1816) was wife of Andrew E. Elmore. Stephen F. married the Sage's sister, Ellen, daughter of Job Elmore. Rosanna (1825-1855) was wife of Alender O. Babcock. Mr. Field was of a Federalist family, and passed naturally to the Whigs and thence to the Republican party. He was a man of substance and of influence among intelligent neighbors and townsmen.

JAMES FLACK, son of immigrants from Ireland, born 1782, married Polly Powell, born 1792, and lived in Washington county, New York. Their children were John Powell, Thomas, Margaret (Mrs. Thornton), Anna (Mrs. David G. Lytle), Garrett, Richard B., James D.

Richard Baker Flack was born December 13, 1815; married Sophia, daughter of John Armstrong and Elizabeth Lytle, March 20, 1838; came to town of Geneva in 1843; died at Elkhorn, October 30, 1887. Mrs. Flack was born at Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, July 5, 1815; died at Elkhorn, February 3, 1901. Their children were James H., Wilbur, Alarada, Emma, Elmina (Mrs. Duane D. Finch).

James Douglas Flack, born September 27, 1828; married Sarah Eliza Cook; died March 7, 1911. Mrs. Flack was born in 1834; died March, 1909. Children: Furness, Mary, James, Alice, Lucy, Willie E.

JOHN FLACK, a brother of James, married a daughter of Capt. Isaac Gray. Their son, James Adam, was born in Washington county June 2, 1804; married, first, Mary, daughter of Samuel Lytle; second, Martha, daughter of Samuel Armstrong and Mary Gregg; came early to the town of Geneva; died March 8, 1888. Mary's children were John G., David L. and Mary Ann (Mrs. Daniel Gross). Martha's children were Arvilla (Mrs. Samuel Lytle, Jr.), Ellen Genevra (Mrs. Henry Delap), Lydia Marilla, Charles Mortimer (married Nellie Cruickshank).

John Gray Flack, born July 3, 1828; married December 18, 1849, Ellen M., daughter of Daniel S. and Maria Benton; she died June 22, 1900; he married Mrs. Hephsibah (Tomlinson) Allen, June 19, 1902; is yet living, at Elkhorn.

David Lytle Flack was born at Lisbon, October 1, 1830; married, first, Philinda, daughter of Richard Crandall and Abigail (Craim) Ransom; second, Mrs. Adelia (Cady) Baldwin; third, Anna Wealthy Moody; died April 20, 1893. Philinda's children were Hiram Crandall, Mary A., John A.

NATHANIEL FOSTER was son of David Foster (a soldier of the Revolution) and Lydia White. Other ancestors were Thomas<sup>1 2</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Chillings-

worth<sup>4</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>5</sup>. He was born May, 1786, at Williamstown, Massachusetts; came from Vermont to Sugar Creek; died August 27, 1870. Sarah Leach, his wife, was born April 17, 1792; married in 1809; died February 14, 1867. Of their twelve children Jason, Jay and Asa came to Sugar Creek.

JASON FOSTER was born at Fairfield, Franklin county, Vermont, July 4, 1812; married Chloe Johnson; died November 24, 1880. Chloe was born August 26, 1808; married in 1833; died April 25, 1887. Their children were Hale (married Addie Ketchpaw), Eugenia (first, Mrs. McDougald; second, Mrs. William H. Conger), Jane (Mrs. Stephen L. Russell), Sarah (Mrs. Ira Rood), Edna (Mrs. Royal Potter).

JAY FOSTER was born at Fairfield, April 11, 1828; married December 31, 1854, Marcia, daughter of Loyal Leach and Elizabeth Bradley; died March 1, 1905, in Lafayette. Mrs. Foster was born July 24, 1834; died May 2, 1905. Their children were: Dexie (Mrs. Burton Webster), Ann (Mrs. Rodney Webster), Scott, Edith (Mrs. James Tripp), Edna (Mrs. Ernest A. West), Angie (Mrs. Homer Davis), Lora (Mrs. William Tripp), Mary (Mrs. J. Ashton Davis).

ASA FOSTER was born at East Fairfield, May 23, 1830; married September 23, 1858, Clarinda L., daughter of Samuel Holmes Tibbets and Sarah Pattee; now living in Sugar Creek. Mrs. Foster was born at Hawksbury, Ontario, January 18, 1839; died July 4, 1892. Their children are Sarah Emogene (Mrs. Charles H. Nott), Jennie (Mrs. Charles Mosher), Samuel Tibbets (married Mary Jane Fountain).

GEORGE GALE was son of Peter Gale, Jr., and Hannah Tottenham. His father's American ancestors were Peter<sup>6</sup>, Isaac<sup>5</sup> <sup>4</sup>, Abraham<sup>3</sup> <sup>2</sup>, Richard<sup>1</sup>. His mother's were Nathaniel<sup>4</sup>, Elisha<sup>3</sup>, Elijah<sup>2</sup>, Henry<sup>1</sup>. George Gale was born at Burlington, Vermont, November 30, 1816; had a fair education, thanks to early tendencies to study; read law at Waterbury, and was admitted to the bar in 1841, and then set out for Elkhorn. He at once took an active interest in all movements in furtherance of morals, education, and community development. He founded a newspaper at Elkhorn and was for a year its editor. His Form Book, published in 1846, went to revised editions in 1848, 1850 and 1856. In 1847 he was member of the committee on judiciary in the second constitutional convention. In 1850 he was state senator, chosen over General Boyd and Jeduthun Spooner. In 1851 he went to LaCrosse county, was county judge for a term of four years, and was circuit judge 1857-63. In 1853 he bought land on which he laid out the village of Galesville, and moved for the organization of Trempealeau county. He gave ten thousand dollars

toward establishing a "university" at his new village. One of his later labors was the compilation of a genealogy of the descendants of Richard Gale and wife Mary, of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1640; and of Edmund Gale, of Boston. He died April 18, 1868, at Galesville. He had married at Elkhorn, December 5, 1844, Gertrude, daughter of Capt. George Young and Ann Waldron—the latter one of the innumerable heirs of Anneke Jans Bogardus. Their children were George, William, Helen.

PALMER GARDNER (Sylvester<sup>6</sup>, Palmer<sup>5</sup>, Sylvester<sup>4</sup>, Nicholas<sup>3</sup> <sup>2</sup>, George<sup>1</sup>), son of Sylvester Gardner and Sarah Cogswell, was born in the town of Hancock, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, February 23, 1803; his parents moved to Manlius, New York, in 1810, where he received an academic education, and to this added a year at Hobart College. For some years he found employment as a surveyor and civil engineer in New York, Canada and Maryland. In 1835 he went forth to see what prospect for him there was in the West. Southern Michigan seemed already pre-empted, and he came by way of northern Illinois to southeastern Wisconsin. Returning, he equipped himself abundantly for prairie-breaking, grain-sowing and home-making. Thus setting forth, he reached by well-deliberated steps the prairie named for himself and in April, 1836, built his cabin. He entered land in sections 24, 25, 36, of Spring Prairie. February 14, 1844, he married Margaret S., daughter of Samuel Williams, of Manlius. She was born in 1822 and died May 19, 1871. The official list of his town shows his name but once,—as town clerk in 1847, and in the same year he sat five weeks as representative at the first session of the last Territorial Assembly. His colleague, Charles A. Bronson, of La-Grange, also retired at the end of that session. He seems to have had an unusual if not un-American indifference to public service. After his wife's death he moved to Burlington, where he married again, and died there January 19, 1888. Lucretia May, his daughter, was born November 24, 1844; died January 19, 1865. Amy Gardner, his father's sister, wife of Willard Smith, brought her family into relationship with other old families of the eastern side of the county.

ANDREW GILBERT was born January 15, 1792; married Calma Butler; came from Madison county, New York, to section 24, Walworth; died at Delavan, October 22, 1870. Calma was born July 9, 1793; died March 5, 1872. Their children (known) were Ethan Lamphere (married Elizabeth Caroline Curtis), Phineas C. (married Elizabeth Ann Lewis), Nelson, Esther L. (Mrs. P. Dudley Kendrick), Sarah (Mrs. Edwin Phelps), Charles H. (married Eliza Day). Ethan L. was a business man at Lake Geneva. Phineas C.'s wife was Hollis Latham's step-daughter. Charles H. died in military service, in 1864.

ZACCHEUS PHELPS GILLET (Zaccheus P.<sup>5</sup>, Zaccheus<sup>4</sup>, Isaac<sup>3</sup>, Nathan<sup>2 1</sup>), son of Zaccheus P. Gillet and Elizabeth Holcomb, was born November 1, 1776; came to Geneva with his sons while that town was yet young, and died August 9, 1861. His wife, Clarissa, daughter of Charles Humphrey (and Naomi Worcester), whose ancestors were Samuel<sup>4 3</sup>, Michael<sup>2</sup>, Samuel<sup>1</sup>. The later of these Gillets were from Litchfield county, Connecticut, and thence to Oneida county, New York. Among their children were Rinaldo Phelps and Charles Leander, by whom the name has been spelled Gillette. Rinaldo P. Gillette married Abigail Boughton, and their daughter, Martha Emeline, born at Victor, New York, March 4, 1838, and died at Elkhorn, August 1, 1899, was married to Benjamin F. Skiff. She was one of the brightest and truest of wives, mothers and friends. Charles Leander Gillette married Eliza Ann Hanna. Their son, Almerin, was captain and major in the Twentieth Infantry; later railway commissioner of Kansas; and was a man with highest sense of personal and commercial honor.

PETER GOLDER, son of Peter Golder and Deborah Wood, was born in Dutchess county, July 5, 1819; learned to make shoes as a means to gain a legal education; went to Ontario county, where, at Victor, he married Mary Jane, daughter of Hervey Hickox and Lydia West, March 3, 1841; came to Kenosha in 1842, and in the same year to Elkhorn. He studied law while he made and mended boots, and was admitted to practice in 1850. About 1855 he formed a short-lived partnership with James Densmore, of the "*Independent*." In 1857 he was elected county judge (over Hollis Latham) and held that place for twenty-nine years. Squire Smith said that "God made Peter for a probate judge,"—this by reason of his qualities as a man and a lawyer. He was a life-long student and also a reader of the best things in literature, from the *Atlantic Monthly* to the "Republic of God." As a personal friend he was one not to be forgotten by any who deserves to be himself remembered. His wife, born at Victor, September 15, 1819, died at Elkhorn, December 6, 1889. Her ancestors, in father-line, were Hervey<sup>7</sup>, Asa<sup>6</sup>, John<sup>5</sup>, Samuel<sup>4</sup>, William<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>. Judge Golder's increasing deafness compelled his retirement. He went to Norborne, Missouri, to live with his adopted daughter, Helen Laura, whose husband, George Dana Viles, had gone there to become a banker. Before his death, July 11, 1900, he was wholly deaf and blind.

CHARLES MOREHOUSE GOODSELL was born at East Haven, Connecticut, in 1805; his parents moved to Otsego county, where he was bred to the business of a general store, grist-mill and distillery. His father failed in all this business, and the young man took the wreck of the property and so managed it as to clear away its debts. In 1834 he went to Cincinnati to raise farm

stuff and to sell goods, and also to begin a Christian life. He seems to have prospered so far as to enable him to come west in 1836 with a convenient capital for new enterprises. Having lingered a year at Chicago, he came in 1838 to Geneva where he built the first grist-mill. He also bought land in section 12, Linn. He refused to grind for whisky-making and suits were brought to compel him to grind alike for Trojan and Tyrian; but in the end he held his ground. He was a man much after the manner of Mr. Dwinnell and Col. Phoenix, and like them was active in religious work and in opposition to whisky and slavery. He had some not precisely-told part in the foundation of Beloit College. He married twice,—the sisters Abbie F. and Elizabeth Jennings. In 1850 he removed to Minnesota, where he died.

LEWIS BURR GOODSSELL, Charles M. his cousin, was born at Fairfield, Connecticut, about 1800; while yet a boy his parents moved to Cooperstown, where he reached manhood and was bred to business. In 1836 he went into retail business at Chicago, in partnership with George L. Campbell. In 1845 he came to Geneva, and built up an increasing trade. In 1852 he died at New York, whither he had gone to buy goods. His wife was Caroline, daughter of Munson Smith. His son Munson Smith Goodsell married Annie Marie, daughter of Giles T. Arnold and Iris Welton Hickox. He had also a son Henry.

GAYLORD GRAVES, son of James N. Graves, of Springfield, Massachusetts, was born at Richfield Springs, New York, May 22, 1804; married, first, June 18, 1824, Nancy Tuckerman, who died January 5, 1845; came in 1836 to East Troy, and was one of the justices appointed by Gov. Dodge in 1838; he served as town and county supervisor, and in 1846 was a member, at its last session, of the Fourth Territorial Assembly,—lower house. In 1848 he was a member of the first State Legislature. March 15, 1848, he married, second, Keziah Freeman, who died in the next spring. His third wife was Mary Ann, daughter of Isaac U. Wheeler and widow of Calvin Pike. He died August 28, 1889, at Northwood, Worth county, Iowa. His five children were of the first marriage. A daughter, Parthenia, was wife of Christopher P. F. Chafin.

HARMON GRAY, son of Dominicus Gray and Elizabeth Webb, was born at Arlington, Vermont, June 29, 1806; went as a child to Georgetown, D. C., where he was liberally educated, attended medical lectures at Columbia College, and was four years preceptor of an academy at Georgetown. Removing to Norwich, New York, he finished his professional study and in 1830 took a diploma from a county board of medical examiners. He began practice at Unadilla, where June 2, 1832, he married Maria Theresa, daughter of David Finch and Mary Ann Mallory. In 1840 he came to a farm in section 8,



Sugar Creek, and proved himself a master of two exacting professions. For thirty years he raised crops, attended the sick in a range of great width, voted the Democratic ticket, spoke as he thought, which was "not in the words of a master," made himself respected, and died September 19, 1895. Mrs. Gray was born in New Haven county, Connecticut, in 1809, and died October 20, 1887. Three of their children are dead: Helen (1834-1910); Jane (Mrs. George W. Kirchhoeffer) (1836-1876); Marcus (1841-1873); Mary (Mrs. Henry L. Mallory) lives at Elkhorn.

ISAAC GRAY, a captain of various services in Massachusetts regiments in the army of the Revolution, had sons Elihu, Daniel Carr and Isaac. The last named married Elizabeth, daughter of Sergeant Thomas Baker, of the same army, and had sons Thomas Baker and Elihu. Besides these were Alexander, Asahel, David, Isaac, John Flack, Phoebe, Tirzah, and possibly others. Daniel Carr Gray married Susan Crawford, and had a son Daniel Carr.

Daniel Carr Gray, Jr., was born May 27, 1813, at Lisbon, New York; married July 31, 1839, Julia Ann, daughter of John Armstrong and Mary Gregg. (It appears that Mary was also wife of Samuel Armstrong.) In 1845 Mr. Gray came to the town of Geneva, and about 1875 to Elkhorn, where he died February 13, 1895. Mrs. Gray was born at Hebron, New York, March 19, 1814; died June 12, 1897. Their only child, Marinda Lydia, is Mrs. William Kinder Chambers.

Elihu Gray, son of Isaac and Elizabeth, was born at Hebron, December 18, 1801; married November 3, 1826, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Armstrong and Mary Gregg; came to town of Geneva in 1846; was for some time superintendent of the county farm; died at Elkhorn, September 25, 1884. His wife was born at Salem, New York, July 31, 1806; died January 22, 1899. Their children were Clarinda (Mrs. George Ross); Samuel Armstrong (married Emily A., daughter of James Armstrong and Elizabeth Armstrong and granddaughter of Samuel and Mary (Gregg) Armstrong); Gilbert Elihu (1838-1860); Cordelia Jane (Mrs. Edward M. Latham).

Thomas Baker Gray, son of Isaac and Elizabeth, was born at Hebron, February 1, 1806; married November 15, 1827, Mary Jane, daughter of Samuel Armstrong and Mary Gregg; died at Lake Geneva, August 17, 1900. His wife was born at Salem, December 5, 1801; died May 24, 1874. Their children were Maria (Mrs. Alonzo Herrick); Luthera Foster (first, Mrs. Miles N. Herrick, second, Mrs. James Farbell); T. Baker; Elihu Wilbur (married Sylvia A. Goodspeed); Hannah E. (Mrs. Charles Rogers).

ROBERT GRAY was born in Ireland; married Mary Lytle; came to Lisbon before 1808; died in July, 1865, aged eighty-four years. Mary died before



1860. Their sons James, Alexander, Robert and William came to the town of Geneva, in near neighborhood to the afore-mentioned Gray families. James (1808-90) married Tirzah, daughter of Isaac Gray and Elizabeth Baker, June 28, 1832, at Lisbon. They left no children. Alexander married Tirzah, daughter of William Chambers and Phoebe, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Gray. Robert married Phoebe's sister Rachel. William married Alvira Ryder.

WILLIAM E. GREGORY died at Elkhorn in 1847. His widow, Olive, daughter of Nathaniel and Isabel Colburn, was born at Hawley, Massachusetts, July 28, 1805, and married in 1827. She died April 17, 1891. Her children were William Elliott, who went to Galveston and died November 13, 1895, aged sixty-four years. His brother Asaph, born in 1830, died at Elkhorn November 22, 1879. Elizabeth became, first, Mrs. Michael Thompson, second, Mrs. Bowe. Louise, born 1836, went to Nebraska after her mother's death. Mr. Gregory left his family in comfortable circumstances, and Elliott prospered honorably at Galveston. Asaph was not wholly a bad fellow, though it is not recalled that he had more than one positively good quality. He would say mean true things to men whom none else cared so to affront, but who were better men than he, and who sometimes needed such reminders that they were not impeccable. He was unmarried.

ISAIAH HAMBLIN (Barnabas<sup>2</sup>, Sylvanus<sup>4</sup>, Elkanah<sup>3</sup>, James<sup>2 1</sup>) was son of Mary Bassett and was born at Falmouth, Massachusetts, in 1790; married Daphne, daughter of William Haines, November 30, 1812; moved to Kirtland, Ohio, whence he came in 1836 to section 25, Lafayette, where he built his cabin and with his wife endured the first hard winter. His son-in-law, Isaac Fuller, came also. Mr. Hamblin was a disciple of the prophet of Palmyra, Kirtland, and Nauvoo, and in a few years after coming to this county he followed his tribe to Utah, and died at Santa Clara in 1857. His wife died in 1847 in Pottawattomie county, Iowa.

JESSE HAND (1783-1846) was son of Abraham Hand and Mary Southard. He married Lucy J. Cowles (1783-1866). These two were buried at Springfield cemetery. Of their children were:

1. John S. Hand (wife Emma Jane), who had sons Elbert Osborn, Jesse, and John Wesley.

2. Nathan Benton Hand, who married Marcia K. Cowles, September 1, 1842; married Mary Antoinette, daughter of Nathaniel Barlow Hand and Mary Palmer, September 25, 1851.

3. Lorenzo Dow Hand (1814-1889), a teacher of high repute. He married in 1853 Lydia Ann Church (1831-1889).

4. Harvey Hand born about 1805; died in 1882. His wife was named Martha. They had children Eleanor, Linnaeus, Lacon, Bernadotte, Ellery Channing, Arthur. It is not here supposed that these were all of the children and grandchildren of Jesse and Lucy.

LEMUEL HAND, related nearly, it is presumed, to Abraham Hand, married Lydia Doubleday, and part, at least, of their children were born in Columbia county, New York. The best known of these were Jared, Osborn, Nathaniel Barlow, all of whom were thrifty farmers of Geneva.

Jared Hand, born October 26, 1808; married, first, Dorcas Montrose; second, Mary Jane Raymond; died March 18, 1883. Of eight children five lived and married: Milton J. (married Adeline Wischhusen); Helen M. (Mrs. Joseph M. Moore); Raymond J. (married Harriet Cowles); Hannah A. (Mrs. John Greenwood); Temperance (Mrs. Jasper M. Fish).

Nathaniel Barlow Hand, born September 3, 1816; married Mary, daughter of Joseph Palmer and Mary Palmer in 1841; died November 6, 1891. Wife born May 17, 1825; died March 14, 1898. They left children: Nathaniel Palmer, Mary Antoinette, Joseph Spencer.

OSBORN HAND, son of Lemuel Hand and Lydia Doubleday, was born at New Lebanon, New York, August 27, 1810; married Maria, daughter of Moses Cowles and Pamela Fellows, November 6, 1834; came to northern Geneva in 1842; about 1855 to Elkhorn where he died February 1, 1886. Mrs. Hand was born July 21, 1814, died January 25, 1890. They had seven children, of whom George Cookman was a soldier of Company A, Thirty-sixth Infantry, and died, a prisoner, at Salisbury. Mr. Hand was a thrifty farmer and an old-fashioned teacher, thoroughly versed in common school studies, and a reader of the best old-fashioned books. He acquired a clear and forcible style of writing for the local papers, and was an ingenious debater. He was a prudent manager of his moderate means and was able to help his neighbors who could give good security. When money brought its less considerate owners thirty-six per cent. interest he would receive but twelve per cent., the legal rate. In later life he was a stockholder of the National Bank. He hated slavery, alcohol, and tobacco openly and vehemently. No negro, whether freedman or bondman, was refused food and shelter. His heart warmed toward young men teaching themselves under difficulties. His children were encouraged to study and to earn their living by honorable effort, for he was a judicious as well as kind parent.

JAMES HARKNESS, born April 21, 1776, married Mary Ware, born December 12, 1777, and died in her eighty-fifth year. They lived in Washington county, New York. Their children were Jacob; Nancy (Mrs. Isaac Wright);

Mary (Mrs. Ross); James (married Hannah R. Whitmore); Jesse; Dr. Daniel (married Harriet Whitmore); McDonough; Samuel (married Marietta Chapman). These Whitmore wives were daughters of Joseph Whitmore and Hannah Call. McDonough brought upon himself a most barbarous torture, mutilation and death at the hands of Indians in Oregon. Samuel's wife was a sister of Mrs. Edward Winne.

JACOB HARKNESS, son of James and Mary, was born March 22, 1800; married Jerusha Hill; came to Lafayette in 1843; died April 8, 1874. Jerusha was born in 1812; died July 18, 1886. Their children were Jane, Eliza, Melancthon, Daniel, Augusta, Adelaide, Burnham, McDonough, Frances. Daniel married Ruth Waters (1854-1900).

PERRY GREEN HARRINGTON son of Job, was born at Laurens, Otsego county, July 9, 1812; married Marietta Eldred; came to Milwaukee in 1836 and the next year to section 15, Sugar Creek. From 1845 to 1852 he was a member of the county board and for three later terms. In 1848 he was the candidate of the Cass-and-Butler Democracy for sheriff, but was third in the race at the election. In 1854 he was assemblyman, having beaten Daniel Hooper; and was twice president of the Agricultural Society. He died September 19, 1876, and his wife followed October 23, 1876. They had five children, of whom the eldest was the first-born of the township. Commodore Harrington (as he was called) was one of the best of men in a county where good and capable men have never been hard to find.

DANIEL HARTWELL, son of Phipps and Olive, was born at Granville, New York, August 4, 1801; married September 12, 1826, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Hamilton; came to Lafayette in 1837; died February 10, 1884. Mrs. Hartwell's father, it is said, was a nephew of his eminent namesake. She was born in 1803; died June 18, 1882. Children: Mary; Lettie; Walter (married Mercy Ann Ellsworth); Wallace (married Helen Mary Tshano); Smith A. (married Emily Dwinell); Selam D. (married Annabel McKenzie). Smith A. Hartwell served three years as a second lieutenant in the Twenty-eighth Infantry.

SEYMOUR NORMAN HATCH (Hervey<sup>2</sup>, Timothy<sup>3</sup>, Benjamin<sup>4</sup>, Jonathan<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>6</sup>) was son of Hervey Hatch and Amy Seymour (Zallock<sup>1</sup>, Stephen<sup>2</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>3</sup>, Richard<sup>4</sup>), daughter of Zallock and wife Naomi, daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth Munger. He was born at Leroy, New York, April 12, 1817; came in 1842 to sections 2, 15, Linn; married March 30, 1846, Mary M., daughter of Richard Stoneall, died August 3, 1880. Mrs. Hatch was born in Wiltshire, England, March 25, 1812, died November 20, 1887.

They had eight children, of whom Louisa was married to Isaac, son of Henry Moorhouse, of North Geneva. Mr. Hatch was a prosperous farmer, as well as a good citizen.

MORRIS FANT HAWES, son of William Hawes and Martha Wood, was born at Warwick, New York, November 12, 1797; moved to Steuben county, was a boy-soldier of the war of 1812; married May 17, 1818, Sarah, daughter of Capt. Nathan Lounsbury, and moved to Chautauqua county, and thence in 1830 to Hillsdale county, Michigan. In 1837 he came to section 34, Richmond. With a few neighbors he built the first schoolhouse on a corner of his land. He was elected member of the first constitutional convention, but did not attend its sessions. He died at Whitewater January 13, 1868. His wife had died July 28, 1859. They had nine children.

DANIEL HEIMBACH, son of Philip and Eva, of an old Pennsylvanian family, was born in Columbia county, May 2, 1821; married Harriet (1831-1901), daughter of Gorham Bunker and Rachel Russell; died August 7, 1902. He lived many years on his large farm in section 25, East Troy, and his estate is still held by his children. The names Benjamin and Peter are also found—apparently these were his brothers. Part of this family spell the name "Himebach."

JOHN MATHIAS HENDERSON, son of Dr. Edward Henderson and Mary Mathias, was born June 27, 1782, at Bennington, near the battlefield on which his father had served as lieutenant and then as surgeon. He, too, had experience as an army surgeon of the war of 1812. He practiced medicine at Willoughby, Ohio, and came to Elkhorn in 1849, where he died November 29, 1857. He married June 4, 1815, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Wirt; she was born October 11, 1795, and died October 1, 1823, leaving a son. His second wife was Samantha, daughter of Charles Hine and Anna Baldwin, born April 11, 1791, married June 14, 1829, died May 26, 1833, leaving a daughter. His third wife was Mrs. Hetty (Smith) Findley, who was born September 22, 1802; died December 4, 1867. Of her five children two daughters are living. Her son Edward Henderson was a soldier of the Fourth Infantry-Cavalry, and became an officer of Louisiana colored troops.

SAMUEL WIRT HENDERSON, son of Dr. John M. and first wife, Rebecca Wirt, was born at Willoughby, December 17, 1817; studied in his father's office and was graduated from the medical college at Cleveland. He married, January 11, 1845, Rebecca, daughter of Nathan Hicks. After practicing in Herkimer county (once his father's home) and in northern Ohio he came in 1847 to Elkhorn. He died May 6, 1857, having a week before jumped from a wagon to hard ground, causing intestinal constriction or intussusception, fol-

lowed by inflammation. Doctor Henderson's perception was quick, his mind active, and his action prompt, and he was rated among the better county physicians and surgeons. He was also a working Democrat and persecuted opponents with unbridled tongue, vitriol-dipped pen, and jack-knife wickeder than tongue or pen; for it made caricatures on pine as ugly as modern exaggerations in the Sunday papers. His knife and pen were voluntary contributors to his friend Utter's paper. He left three little boys, of whom John Hicks, the eldest, was a soldier of Company B, First Heavy Artillery.

JACOB HERRICK, son of Joseph<sup>6</sup> and Hannah Northrup, of Salem, Connecticut, was born in Chenango county, in 1790. His older ancestors were Joseph<sup>5</sup>, Stephen<sup>4</sup>, Samuel<sup>3</sup>, Ephraim<sup>2</sup>, Henry<sup>1</sup> of Ipswich. His first wife was Roxana Bradley. In 1841 he came to section 21, Geneva; married Mrs. Sarah (Cörwin) Rouse; died October 30, 1859. His children were Gilbert, Jason, Henry, Miles, Polly Maria, Phoebe, Adeline, Julia and Harriet. All these were long residents and became connected by marriage with other old families as Armstrong, Gray, Ross, Stevens, and Wait. The brothers, Monzo and Moses S. Herrick, of the same town, were not definitely related to Jacob's family, but Moses S. married Jacob's daughter Julia.

THOMAS WORDEN HILL, son of Henry Hill and Fanny Worden, was born at Swanton, Vermont, January 9, 1817; in 1822 his parents moved to Lewis, Essex county, New York, where they soon afterward died, leaving him to the care of Joseph Wells, his uncle. In 1838 he came to Geneva village, making much of his way on foot. He worked on farm and in mill for R. Wells Warren, Andrew Ferguson, and Charles M. Goodsell in succession for the next five years. In 1839 he bought with his savings a farm in sections 18, 19, Lyons; married February 12, 1843, Lydia, daughter of Lewis Ferris and Samantha Crosby; moved to his farm in 1844 and proved himself a most capable farmer. He was for nine terms a member of the county board and three times its chairman. In 1853 he was assemblyman, chosen over Charles M. Baker and Simeon W. Spafard, and again in 1863, having been preferred to Dr. Alexander S. Palmer. In 1865 he began his long service as poor commissioner. He became assured that he could be of greater service to the inmates of the county-house and to the tax-payers by taking upon himself the duties of overseer or resident commissioner. This was neither to his own liking nor to that of his wife, but to both a duty clearly seen was not to be evaded nor to be performed in other way than entirely and well. He died suddenly, while directing improvements on his farm, May 26, 1879. Mrs. Ferris was born at Tyrone, New York, April 4, 1823; died at Lyons Novem-



ber 5, 1900. She was granddaughter of Gould Ferris and Lydia Nichols, of Westchester county, New York. Mr. Hill joined the Presbyterian church of Geneva in 1842, and in his after life his actions showed forth the sincerity and constancy of his profession of faith. His physical and moral courage were one, and equal to each occasion's need. He attended no talking conventions of philanthropic reformers at distant cities, but remained at his post, working hand in hand with the county board, the superintendents of the poor—his colleagues—and the county physician, and was at once their indispensable servant and their practically wise leader. He may be said to have put an undying soul into a half-formed county institution and gave its management definite direction and purpose, with intelligent and business-like methods of overseership. His death was not an irreparable loss, but men might well regret, for a time, that such a life should have been stopped in its sixty-third year. When, if ever, the county shall make up its roll of best and most serviceable citizens, their names placed as nearly as men may judge in the order of their merit, the name of Thomas Worden Hill will not be hard to find in that honorable list.

EDWIN HODGES, son of Erastus Hodges and Laura Whiting, was born at Torrington, Connecticut, in 1810. He married Catherine Jane, daughter of John Hickox and Clarissa Danforth, January 13, 1836; came to Elkhorn in 1843 with some money and went into various kinds of business; was county clerk in 1846, five times a member of the county board and twice its chairman; five times treasurer of the Agricultural Society, postmaster under a Whig administration. About 1868 he went to Kansas, and later to Winterset, Iowa, where he died July 23, 1884. Mrs. Hodges was born at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and died at Hutchinson, Kansas, June 16, 1892. Their daughter, Laura E., was married to Charles H. Britton. George W., their son, went to Winterset. He was a soldier of Company F, Fortieth Infantry. Clarissa Danforth's ancestors were William<sup>1</sup> and Paul<sup>2</sup>, of Suffolk, England, Nicholas<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Nicholas<sup>5</sup>, Jonathan<sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup>, Samuel<sup>8</sup>, Jonathan<sup>9</sup>.

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD, son of James Hollinshead and Sarah Stroud, was born near Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1806; was well instructed in common school and in practical farming; came in 1837 to section 3, Delavan; in 1839 was county treasurer; married June 20, 1842, Caroline, daughter of James Burson and Deborah Stroud and settled for a long and honorably useful life at his new home. He was the first county treasurer, but he was a thorough farmer and was not to be turned aside for official uncertainties. He was always at the service of the Agricultural Society and of farmers' institutes. When he took part in discussion it was to talk from his



own experience and well-matured thinking. He died October 20, 1895. His wife was born November 11, 1815, and died February 11, 1890. Their daughter Elizabeth H. was married to Herman A. Briggs. She was born June 1, 1843; married her cousin April 23, 1880; died, full of good works, September 20, 1908.

HENRY GEORGE HOLLISTER (Seth L.<sup>7</sup>, Elisha<sup>6</sup>, Benjamin<sup>5</sup> <sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>), was born at Perry, New York, May 15, 1826; came in 1843 to sections 13, 14, Delavan; married first, Mary Ann, daughter of Henry Mallory, December 21, 1848; she died December 29, 1873, at Delavan village, whither he had moved. He married, second, November 29, 1877, Mrs. Helen C., daughter of Peter Millspaugh Keeler and Prudence Sturtevant and widow of William Crary. He died December 17, 1902. He was proprietor of a livery stable, and he was for twenty-three years a member of the county board. His son Seth Henry was twice sheriff of this county. Other children were, John H. (married May Howe), Pamela, Ella.

KINNER HOLLISTER, son of Isaac Hollister and Elizabeth Newcomb, had ancestors John<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup>, Joseph<sup>3</sup>, Capt. Timothy<sup>4</sup>. He was born January 13, 1783; married June 5, 1805, Mary, daughter of Lemuel Winchell; bought government land in Darien and Richmond; died April 28, 1850. Mrs. Hollister was born September 8, 1784; died February 3, 1849. Of their children, Cyrenus N., Lemuel, and William came to Darien.

Cyrenus Newcomb Hollister was born at Olive, Ulster county, New York, December 11, 1808; married May 7, 1837, Maria Catharine, daughter of Alexander Latimer and Nellie Smith; came in 1839 to Darien; in 1866 to Delavan; died January 8, 1890. His wife was born at Middletown, New York, December 22, 1816. Their children were Uriah Schutt (married Emma Q. Morrison); Kinner Newcomb (married Fanny M. Tilden); Eugene B. (married Nellie V. Jones); Lillian (Mrs. A. Hastings Kendrick); William Cyrenus; Elmer Latimer.

Lemuel Hollister was born at Dryden, Tompkins county, October 12, 1818; married Gertrude Ann, daughter of Alexander Latimer, January 26, 1842; came to Darien in 1844; was living in 1902. His wife was born January 26, 1842; died October 10, 1902. Excepting Melbourne H. (1857-1904) their children, if there were more, are not found in records.

William Hollister was born at Dryden, May 17, 1811; came in 1838 to Darien; married Sarah Van Aernam, January 1, 1848; died June 26, 1884, leaving children: Charles and Nellie (Mrs. James Carter, of Darien).

SETH L. HOLLISTER, son of Elisha Hollister and Jane Thompson, was descended from John<sup>1 2 3</sup>, Benjamin<sup>4 5</sup>. He was born at Chatham, New York, July 19, 1792; married Catherine Brigham, April 12, 1818; died March 16, 1867. His wife was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, February 10, 1796; died at East Delavan, May 12, 1868. Children: Catherine Jane (Mrs. Elihu G. Eaton); Laura (Mrs. Harrison Barnes); Edward Brigham (married Harriet Eaton); Henry George; James Heath (married Elizabeth Williams); Milton L. (married Hannah Eliza Barnes).

JOSEPH TRUMBULL ISHAM (Enoch<sup>5</sup>, Joseph<sup>4</sup>, Timothy<sup>3</sup>, Isaac<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>), son of Enoch Isham and Mary Carver, was born at Bolton, Connecticut, August 19, 1815. While he was very young his parents moved to Smyrna, Chenango county. He married January 28, 1841, Mary Jane, daughter of James Sturtevant and Lovina Yaw, at Earlville; came in 1847 to Sugar Creek, where he lived as farmer and blacksmith, and occasionally as town officer, until his removal to Elkhorn about 1886, where he died November 7, 1902. Mrs. Isham was born in Washington county, New York, November 11, 1822, died April 21, 1891. A child died young. The other children were Helen Mary (Mrs. Wallace Hartwell); Fred Willard; Dora (Mrs. Frank Hendrix), Henry Devillo; Reta (Mrs. Arthur Wales). Enoch Isham, born at Bolton, July 29, 1787; died at Delavan, June 21, 1880; had a son Devillo K. (1828-1905) unmarried. Mr. Isham's mother's mother, Esther Trumbull, was of the historic family of her name.

WILLIAM WILLARD ISHAM, son of Enoch and Mary, was born at Smyrna, March 24, 1820; was apprenticed to a carriage maker; in 1842 was master of a shop at Earlville; married March 1, 1843, Eluah Newcomb Francis, daughter of Levi and Hannah Francis, and had six children, of whom Francis Devillo was a soldier of Company K, Forty-ninth Infantry, and Charles Trumbull was for many years a railway postal clerk. In 1845 Mr. Isham, with Charles H. Sturtevant, and later with Joseph Walton, began a steadily increasing business of wagon making, and found distant markets for their products. In 1869 he became a hardware dealer. In 1855 he was assemblyman elected over Josiah Dodge; was a trustee of the school for the deaf; and a town officer. He died November 26, 1876. Mrs. Isham was born in Washington county, New York, November 30, 1822, and died June 15, 1901.

THOMAS JAMES, of an old colonial family, was born in the town of Richmond, Rhode Island, June 9, 1782; married Dorcas Perry (who died in April, 1843); served as sheriff of Washington county and as a member of the Legislature; came from Providence early in 1838 to township 3, range 15, and was

one of a group of Rhode Islanders who named the town Richmond; married June 22, 1847, Mrs. Sarah Stowell (who died July 30, 1867); moved to Delavan in 1854; died June 17, 1858. Children of Dorcas: Fanny (Mrs. Gardner Kenyon); Nancy (Mrs. Joseph Barber); Hannah (Mrs. Robert Sherman); Susan (Mrs. Asa Congdon); Thomas P.; George E. (married first, Elizabeth Odell, second, Ellen Delaney); Dorcas (Mrs. Jonathan Church); Mary (Mrs. Elijah Belding); Robert H. (married Mary R. Paul); Sarah T. (Mrs. David Irish); Elizabeth (1830-1891), wife of Earl M. Irish (1829-1891).

THOMAS PERRY JAMES, son of Thomas and Dorcas, was born June 15, 1816; came with parents to Richmond in 1838; married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel McClary, November 25, 1852; died in October, 1896. He was one of the "solid men" of his town, was one of the organizers of the Citizens Bank of Delavan, and in general terms, was a worthy representative of an old and honorable American family. Mrs. James died January 9, 1903, leaving her six children: Dorcas Perry (second wife of Rev. Charles Albert Hobbs); Thomas; Daniel M.; Susan (Mrs. Charles H. Barker); Eliza S. (a teacher); Fanny Louisa (Mrs. Rev. Ralph Waller Hobbs). Charles A. and Ralph W. Hobbs are respectively father and son.

JOHN JEFFERS was born in Lisburn parish, county Antrim, Ulster, in 1822; came in infancy to Oneida county, New York; married Flora Ann Armstrong; came in 1852 to Sharon, where he proved himself a useful addition to the muscle and the mind of the town. He was a zealous member of the Agricultural Society, ready and able to talk, write and work in its interest. In 1864 he was member of Assembly, elected as an independent candidate against Alanson H. Barnes. In 1871 he served for another session, having beaten A. W. Cole. In 1872 he supported the Greeley ticket, and soon afterward became an out-and-out Democrat. He died February 22, 1890. He was a member of the Methodist church at Darien, a cheerful Christian, tolerant of many differences of belief, and kindly disposed toward all mankind.

TRUMAN JONES (1783-1833) was son of Amasa and Azubah. He married Elizabeth (born 1789), daughter of Stephen Kinne (or Kenney), who was son of Gideon Kinne and Thankful Hewitt. Truman died in Cortland county, probably, for his widow came with part of her eleven children from that county to Darien in 1838, and she was living in 1860. These sons and daughters, as here known, were: 1.—Loren Kenney (1812-1861), married Laura H. (1814-1883), daughter of Homer and Rachel Greenman. 2.—Lyman (1813-1889), married Mary Bean. 3.—Parley W. 4.—Rowena (1815—), wife of Newton McGraw. 5.—Mary M. (1816-1873), wife

of Israel Stowell. 6.—Sanford (1820-1864) (wife Levina), soldier of Company F, Thirty-fifth Infantry, and captain of Company A, Thirty-seventh Infantry; died in service. 7.—Arimathea (1827-1872), wife of Joseph F. Lyon. 8.—Horatio.

\*DANIEL KEENEY was son of Ebenezer Keeney and Lois Locke, probably from Connecticut to St. Lawrence county, New York. Daniel was born December 29, 1799; married at Lisbon, April 17, 1822, Margaret, daughter of Robert Lytle and Esther Lytle (probably cousins); came to this county before 1847; lived in Geneva, Delavan, and Elkhorn; died March 27, 1884. Margaret was born May 6, 1803; died July 27, 1881. Of their children were: Laura (Mrs. Nelson Fairchild); Mary Jane (Mrs. Leander Waffle); William Ebenezer (married Ann Goldthorp); Alvira (Mrs. Alfred Sherman); Esther (wife of Loren Latham, a brother of Hollis); Lucy Ann (Mrs. Alvin Emory Beals); Margaret Maria (Mrs. Joseph Goldthorp); Daniel Wilson (married Mary Hall); Loania (wife of Aaron Hickock and of George Taylor).

ALBERT KEEP was son of Chauncey Keep (1784-1853) and Prudence (1789-1863), daughter of Parmenio Wolcott and wife Mary. The older Keep ancestors were John<sup>1</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Capt. Caleb<sup>4</sup>, and were of Connecticut. Prudence was a descendant of Roger Wolcott. Mr. Keep was born at Homer, New York, April 30, 1826; came from Fredonia with Henry (1820-1897), his brother, to Whitewater in 1847 and formed a partnership in retail business with Philander Peek. In 1851 Peek & Keep went into the wholesale trade in dry goods at Chicago. About 1856 Mr. Keep turned his attention to city real estate. Among his affairs was to secure the right of way through the city for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., of which he became a director in 1865 and its president in 1883. His administration was vigorous and up-building. He died at Chicago about 1908. His cousin, John Martin Keep (1813-1861), of Beloit, was judge of the first circuit 1856-8, and was accounted one of the ablest men on the bench of the state.

ALPHONSO G. KELLAM, son of Harvey and Julia (Davis), was born at Scottsville, near Rochester, New York, December 7, 1840; came to Elkhorn about 1857 and studied law in the office of Winsor & Smith. He was an unusually bright student and readily digested whatever he learned. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and practiced at Delavan until 1862, when he recruited Company D, Twenty-second Infantry, and became its captain; in 1864 he was commissioned as major; was mustered out of service in June, 1865, after an active and most creditable service of nearly three years. He married at Smithville, New York, October 23, 1865, and returned to law practice at Delavan with Alfred S. Spooner as partner. In the earlier seventies

he went to Chamberlain, Dakota, and became the first chief-justice of the state of South Dakota. Several years later he resigned and went to Spokane, where he died June 15, 1909, leaving his wife and a son, Fred W. Kellam, a lawyer of that city.

AUGUSTUS CAESAR KINNE was son of Elias Kinne and Lydia, daughter of Jesse (son of Abraham) Rundell. His father, who died at Sugar Creek, June 29, 1854, was son of Nathaniel, son of Stephen, son of John, son of John, son of William, of New London. Augustus C. was born at Norwich, New York, December 3, 1808; came in 1838 to Troy and later to Sugar Creek, for which town he was a member of the county board in 1843. In 1854 he married Cecilia, daughter of James Oliver Rosencrans (Dr. Simcon<sup>1</sup>, Col. John<sup>2</sup>, Alexander<sup>2</sup>, Harman Hendrick<sup>1</sup>). He was a teacher and a farmer. He was a member of the second constitutional convention; and in 1848, 1857, 1861 he was defeated Democratic candidate for assemblyman against Enos J. Hazard, Butler G. Noble, and Sylvester Hanson. He died January 23, 1863. His wife was born at Walpack, New Jersey, May 12, 1832, and died at Irwin, Virginia, May 18, 1892. His children: Mary (Mrs. Walter E. Lauderdale), Dr. Edward, of Elkhorn; Herbert, a lawyer of Milwaukee.

JESSE RUNDELL KINNE, son of Elias and Lydia (Rundell), was born at Norwich, November 26, 1803; married January 14, 1829, Sarah, daughter of Isaac U. Wheeler and Lavina Duncan; came in 1843 to Sugar Creek, where he owned more than three hundred and fifty acres of land, and knew how to thrive by good farming; died March 24, 1886. Mrs. Kinne was born January, 1809; died November 1, 1873. Children: Charles (married Jane, daughter of Daniel Bigelow); Lavina (Mrs. Ezra Resolved Day); George (married Mary E., daughter of James W. Field). Mr. Kinne was one of the ancient county Democracy,—often seen in conventions, but never in official places, excepting when his Republican neighbors did not like all of their ticket for town office.

WILLIAM ALLEN KNILANS, son of Daniel and Sarah Allen, was born in northern Ireland, November 22, 1833; came with parents and brothers to Richmond in 1849; in 1861 enlisted in Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, and was successively first sergeant, second and first lieutenant and was transferred to Company G as its captain; mustered out late in 1865 at San Antonio, Texas. He served at Huntsville, Alabama, as provost-marshal and was in all ways a capable and trustworthy soldier. He married February 20, 1867, Eleanor Frances, daughter of Samuel Stewart and Margaret Mitchell, became a farm owner and prospered steadily. In his turn he was president of the Agricul-



tural Society, of which he was a working member. He was seven terms a member of the county board for Richmond. His clerical and business qualifications were good, and he was often appointed executor of wills or administrator of valuable estates. Like Messrs. Bell, Coon, Curtiss, Kime, Latham, Oatman, Page, Stebbins, Treat, Willis and others, he reckoned it honorable to be often a defeated candidate on Democratic legislative and county tickets. He was for several years a member of the county soldiers' relief committee. About 1883 he moved to Whitewater. In 1893 he went to Sligo to administer an estate of something like twenty thousand pounds value, having been named in an aunt's will as her executor. In the second Cleveland administration he had much influence with Senators Vilas and Mitchell in the distribution of postmasterships within the county. He moved to a farm near Beloit in 1894, where he died June 25, 1909. His children were William Arthur, Alice Elizabeth, Daniel Amos.

PHIPPS WALDO LAKE was born at Hoosick, New York, April 30, 1789; was a soldier of the war of 1812; married Rebecca, daughter of John Beardsley; came about 1839 to Big Foot Prairie, where he bought about six hundred acres of land. He was a member of the Assembly of 1854, having been preferred by his district to Capt. Albert T. Wheeler. He died August 17, 1860. Mrs. Lake was born at Richfield, New York, May 5, 1802; died May 22, 1884. Mr. Lake turned in early life to the service of religion, and was ordained as a Baptist clergyman. He was one of the earliest in the work of religious organization in the southern half of the county.

IRA PRATT LARNARD, son of Elisha Larnard and Nancy Wilson, had ancestors William<sup>1</sup>, Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Benoni<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Jonathan<sup>5</sup>, Fanning<sup>6</sup>, Moses<sup>7</sup>, who married Sarah Pratt. Ira was born at Waverly, New York, January 20, 1821; came to Delavan in 1841; two or three years later he bought a wagon-shop in which he worked about eight years. In 1845 he became head of the dry-goods firm of Larnard, Bailey & Company, with Enoch H. M. Bailey as working partner. In 1859 he went to Pike's Peak and returned. From 1869 his business was that of insurance agent, and from 1870 to 1890 inclusive, he was town clerk of Delavan and was treasurer of the Baptist society. He married September 6, 1868, Hannah Alida, daughter of Dr. Benoni Bradway and Althea Vanderveer. She is yet living with one of her four daughters. Mr. Larnard died May 2, 1912. He was of sound mind and clear memory to the end of his life, which was useful, well ordered, exemplary.

HOLLIS LATHAM (James<sup>5</sup> <sup>4</sup> <sup>3</sup>, Chilton<sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>) was fifth of fifteen children of James Latham and Mary, daughter of Amos Robinson and Bethany Jones. He was born March 12, 1812, at Northfield, Vermont; learned enough



at home and at district school to make him a plain, good American; came in 1836 to Milwaukee and early in 1837 to Spring Prairie; joined Mr. Rockwell's party on its way to Elkhorn, and chose his home in the Genevan quarter, section 6. In April, 1838, he married Mrs. Lemira Lewis, daughter of Capt. Daniel Edwin Bradley and Elizabeth Sturgis. He served the town for many years as justice of the peace, the county as clerk of the board of commissioners and as a superintendent of the poor, the state as trustee of the school for the deaf, the town and county Democracy as its candidate for many defeats, the Republican party when it did not care to send Richard B. Flack to the Assembly of 1862, the agricultural society for several years as its secretary and several more as its treasurer. In the second constitutional convention he had been a member of the committee on "executive, legislative, and administrative provisions." Like his old friend Mr. Hollinshead, he had the unhesitating confidence of his fellow men, though there were many observable differences between these two "grand old men." Mrs. Latham was born June 21, 1806, and died July 25, 1885. She left two sons, not now living: LeGrand, first-born of Elkhorn children, and Edward Marshall; also a daughter of her first marriage: Elizabeth Ann Lewis, wife of Phineas C. Gilbert. Mr. Latham died February 22, 1886. His brother Loren (1823-1897) lived forty-five years in Geneva and at Elkhorn.

EBENEZER LATIMER, son of Alexander Latimer (died 1867) and Nellie Smith, was born in Ulster county, New York, October 25, 1818. He was bred a carpenter, and in the city of New York was for some years a building contractor. He came in 1847 to Darien, where he bought a large farm. He married February 21, 1849, Elizabeth, daughter of Rial N. Weed and Ruth Austin. She was born in 1825 and died August 2, 1895. Their children were Fred E. and Mary L. (Mrs. Alonzo C. Goodrich). Mr. Latimer came to Delavan in 1854, built an elevator, and with his brother and Otho Bell was for some years in grain trade. In 1873 he became president of the First National Bank of Delavan, and at its dissolution he opened the private bank of E. Latimer & Co., of which he was at the head until 1908. He died March 24, 1910. He was a cool-headed, capable, conservative business man; and on at least two occasions acted most serviceably as the city's agent in adjustment of its business with the holders of its corporate bonds. He was a Jackson-Douglas-Tilden-Cleveland Democrat, and a member of the Methodist church. His sister, Maria Catharine, was wife of Cyrus N. Hollister. His brother, James Freer Latimer, was born in 1833 and died October 29, 1904, and was his partner in earlier enterprises.

JAMES LAUDERDALE, son of Edward and wife Janet Elliott, was born at Cambridge, Washington county, New York, August 29, 1813; married in Livingston county, May 11, 1841, Margaret, daughter of James P. Stewart and Janet McNaughton; came to Lagrange in 1842; served on county board; was assemblyman in 1853, chosen over George G. Williams, and again in 1856, chosen over Datus Ensign; died March 13, 1888. Mrs. Lauderdale died October 1, 1909; their children were James Edward, John Henry, Amanda (Mrs. D. Judson Williams), Mary Eliza (Mrs. Chester B. Williams), and Walter Elliot.

MRS. MARY ELIZABETH LEE, daughter of Ebenezer Chesebro and Anna Griswold, was born in Albany county, New York, July 22, 1815; in 1837 she was married to Nelson (son of Elon) Lee. He was born at Guilford, Connecticut, March 1, 1814; his parents went to Monroe county, New York, two years later. In 1847 Mr. and Mrs. Lee came to Darien; in 1848 to Sugar Creek; in 1868 to a farm near Delavan. Mrs. Lee died at Sugar Creek, October 13, 1890. Mr. Lee died at Webster City, Iowa, April 9, 1898. It is told, with much color of truth, that she was hardly second to her father in his efforts to secure a state school for deaf children. Her son, Elon Nelson Lee (afterward county superintendent of schools), was a soldier of Company A, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry. He was sick at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, when she went there in February, 1862. Her ministrations were not restricted to him. She came home and pushed the work of the sanitary aid societies, and then went to find further service at the Louisville hospital. After the battle of Chaplin Hills she went to the hospitals at Danville. The next year she returned with credentials, letters, or other helpful papers, from Gov. Solomon, Lieutenant-Governor Spooner, and the Chicago Sanitary Aid Society, and became well known to thousands of soldiers at Louisville, Nashville, and Murfreesboro. Her son wrote of his parents: "I have said that if I were as truthful and honest as my father, and had the courage, grit and leadership of my mother, I would feel satisfied." Yet their son has never been reckoned here as a degenerate, but, on the whole, quite worthy of such parentage. Known ancestors of Elon N. Lee were Nelson<sup>4</sup>, Elon<sup>3</sup>, Eber<sup>2</sup>, Elon<sup>1</sup>, of Guilford.

CHESTER DEMING LONG, son of Hugh and Parnell, was born in Pembroke, New York, February 15, 1819. He came with his father to Darien in 1839, and married November 1, 1843, Laura Ann (1826-1893), daughter of Zebulon T. Lee and Sabra, daughter of Orange Carter. In 1851-2 he served a term as register of deeds, and his records show that he was a competent and neat-handed officer. In 1860 he was elected member of Assembly for one session, over Charles A. Hutchins and David Coon, Jr. He died June 15, 1884. Mrs. Long died January 31, 1893.

ISAAC LYON, son of Thomas Lyon and Benjamina Valentine, had older ancestors. Thomas<sup>1</sup><sup>2</sup>, Jonathan<sup>3</sup>, Capt. David<sup>4</sup>. His father and grandfathers were soldiers of the Revolution. He was born at Nine Partners, Dutchess county, April 4, 1795; served in the war of 1812; married at Chatham, New York, April 2, 1814, Eunice, daughter of Capt. Uriel Coffin. She was born April 2, 1800; died October 3, 1848. Isaac, with brothers David, Thomas and William Fletcher and their father, came in 1837 to Hudson (Lyons) and were among the founders of the village at the mill. He died December 15, 1884, and was buried at Delavan, whither his father's and his wife's relics were removed from Lyons. His son, William Penn, ex-chief-justice of the state supreme court, is living near Sacramento. His daughter, Maria C., was wife of Amos Phelps, of Delavan, son of Jeremiah and Margaret. Volume VI, Wisconsin Historical Collections (1872), mentioned him as the depositor in the Historical Society's cabinet of his large and interesting collection of curiosities, the labor of years, and as "our venerable friend and benefactor"; and in Volume X it is noted (for 1884) that he "continues, voluntarily and without recompense to supervise the cabinet-department with the same intelligent zeal and interest as in former years."

JOSEPH FOSTER LYON (Isaac<sup>6</sup>, David<sup>5</sup>, Edward<sup>4</sup>, Samuel<sup>3</sup>, William<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>), son of Isaac Lyon and Sarah Blodgett, was born at Harford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1825; came to Waukegan in 1844; to Woodstock in 1850; to Darien in 1854. He married July 26, 1854, at Beloit, Arimathea, daughter of Truman Jones and Elizabeth Kinne. A few years later he went to California and soon returned to Darien, where he studied law and in 1864 was admitted to practice. He served a few terms as justice of the peace, eight terms as member of the county board, and in 1868 as assessor, chosen over Julius A. Treat. In 1875 he was appointed clerk of the circuit court, and served a full term by election. From 1875 to his death, December 12, 1902, his home was at Elkhorn. Mrs. Lyon, who was granddaughter of Amasa and Azubah Jones, and whose mother was daughter of Stephen Kinne and granddaughter of Gideon Kinne and Thankful Hewitt, died November 7, 1872, leaving children, Ari May (Mrs. C. W. Person), Jay Forrest (now county judge), and Vernetta M. (Mrs. George M. Dunham). Mr. Lyon married December 10, 1873, Amelia L., daughter of Leander Dodge and Harriet, daughter of Orange Carter. She was born at Darien, May 17, 1840; died at Chicago, October 10, 1906. Mr. Lyon was an intelligent student of legal principles, and was an ingenious reasoner. He had also a marvelous memory of the statute books, himself almost a living index to their contents,—often able to stand in court and trace a chapter from its passage in the forties

through one or more amendments to its repeal in the seventies, he looking backward from eighties or nineties. Besides, he was a part of the age in which he lived, in touch with its spirit, and moving forward with its progress; and, moreover, was one of the kindest of men and neighbors. His brother, Charles Lysander, born September 1, 1829, has been coroner since 1883.

ROBERT LYTLE married Esther Lytle. Both were of the north of Ireland, and were children of immigrants. They had children: Isaac (married Nancy Armstrong); Elizabeth (Mrs. John Armstrong); Lucy (Mrs. William Lytle); William (married Nelly Lytle); James (married Chloe Haskins, and Elizabeth Henry); Margaret (Mrs. Daniel Keeney).

A brother of Robert or of Esther had children: Samuel (his second wife, Mrs. Harriet Campbell Magee); Nelly (wife of above mentioned William Lytle); William (married above-named Lucy Lytle); James; John.

Samuel Lytle and his first wife had a daughter Mary, wife of James Adam Flack. Of his second wife, Harriet (Campbell) Magee, were Samuel, whose wife Arvilla is daughter of James Adam Flack's second wife, Martha Armstrong; Thomas (married Sylvia Rust); Henry (married Julia, daughter of Richard Potter); Louisa (Mrs. Cyrus Cole).

THOMAS MORRIS McHUGH was grandson of Lieut. Stephen McHugh, of the British army, and son of Rev. Stephen McHugh, of the early Episcopal church of Wisconsin. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Berry Norris, of county Leitrim, Connaught. Thomas was born in Mohill parish, of that county, November 22, 1822; had academic education; studied law at Utica, New York; came in 1844 with his father's family to Delavan; admitted to practice, at Elkhorn, in 1849. He was secretary to the Territorial Council in 1847; a secretary of the second constitutional convention; was the first secretary of state for Wisconsin and gave form and order to the business of that office; chief clerk of the Assembly in 1853 and 1854. He died, unmarried, at Palatka, Florida, March 19, 1856. He has been credited with "a tireless activity, versatile mind, a winning address, a clear head, and a warm heart."

THOMAS McKAIG, son of William, whose wife was named Dawson, was of a Scotch-Irish family of Ulster. He was born at Stewartstown, county Tyrone, December 12, 1812. He crossed the sea in 1831, and five years were passed at Quebec and Detroit, part of that time as a teacher. In 1836 he was employed in the land-office survey of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin. He chose a farm in section 29, north of Duck Lake, and was employed in platting the village of Geneva; and kept so far in touch with its citizens as to play the trombone in its earliest brass band, and to become a member of its

division of the Sons of Temperance. He was one of the earliest justices of the county and remained several years in service. From 1847 to 1853 he was county surveyor. He married July 25, 1840, Asenath, daughter of Robert Dunlap, a soldier of the Revolution, and Mary Letts. He died August 24, 1888. Mrs. McKaig was born at Ovid, New York, December 11, 1811, and died at Elkhorn, March 25, 1906. They had six children, of whom a daughter and three sons are living. Mrs. McKaig, in her old age, joined the Milwaukee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and in recognition of her now unusual qualification for such membership she received from that body a gold spoon of an appropriate device.

SAMUEL MALLORY (David<sup>5</sup> <sup>4</sup>, Benjamin<sup>3</sup>, Joseph<sup>2</sup>, Peter<sup>1</sup>), son of David Mallory and Sarah Eldridge, was born at Sharon, Connecticut, April 18, 1798; lived a moving life in Broome, Cortland, Tompkins and Yates counties, as farmer, wool-carder, chair-maker, innkeeper. He married, first, Nancy Hooper, July 28, 1821, at Homer; she was born March 19, 1797; died January 17, 1827. He married, second, in Tompkins county, May 2, 1829, Jane Frances, daughter of Amos Hart and Sarah Eldridge—the latter his mother's cousin, perhaps. In 1844 he came to Elkhorn, bought a farm, and for four years kept the hotel at Walworth and Broad streets. In 1846-7 and in 1855-6 he was county treasurer, and was once treasurer of the Agricultural Society. He retired from his farm, within the village, and moved a few rods eastward about 1877. He died April 2, 1897—sixteen days before the end of his ninety-ninth year. His daughters, all of the second marriage, were Nancy Jane (Mrs. Henry Bradley), Ruth Ann (Mrs. Stansbury Ogden), Anstis Almira (Mrs. William Augustus Barlow), and Betsey Frances (Mrs. Robert Harkness). Of these the first only is living.

SANGER MARSH (christened Jedidiah Sanger, and quite probably a near relative of Judge Sanger, the namesake of Sangerfield, Oneida county, New York) was son of Wolcott Marsh. He was born at Alexander, New York, August 27, 1815; passed from farm to counter at Nunda and Attica; and married Harriet M. Horton at Nunda in 1841. She died January 22, 1843, leaving a son. Mr. Marsh came to Whitewater in 1845 and went into retail business with John S. Partridge. He married Chelsea Pratt in January, 1851, whence three daughters. In 1864 he became president of the First National Bank of Whitewater. He died October 29, 1872. His son, George Sanger Marsh, was born at Nunda, January 17, 1843; married May 20, 1874, Rebecca Jane, daughter of Jabez Wight and Rebecca Garrett Worrell. Her older ancestors were Thomas<sup>1</sup>, Henry<sup>2</sup>, Joseph<sup>3</sup>, Jabez<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>5</sup> <sup>6</sup>. Mr. Marsh is now president of the Citizens State Bank of Whitewater.



EBENEZER MARTIN and his second wife, Joanna Fawcett, had sons Orra, John and Josiah. Two of these and a son of the third came to Spring Prairie. The family was of Mansfield, Tolland county, Connecticut, and may have been earlier of Bristol county, Massachusetts. It is not known that others of their name, in the county, were related to them.

CHARLES MARTIN was a son of Josiah Martin and Rachel, daughter of Titus Williams. He was born at Harvard, Delaware county, New York, November 12, 1818. He had a fair education and was well bred to farming. He came to the vicinity of Vienna in 1844. He married May 6, 1846, his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of John Martin and Huldah Cornell. She was born at Mansfield, May 11, 1821; died November 11, 1850. Mr. Martin married November 24, 1853, Caroline Matilda, daughter of Samuel Fowle and Harriet Ingraham. He came to Elkhorn and died March 4, 1906. Mrs. Martin was born April 21, 1834; died January 31, 1892. Of five children three died early. Delia is widow of Emory Williams. Helen is county superintendent of schools. Mr. Martin was an early member of the County Agricultural Society and was once its president. For many years he was superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school at Spring Prairie, once one of the best-attended of any in the county. He was one who passed readily among men as an intelligent Christian gentleman.

JOHN MARTIN, son of Ebenezer and Joanna, was born at Mansfield, April 4, 1793. He had a fair education and much natural ability. He was once a member for his town of the lower house of the Legislature, and was also judge of the Mansfield probate district. (One or more towns of Connecticut may constitute such a district, and in Judge Martin's time there were eighty-six such districts in the state.) He married Huldah Cornell, and their children were: Ebenezer (married Lucia, daughter of Charles High, of Bloomfield), Elizabeth (Mrs. Charles Martin), Joanna (wife of Samuel, son of Rev. Orra Martin), John (married Mrs. Mary (Cornell) Monroe, his cousin), Timothy (married Laura Kelly). Judge Martin came to Spring Prairie in 1842, bringing with him his title for the convenience of his new neighbors. He died June 19, 1871. Huldah was born in 1795; died October 26, 1844.

ORRA MARTIN, son of Ebenezer and Joanna, was born at Mansfield, January 25, 1791. While yet a young man he became a Baptist clergyman. His wife was Polly S., daughter of Augustus Mitchell. Of their children, Dr. George P. lived in Racine county, and John H. lived near Vienna. The latter married, first, Joanna Woodman; second, Adeline Decker. Elder Martin was widely known to members of his denomination in this state. He and John H. Martin were Democrats, while their relatives were all Republicans. Elder



Martin was found dead in his bed, January 14, 1885. Other children, at home with parents in 1860, were Juliette S., Carlos D., Thomas M.

ALBERT L. MASON, son of Darius B. Mason and Harriet C. Starr (early settlers of Sharon), was born at Cooperstown, New York, August 23, 1824; came to Sharon in 1840; married in 1847 Sophronia, daughter of William Joiner; was postmaster 1850-3 at Sharon village; member of Assembly in 1879—elected without opposition; died March 26, 1896. His father had been a member of the county board, and his son, Darius B., is named in later official lists of the town.

ASA LEWIS MAXON, JR., was born in Rensselaer county, New York, May 5, 1802; lived in Madison and Jefferson counties between 1825 and 1853; came to section 27, Walworth, and bought a large farm. His wife was Julia Ann Read (1823-1897). He died May 5, 1882. Four sons were named: Edgar Read (1823-1907) married Emily Wilson, daughter of Austin Rogers; Henry J. (1826-1892) married Phoebe Howland; Francis W. (1805-1887) married Mary L. Collburn; Dr. Joseph S. married Anna, daughter of Anson Goodrich.

Deacon Alfred Maxon (1785-1858) had wife Mary (1787-1864). He may have been an elder brother of Asa L. Maxon. Clark P. Maxon, born in 1818, married Lucy Ann Kinney. His relationship, if any there was, is not shown. The presence, in the same town, of Maxons and Maxsons makes some uncertainty as to the correct spelling for any individual.

COL. JAMES MAXWELL was born at Guilford, Vermont, about 1785. The story of his early and middle life is but scantily told. He must have had a fair education and some experience in business. He lived for some time in Pennsylvania and in Indiana, and at the time of Black Hawk's war was at Chicago, and at that time, probably, was one of Governor Reynolds's militia colonels. The records of the adjutant-general's office, at Springfield, might make this clear. Coming with Dr. Philip S., his younger half-brother, to Lake Geneva, he left that theatre of war and made a peaceable settlement in Walworth, where he and his son, and with them the Doctor, bought liberally in sections 15, 24, 26, 27. He was a member of the upper house of the second and third Legislative Assemblies for the joint district of Rock and Walworth, 1838-42. It is not known when he left the county, but, at the organization of the State Historical Society, in 1849, he was present from Sauk county. It is said that he died about 1869. His son, James Alexander Maxwell, remained in Walworth long enough to find a place in the official list of that town.

PHILIP S. MAXWELL was born at Guilford, Vermont, April 1, 1799; was educated at the Cherry Valley Academy; studied medicine and was grad-

uated from the Medical College of New York; opened an office at Sacketts Harbor in 1832; about that time married Jerusha, daughter of Jabish and Eunice Moore, and was commissioned assistant-surgeon, United States Army; ordered in 1833 to Fort Dearborn; served also at Green Bay; in 1836, being again at Chicago, he, with his half-brother, Col. James Maxwell, invested in the conflicting claims at Lake Geneva and in other land; was ordered to Florida in 1838, and later to Fort Smith; resigned in 1842 and began successful practice at Chicago. In 1853 he became state treasurer of Illinois; but having built and occupied a summer home overlooking Geneva Lake in 1856, his office at Springfield was declared vacant by reason of his non-residence in the state. He renounced Illinois citizenship and Democracy, and made his home at Lake Geneva and his political bed with the Republican party; though it pleased him not to hear his old-line Whig associates rail at General Jackson, as they were rather wont to do. He died November, 1859. His wife was born December 28, 1804; died at Lake Geneva, March 27, 1875. Dr. Maxwell's family may be regarded as pioneers of the now numerous lakeside-dwelling Chicagoans.

LOR MAYO, son of Elisha, was born at Augusta, New York, in 1803; moved with his father to Chautauqua county, near Mayville, whence both came in the early forties to Elkhorn. He had married successively two daughters of Samuel Tubbs and Polly Frost,—the second wife named Jane, who was born in 1811 and died at Elkhorn, October 26, 1849. His father died the same day, aged seventy-five. Of one or both of these marriages were sons Andrew, Samuel and Elisha. In 1853 he became postmaster at Elkhorn; and, having secured reappointment, he married, third, Mrs. Amanda, daughter of Simeon DeWitt Corbin and widow (since 1846) of Erastus Hubbard. Of this marriage was one child, Zaida. He died January 3, 1870. Mrs. Mayo died November 26, 1893, leaving also a son, DeWitt Pratt Hubbard. Mr. Mayo was a working Freemason, and for some years master of the lodge at Elkhorn. He insisted constantly that no man could be a good and true Mason without obedience to the moral law, and his own conduct squared with this profession. He was also a working Democrat, and his political reading had made him a fairly formidable opponent in the partisan debates or wrangles of his time.

JESSE MEACHAM was born at Burlington, Otsego county, December 10, 1791; served as a soldier of the war of 1812, and as a prisoner was nearly lost by shipwreck at the mouth of the St. Lawrence; afterward became a major, by a governor's commission or by the courtesy of his neighbors; came to Lodi, Michigan, soon after his marriage, in 1828, to Patience Wallace,

widow of his brother James, whose children he made his own. Having visited Honey Creek valley in 1835 he came with his family and a few friends in 1836, settled a town and founded a village. He died July 29, 1868. Patience was born July 20, 1794; died March 12, 1875. Her children were: Urban Duncan (married Prudence Geddes), Edwin Wallace (married Emeline M. McCracken), Edgar (married Sarah Mason).

Urban D. Meacham's son, William Pitt, was born September 27, 1836, first native of Troy. He married Celesta J., daughter of Stephen Smith, of Monroe, Wisconsin, and returned in 1865, after twenty-one years absence, to his grandfather's place. He died there November 3, 1911.

ZERAH MEAD was born at Rutland, Vermont, June 4, 1800; from 1825 to 1832 worked a woolen factory at Waddington, St. Lawrence county; married Fama, daughter of James Mott and Abigail Barnum, October 6, 1832; came to Whitewater in 1837 and bought land in section 15. He was one of the several justices of the peace appointed by Governor Dodge for the county in 1838 and became aged and gray in that office. A son, James M. Mead, died in military service at Helena in 1863. Squire Mead was assemblyman in 1852, having defeated Willard Stebbins. He died March 23, 1875. Mrs. Mead was born November 17, 1813; died April 30, 1898.

PEREZ MERRICK was born January 28, 1766; married Hannah Williston in 1789; lived at Franklin, Delaware county, New York. His ancestors, Thomas<sup>1</sup> and wife, Elizabeth Tilly; James<sup>2</sup> and wife, Sarah Hitchcock; Joseph<sup>3</sup> and wife, Mary Leonard; Joseph<sup>4</sup> and wife, Deborah Leonard. Perez and Hannah had children: Gordon (died at Akron), Perez, Roderick, Austin L., Alonzo (married Samantha Wylie), Flavia (Mrs. Samuel White).

Col. Perez Merrick was born June 12, 1792; married Jerusha, daughter of Dr. S. Hutchinson; came to this county in 1836; was one of the earliest justices of the peace; died August 25, 1854. His daughter Juliette was wife of Horace Coleman. His son, Perez H., born June 9, 1825, married Mary A., daughter of Nicholas and Mary Briggs, and had a son, Orlando Briggs.

Roderick Merrick was born August 5, 1794; married Rebecca Gates, January 24, 1828; came to Spring Prairie in 1837; died May 18, 1870. His wife was born July 16, 1806; died February 24, 1895. Their children were: Flavia (Mrs. Alonzo Daniels), Hannah Rose (Mrs. German Moore), Gordon Williston (married Celeste Annette, daughter of Jeremiah Sheffield and Hannah Gardner Smith), Oscar D. (married Emily, daughter of Nathaniel Bell and Sarah Cook), Elnora, Albert H.

Austin Leonard Merrick was born January 2, 1807; came to Spring Prairie in 1836; married December 12, 1839, Esther Celestia Cook, who left

seven children; married July 28, 1856, Gratia Putnam, daughter of Josiah Crane and wife Ruth; died December 19, 1887. His wife, Gratia P., was born May 20, 1815; died December 16, 1900. Mr. Merrick's children were: Leroy Williston (married Luella J. Ellsworth), Josephine Louisa (Mrs. John H. Norton), Esther Priscilla, Augusta Deborah (Mrs. Vernon H. Raleigh), Agnes Flavia (Mrs. Frank Jones), Dr. Jerome Cass, Irene Celestia.

EZRA AMES MULFORD was born in Albany county, New York, in 1804; studied medicine at the neighboring medical college; practiced for some years in his native state; married Zilpha Packard (born June, 1804), a native of New Hampshire, and came in 1845 to the town of Walworth. In 1847 he was a member of the committee on general provisions at the constitutional convention, but took little part in the work of that body. He continued in medical practice in Walworth until his death, November 1, 1861. He had six children.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS NOYES (Abel<sup>7</sup>, Moses<sup>6</sup>, Joseph<sup>5 4 3</sup>, Rev. James<sup>2</sup>, Rev. William<sup>1</sup>), was son of Abel Noyes and Sophia Shepard Hatch (Timothy<sup>6 5 4</sup>, Benjamin<sup>3</sup>, Jonathan<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>), daughter of Timothy Hatch and Abigail, daughter of Moses Porter and Sarah Kilham. He was born in Otsego county, New York, September 3, 1812; improved his common school education by judicious reading; went to Buffalo in 1830 as a shipping clerk; came to Chicago in 1836, and thence to Geneva, where he bought, with his cousin, Orrin Hatch Coe, one-fourth interest in Brink's claim to the mill-site. This share of the bone of contention was soon sold to R. Wells Warren, whose sister, Nancy Page, daughter of Thomas Warren and Anna Page, was married to Mr. Noyes, January 23, 1837. Before the end of the year he recrossed the state line, made and sold claims; was postmaster in 1839 at Tryon, Illinois; returned to Geneva in 1850 only to set out for California; in 1853 bought an interest in the water-power at Genoa Junction; again to California in 1858, returning to Lake Geneva in 1872, where he died November 25, 1881. Record of Mrs. Noyes' birth and death is not found. Their children were: Helen Augusta (Mrs. Gilmore D. Fellows), Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Franklin Rowe), Charles Augustus (1841-1897), a soldier of the Civil war (married Jenny Lind, daughter of Benjamin B. Humphrey and Juliet Smith), Martha Irene (Mrs. James Ervin Fuller), Josephine Amanda (died early).

CYRIL LEACH OATMAN was grandson of George and son of Eli Oatman and Mary, daughter of Joel and Patience Symonds, of Pawlet, Vermont. (His father died May 30, 1851, aged seventy-four; his mother died February 16, 1861, aged eighty.) Cyril, seventh of eleven children, was born at Middle-

town, Vermont, April 10, 1815. His sister, Calista (fourth child), was wife of Russell H. Mallory. In 1835 Mr. Oatman went to St. Louis; in 1838 he came with Mr. Mallory to Geneva and (except a few years in business at East Troy) made his home there till his death, May 17, 1889. He served as under-sheriff for Mr. Mallory, and the two made the census of 1842. Being a Democrat, as well as a man of property, character and ability, he was many times defeated on the county and legislative tickets of his party. After Mr. Mallory's death, March, 1852, his family was adopted by Mr. Oatman, who never married.

RICHARD O'CONNOR was born at New York, March 17, 1816; married Elizabeth Morgan about 1846, and left the city by the sea for the city by lake and creek in the same year. He founded a good business in drugs and books,—the pioneer store at Whitewater in such goods. He was town assessor for more than twenty years, and was among the earliest effective movers in the matter of good walks and shaded streets. In business sense he was one of the builders of Whitewater. He died December 27, 1881, leaving a well-established business to two sons.

ALBERT OGDEN (Zenas<sup>7</sup>, Daniel<sup>6</sup>, John<sup>5</sup>, David<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup>, David<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>), son of Zenas Ogden and Julia, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Marsh, was born at Walton, New York, February 1, 1815; came to Milwaukee in 1836, and joined himself to the founders of Elkhorn. He married Charlotte, daughter of Peter Boyce, September 7, 1843; she died July 25, 1844; his second wife was Emma Oricia, daughter of Miner Watkins and Anna Barr, married April 29, 1847. Mr. Ogden made no ripple in politics, nor was named on election tickets; but he was a Whig as long as Clay and Webster lived to lead. From 1854 he was a Democrat, and lived to vote for Palmer and Buckner. He prospered moderately and noiselessly, and at his death, August 5, 1903, left a fair property and no children. Mrs. Ogden was born at Stockbridge, Vermont, May, 1824; died at Elkhorn, November 29, 1905.

ZENAS OGDEN, son of Daniel Ogden and Phoebe, daughter of Moses Lindsley and Irary Raynor, was born at Morristown, New Jersey, February 3, 1790; married Julia, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Marsh (born 1794; died June 16, 1828); married again, in 1833, Melita Baird (born at Becket, Massachusetts, November 2, 1806; died at Elkhorn, December 10, 1886) in 1833; came in the forties to his farm in the southwestern quarter of Elkhorn; died December 12, 1861. He was a cousin of President William B. Ogden, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. In his middle life he was a



Whig, in later years a Republican. His eight children (three by second marriage) were Harriet Thankful (Mrs. Elijah Smith), Albert, Mary (Mrs. Gabriel Smith Sawyer), Stansbury (married Ruth A. Mallory), Lucy (Mrs. A. Sidney Downs), George Washington (married Mary M. Jewell), Henry (died young), Elizabeth (Mrs. W. Frank Jewell).

JOHN STANLEY PARTRIDGE, son of Stanley Partridge and Priscilla Ashley, was born in Genesee county, New York, June 28, 1819; came, in 1846, to Whitewater and went with Sanger Marsh into general retail business, to which they later added grain-buying, having built a large warehouse and elevator. In April, 1848, he married Henrietta M., daughter of Uriah Johnson, of Leroy, New York. In 1883 he became president of the Citizens National Bank. He died July 3, 1892. His wife was born March, 1823; died December 13, 1890. His earlier ancestors were George<sup>1</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, George<sup>3</sup>, James<sup>4</sup>, Stephen<sup>5</sup>, Rufus<sup>6</sup>. His children were, in 1860, J. Ashley, Clarence J., Ernest G.

DAN PHELPS, son of Joseph Phelps and Jemima, daughter of Israel Post, had other ancestors: William<sup>1</sup>, Timothy<sup>3</sup>, Joseph<sup>4</sup>, <sup>5</sup> <sup>6</sup>. He was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, September 18, 1779; married Elizabeth, daughter of Israel King and Elizabeth Thompson; came from Darien, New York, to section 1, Geneva, in 1842; died April 26, 1868. His wife was born April 18, 1789; died July 3, 1864. Their children were Cyrus K., Pamela (Mrs. Samuel P. Jenks), Sarah (Mrs. Eli Webber), Lavina (Mrs. George Wickwire), Adelia (Mrs. David Williams).

Cyrus King Phelps was born at Darien, New York, July 4, 1818; married September 26, 1843, Adeline C., daughter of Thorp Williams and Clarissa Peters; died October 24, 1899. Mrs. Phelps was born at Darien, June 28, 1822; died September 2, 1879. Their children were Asa W., Jane J., Jerome D., Arthur H. Mr. Phelps was a careful breeder of fine sheep and cattle, a thorough farmer, and in some fair sense a model citizen and neighbor.

HENRY PHOENIX, son of John and wife Martha Martin, was born at Greenwich, New York, June 28, 1792; was apprenticed to a tanner at Painted Post; after various business ventures he settled for a time at Perry, where he was postmaster. In 1836 he came with his brother, Col. Samuel F., to Delavan, and the two joined in platting the village and naming it, in mill-building, in a general store, and in real estate business. He had married, November, 1819, at Painted Post, Ann, daughter of John Jennings. They had eleven children. He died February 27, 1842. His widow was killed by a railway train while she was crossing an icy trestle-bridge west of the village, November 19, 1857. She had eleven children. Martha was wife of Aaron H. Taggart, and Mary C. was wife of John F. McKey.

SAMUEL FAULKNER PHOENIX, son of John and wife Martha Martin, was born December 23, 1798, probably in Washington county, New York. His father died about two years later and his mother was married to Joshua Bartlett. It is conjectured that the family removed to Chenango county before reaching the town of Dansville, in the northwestern corner of Steuben county, where the boys learned the process and the business of tanning. Samuel married October 24, 1822, at Sherburne, Chenango county, Sarah Ann, daughter of Samuel Kelsey and Elizabeth Carver. She was born in that county September 3, 1799, and died at Delavan, May 9, 1894. The brothers had gone, about 1816, to Perry (then in Genesee county), and in the next few years built a prosperous business as tanners and added general stores at Perry and Franklinville to their enterprise. In 1827 Samuel became colonel of the Twenty-seventh New York Infantry, and at or about the same time joined the Baptist church. In 1830 the brothers spilled their stock of alcoholic liquors and devoted themselves to the cause of total abstinence. In 1835 Samuel was a delegate to the Utica convention, which formed the State Anti-Slavery Society. This was the meeting which was mobbed at Utica and was entertained by Gerrit Smith at Peterboro. In 1836 he came to Spring Prairie, and set out in quest of a site for his ideal village, which he named, and concurred with Baker, Dwinnell and others in naming the county as worthily. Colonel Phoenix died September 6, 1842, from bilious colic. He had brought to Delavan, with his military title, his business shrewdness, his endless activity, his zeal for religious and moral reform, and his interest in public education. He preached at Delavan, Spring Prairie and at other settlements. He was a moving spirit in early conventions of temperance men and of slavery-haters.

The story of his early life is imperfectly and not quite consistently told. It is not quite certain that his father was not William, as Mr. Dwinnell's papers tell it; though it is probable that as to this Mr. Cutler was correctly informed at Delavan in 1881. Colonel Phoenix was at his coming westward a relatively wealthy man, and must have made himself so between his eighteenth and thirty-sixth years. He did not live to see the early failure of his purpose to build a city as well on moral ideas as on commoner principles of business; but the good seed he sowed was not all wasted, though tares took root there, too. His only child, Franklin Kelsey, was born at Perry, March 3, 1825; married Mary E., daughter of Thomas Topping, of Darien, December 2, 1850; died February 3, 1911. His children were Samuel T., A. Melville, Fred S., May (Mrs. Cameron), Frank, Carrie (Mrs. Edward F. Williams), John Jay (married Eva, daughter of W. Wallace Bradley).

WILLIAM PHOENIX, a cousin of Henry and Samuel F. Phoenix, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, March 17, 1793; was a farmer and teacher, and in time a retailer of general goods. He wandered about western New York and northern Pennsylvania for a few years before settling at Perry, whence he came in 1836 with his cousins to Delavan, and in 1837 became postmaster at that village. He was once assessor and twice a member of the county board. He died November 25, 1855. It seemed fore-written by the Fates that others should reap what these Phoenixes had sown so well. He had married at Milo, New York, July 18, 1818, Susan, sister of John Bruce, of Darien. Their children were Henry H., Mary A. (Mrs. Edwin Brainard), Samuel A., William A., John W.

JARVIS KING PIKE was son of Jesse Pike (1756-1799) and Rebecca King (1763-1833). He was born in Dutchess county, New York, December 19, 1781; married December 24, 1801, Rebecca Mead, who was born June 4, 1782, and died December 6, 1867. In 1813 he served as aid to his maternal uncle, Gen. Nathaniel King, of the New York militia, at Sacketts Harbor; in 1821 as a member of the New York constitutional convention; in 1837 as a judge of the Cortland county court of common pleas. In 1841 he came to Whitewater, where he built a house, but later moved to Cold Spring, and in 1849 was a member of Assembly for Jefferson county. He died January 16, 1863. His children, whose lives were more or less of Whitewater, were: Calvin (married Mary Ann Wheeler), Clarissa (Mrs. William Field), Elnora (Mrs. Hezekiah M. Sanders), Mary Ann, Alanson (married Fidelia Cravath), Sarah.

JOHN FOX POTTER (John<sup>6</sup>, Rev. Isaiah<sup>5</sup>, Daniel<sup>4</sup> <sup>3</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>), son of John Potter and Caroline Fox, was born at Augusta, Maine, May 11, 1817. He was educated at Phillips-Exeter Academy, and had as schoolmates and friends the five Washburne brothers, who were afterwards of as many states; namely, Maine, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and California, and all more or less politically fortunate. He became, like his father, a lawyer, and coming to East Troy in 1838 he became also a farmer, having settled on three hundred and fifty acres of land in sections 10, 11, 15. His land nearly enclosed a lakelet, and on its high bank he built his house. He married October 15, 1839, Frances E. L., daughter of Capt. George Fox and Rebecca Lewis, and they had six children. Their son, Alfred Charles Potter, was a sergeant of Company 1, Twenty-eighth Infantry. The places Judge Potter filled and those he declined have been mentioned. As a member of Assembly he exposed a railway company's method of influencing a governor, a judge of the supreme court, a legislature, and part of the daily press to secure to itself

a large grant of public land in aid of railway building. He voted for its bill, but refused its present of bonds, though that was the share of a senator. In two of his congressional terms the unending debate on the admission of Kansas, with all its wanderings, overshadowed other proceedings, and in his third term the consideration of war measures was always in hand. In the first four years he found occasions to use his fists with much practical and some scenic effect in Homeric battles on the floor of the House, in which he left the marks of his peculiar grace on the godlike countenances of William Barksdale, Reuben Davis and Lucius Q. C. Lamar—all of Mississippi. "Potter, the wiry, from woody Wisconsin," lives sub-immortally in *Punch's* hexametric story of these congressional diversions. Mr. Potter never quite liked that so much importance should be given to his affair with Mr. Pryor, which grew from a correction and counter-correction of a passage in the record of a previous day's debate. The matter was wholly personal, but the excited state of partisan discussion prepared men's minds to take fire over-easily. Northern opinion justified Mr. Potter's acceptance of the foolish challenge. He always spoke appreciatively of General Pryor's personal and professional qualities, and similarly of General Barksdale and Colonel Davis—but not so of Judge Lamar. Near the end of his last session, in 1863, Mrs. Potter died of typhoid fever contracted while trying to better the conditions of a badly managed military hospital. She was a high-minded, intelligent and brave-spirited woman. December 7, 1865, he married her sister, Sarah Lewis Fox, who died in 1882. In 1873 the Greeleyan bolters of the year before, with the Democrats of the county, needlessly mistaking his position, named him as their candidate for state senator. He was not fully aware of this action until election day, when he disclaimed such political fellowship. Taking an open Republican ballot, he folded it before all men present and thus voted for Mr. Weeks, his quasi-opponent. He died May 18, 1899. He was a ready, easy speaker, without tricks of elocution, and cared more to convince his hearers than to electrify them or to stir them to transient emotion.

ROBERT KNIGHT POTTER (Joseph<sup>6</sup>, Thomas<sup>5</sup>, John<sup>4</sup> <sup>3</sup> <sup>2</sup>, Robert<sup>1</sup>), son of Joseph Potter and Anna Knight, was born at Cranston, Rhode Island, April 11, 1791. Two of his brothers, Monzo and Horatio, were bishops of the Episcopal church (the first of Pennsylvania, the other of New York), and Paraclete was eighty years ago editor of the *Poughkeepsie Journal*. Mr. Potter married Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Phoebe Pine, December 25, 1813, and lived many years at Beekman, Dutchess county, where four children were born. In or about 1825 he moved to Monroe county, and thence in 1843 to sections 18, 19, Lafayette, with his twelve children. In 1857 he left the farm to his

son Joseph and built a house at Elkhorn, where he died March 15, 1883. Mrs. Potter was born in 1793 and died July 6, 1887. Their children were long known in half of the county: Emeline (Mrs. Cyrus Cole); Russell (married Lavinia Avery); Amelia (Mrs. Gain R. Allen); Joseph (married Rosina Ellsworth; 2d, Mrs. Caroline (Randall) Penny); Rebecca (Mrs. Marcus C. Russell); Alonzo (married first, Laura Pitkin; second, Adelaide Merrick); Robert (married Mary E. Patterson); Horatio; Monroe (married Eliza Emily Bemis); Lorenzo Dow; Paraclete (married Arabella M. Seymour).

DAVID J. POWERS was born in southeastern Vermont, June 3, 1814; had a common school education; was apprenticed to a machinist; married and came in 1838 to Milwaukee. Here he met Willard B. Johnson, who told him of golden possibilities at Whitewater, and he came at once to see, and to buy half of section 12 (in his wife Caroline's name). Dr. Tripp gave him a hotel site in the new village, and he built and occupied the first hotel at Whitewater. He was also postmaster, but he had a wider and larger aim. In 1842 he bought a mill-site at Palmyra and platted that village. He was member of Assembly in 1853, and for the next fifteen years tarried at Madison to publish and edit the *Wisconsin Farmer*, and to serve as secretary of the State Agricultural Society. He next went to Chicago, and thenceforth became of that city and its manufacturing interests a part. His career was, on the whole, prosperous, and Whitewater is yet pleased to remember him as one of its founders.

SAMUEL PRATT, son of Samuel and Hephzibah, was born at Enfield, Massachusetts, October 6, 1807; his wife was a daughter of Thomas Miller; he came to White Pigeon in 1829 and to Spring Prairie in 1837. He was Assemblyman in 1849, elected over Ansel A. Hemenway and James Porter; in 1855 over Thomas Russell, in 1863 over Hollis Latham; senator in 1870 over Latham, in 1872 over Capt. John Tuttle. He died March 23, 1877. David Pratt, an early settler, was his brother and there were Pratts of the next generation at Spring Prairie related to him. He was an upright, intelligent, self-respecting man and a reputable legislator. His only son, Orris Pratt, served in the Assembly of 1883, having been chosen over Dwight S. Allen, who had been defeated in the nominating convention.

FREEMAN LIBERTY PRATT, son of Asaph and Hannah, was born at Eaton, New York, July 31, 1814; married at Smithfield, March 24, 1836, Melinda M., daughter of Terry Mack and Catherine Demott; came with his brother Norman in 1839 to section 5, Whitewater. Their father came and built a mill. He died in 1844. The Pratt brothers built the first log house,—the only other building at the time being a shanty, filled with unmarried roysterers. Freeman died February 18, 1880. Mrs. Pratt was born April 17, 1820, and died July 18, 1898. She was Whitewater's kind and useful "Aunt Melinda."



OTIS PRESTON, son of Samuel and Mary Preston, was born at Lanesboro, Massachusetts, May 13, 1813; apprenticed to a tailor at Sheffield; was foreman of one of the best shops at Great Barrington; and came in 1834 to White Pigeon. His education was mainly from good reading and from contention in debating schools. He received from Stevens T. Mason, the "boy governor" of Michigan, a captaincy for possible service in the "Toledo War"; and, as a member of Assembly in 1841 he was a stalwart adherent of Gov. John S. Barry. His business at White Pigeon as tailor and dealer in general goods flourished for a time; but in 1846 he came to Spring Prairie village, and in 1848, having been chosen sheriff over George W. Dorrance (Whig) and Perry G. Harrington (Democrat), he came to Elkhorn, this his last removal. In 1855 he failed of nomination (on the Barstow ticket) as state treasurer, but was placed the next year on the Buchanan electoral ticket. He served three terms as member of the county board, and so closed his official life. Though never a farmer he was an enthusiastic member of the Agricultural Society and five times its president. He had opened a store for the sale of dry goods and groceries, at the close of his sheriffalty, first with Horatio N. Hay, and later with Benjamin F. Pope as partner. His voice as a town officer and as a business man was always for village improvement. He would have moved the village a half-mile eastward and new-named it "Centralia." His firm built a grainhouse, and across the track southward platted an addition which he named "Byzantium." The business panic of 1857 demolished his and many another's air-castles, and he ended his long life of honest and hopeful poverty January 10, 1890. His wife, Julia Ann, daughter of Simeon DeWitt Corbin and Amanda Pratt, was born in Ohio, July 2, 1818; married at White Pigeon, May 18, 1836; died November 9, 1892. They had three children: Orville Marshall, who died while yet a minor,—full of promise for business activity; Lydia Louise (Mrs. Henry Cousins); Robert Clark, long his father's associate in the business of the once locally famous "Shanty," died at Eau Claire June 4, 1907. Mrs. Preston was a woman "nobly planned." Mr. Preston was a clean-living, kind-hearted, broad-minded, public-spirited man. An earlier ambition had been to make himself an orator, for which his figure, manner and voice fitted him fairly. His later aspiration was toward editorship, for which he lacked nearly everything.

JOSIAH OSGOOD PUFFER was son of Samuel Puffer and Eunice (Osgood) Osgood. His mother's ancestors were John<sup>1</sup>, Stephen<sup>2</sup>, Hooker<sup>3</sup>, David<sup>4</sup>, Capt. Josiah<sup>5</sup> and wife Jane Byington. Her first husband, Samuel Osgood, son of Jonathan, Jr., was her second cousin. Their son Samuel Stillman Osgood, was a good man of Elkhorn. Josiah O. Puffer was born at Sunderland,

Massachusetts, October 22, 1814; came to Spring Prairie and prospered in shoe-shop, on farm, and in business at the village; married successively Hannah M. Whitmore and Mrs. Mary Whitmore Hatch. Hannah was born April, 1820; died February 11, 1862, leaving six sons. Mary died January 31, 1897. Mr. Puffer was a deacon in the Baptist church. In the church and out of it he was a man of action, for he was sound and energetic in body and in mind, and had his share in the direction of local affairs. He died March 16, 1895.

ADAM E. RAY was a son of Martin Ray (born 1779) and Caroline Phelps (born 1781). He was born at Kingston, New York, in 1808. He came about 1837 to Milwaukee, and served for Milwaukee and Washington counties in the territorial Legislature; lower house from 1839 to 1842; upper house in 1845. About 1846 he settled in section 6 of Troy with wife Eliza, and was four times a county supervisor. At the legislative session of 1851 he was an assemblyman, chosen over Timothy Mower and Mellen Berry. About 1858 he went to Alabama with intent to try northern ways of farming there. He and his money were made welcome, but within a year or two the political atmosphere became so over-heated that he returned and soon afterward moved to Waukesha, where he died September 20, 1865. His children were Patrick Henry, Eliza, Mary, Augusta, Jane, Fred, Ira, Ida. P. Henry Ray enlisted in April, 1861, and served in Company K, Second Infantry, as corporal; in Company A, First Heavy Artillery, as senior first lieutenant; in Company L, same regiment, as captain; entered the regular service in 1867 as second lieutenant; was retired as brigadier-general; and died in 1911.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS RAY, son of Martin and Caroline, was born in Delaware county, New York, April 23, 1819; came to Mukwonago by way of Milwaukee about 1837; to East Troy about 1842; to Lagrange about 1860; to Whitewater in 1870, where he died February 23, 1893. He served for seven terms as county supervisor for Lagrange, and in 1868 was assemblyman, having defeated Henry B. Clark. October 31, 1844, he married Fanny, daughter of Jonah Wicker and Fanny Compton. She was born in Vermont, March 31, 1826; died at Whitewater, October 25, 1906. Their children were Mary (Mrs. William R. Taylor); James W.; Frank P.; Ada (Mrs. Arthur R. Cook); Margaret (Mrs. Roby).

HENRY M. RAY, son of Martin and Caroline, was born in April, 1806, at Kingston. He came to Darien before 1860. In 1865 he was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Delavan. He died November 5, 1866. Mrs. Mary S. Ray, his wife, was born in Saratoga county; died at Delavan, April 23, 1892. Their children were Asa W.; W. Augustus; Henry; Mary E. (Mrs. Warren W. Sturtevant); Platt. W. Augustus was colo-

nel of the Fortieth Infantry, and Henry E. was a lieutenant in the same regiment.

EDWIN MORTIMER RICE, son of Jones Rice and Hannah Hemenway, was born in Addison county, Vermont, February 13, 1817; married December 24, 1840, Laura E., daughter of Ira Wicker, of Bridgeport; came in 1841 to section 5, Richmond; was member of the county board in 1855 and in the same year began six years of service as superintendent of the poor. In 1867 he moved to Whitewater, where he died May 19, 1904.

ERASMUS DARWIN RICHARDSON, son of Caleb Richardson and Clarissa Knight, had ancestors Thomas<sup>1</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Caleb<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>5</sup>. He was born at Burlington, New York, November 26, 1810; in 1834 married Elizabeth W., and in 1843 Alma O., daughters of Abraham Spafard and Sarah Williams. He came to section 31 of Lyons in 1842, and from his farm was taken the addition of five acres to Lake Geneva. He began his banking business at Lake Geneva in 1848 and continued in it until his death, January 2, 1892. His affairs were found somewhat involved, most likely because age had impaired his earlier sound judgment. He had served the town as clerk, and the village as president, and was a member of the Assembly of 1849. He was regarded as one of the safest business men of the county. His one child, Elizabeth, was wife of Charles E. Buell.

ARD STARR ROCKWELL was a son of Benjamin Sperry Rockwell and Tryphena Starr. Jabez Rockwell, his grandfather, was of Danbury, Connecticut, where his children were born. These were Levi, Eli, Benjamin S., and Ezra. Benjamin S. Rockwell was born May 19, 1762; married May 4, 1783; died October 30, 1835, at Butternuts, New York, whither he had removed in 1795. Tryphena was daughter of Jonathan Starr, Jr., and Lucy, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Ruggles. Her earlier ancestors were Thomas<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Comfort<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup>, Josiah<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>5</sup>, Jonathan<sup>6</sup>. She was born May 12, 1762; died March 23, 1851. Their children were Ard Starr, Keziah, Ashbel Ruggles, Amos, Andrew, Asahel, Rachel, Laura, Anson, Almon. Ard S. was born December 5, 1783; married Betsey Shaw in 1809; died at Elkhorn, July 4, 1866. Mrs. Rockwell was born in 1795; died December 5, 1875. Their sons were John Starr, LeGrand, Lester Ruggles, Henry; and there were four daughters.

JAMES OLIVER ROSENCRANS (Simeon<sup>1</sup>, Col. John<sup>3</sup>, Alexander<sup>2</sup>, Herman Hendrick<sup>1</sup>) was son of Dr. Simeon Rosencrans and Sarah Shoemaker. He was born at Walpack, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, June 3, 1803; married Susannah, daughter of James Van Campen and Cecelia Decker, March 3, 1824; came to early Whitewater—several namesakes and relatives also to

Troy, Sugar Creek and other towns; died May 5, 1883. His wife was born November 6, 1805, died September 1, 1892. Their daughter Cecilia was married to Augustus C. Kinne.

CYRUS RUGG, son of David Rugg and Eunice, daughter of Solomon Gleason, was descended from John<sup>1</sup>, Daniel<sup>2 3</sup>, Reuben<sup>4</sup>. He was born at Heath, Massachusetts, January 20, 1811; married October 7, 1835, Lucinda F., daughter of Zenas and Abigail Taylor. She was born February 29, 1816; died November 2, 1884—having known but seventeen birthdays. Cyrus died at Logan, Iowa, February 2, 1894. In 1860 they had six children. Mr. Rugg came to Bloomfield in 1841. He served the town three terms as its member of the county board. A few of his townsmen remember him as a competent farmer and man of town affairs, and speak of him as one of the best men of his town—and, therefore one of the best of the county. His brother, Erastus Root Rugg, was born November 2, 1820; came to Bloomfield in 1841; married December 25, 1844, Lucy Elizabeth Hatch; went westward in after years; was killed at Portland, Oregon, September 20, 1889. Mrs. Rugg was born January 18, 1827; died September 4, 1900.

SILAS SALISBURY, if, as here supposed, he was son of Duty (or Dutee) Salisbury and Cynthia Smith, had ancestors: William<sup>1</sup>, Cornelius<sup>2</sup>, Jonathan<sup>3</sup>, Edward<sup>4</sup>. He married Lydia Dodge and their children were born in Cortland county between 1807 and 1830. These were Amanda, Ansel, Oliver, Nelson, Rhoda, Elisha, George, Mary Jane, Christopher, Silas, Samuel, Lydia Ann. Three of the sons came to Whitewater.

Ansel Salisbury was born May 15, 1809; came to Spring Prairie in 1837; married Olive Dame at Northport, Michigan, in 1843; went to Lima in 1846; to Whitewater in 1854; owned the branch mill 1858-1865; died November 24, 1884. His children were: Egbert (married Jean Galbraith); Edgar (died aged 13); Winfield Scott (married Mary Earll); Stella (Mrs. Clarence J. Partridge); Effie (Mrs. Mannering DeWolf); Willard (married Atlanta Schrom); Jessie (married Fred Hurlbut, Jr.).

Nelson Salisbury was born December 31, 1812, at Marathon; came to Wisconsin in 1839; married Esther, daughter of Prosper Cravath and Miriam Kinney. She died April 16, 1845, leaving a child Helen (Mrs. Luther L. Clark). In January, 1880, he married Mrs. Julia Hemenway and died September 14, 1880.

George Salisbury was born April 10, 1819; came to Spring Prairie in 1840; to Lima in 1841; married in 1849 Philena Matilda, daughter of Levi Kinney and Adah Cravath; moved to Whitewater in 1854; died April 7, 1889. His wife was born July 22, 1829; died July 9, 1902.

DANIEL SALISBURY suspected some not assignable degree of cousinship between himself and his namesakes. He was born at Homer, January 25, 1814; came to Spring Prairie in 1836; married Harriet, daughter of Isaac U. Wheeler, April 1, 1841; she died August 16, 1843; he married Lucinda Bryant June, 1848; she died May 14, 1878, leaving children: Wayland (1848-1866); Alice (Mrs. Hugh Paden); Harriet (Mrs. Frank J. Palmer); Celia; Rollin D.; Elsie. He died March 29, 1888, having been for a few years the oldest living settler. Rollin Daniel Salisbury was graduated from Beloit College; was for some years assistant to the state geologist and was or is a geological professor at the Northwestern University, at Chicago. He has made some contributions to geological science and his reports and other works have been published.

ARTHUR LOOMIS SANBORN (Ebenezer Simpson<sup>8</sup>, John<sup>6</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>5</sup>, Enoch<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, <sup>2</sup> 1), son of Ebenezer Simpson Sanborn and Harriet Blount, was born at Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence county, New York, November 17, 1850. His father died in 1862, leaving two bright boys to be led to honorable and useful manhood by their mother—one of the best and most capable of women. The family had lived some years at Lake Geneva. Mr. Noyes gave Arthur a clerkship in the office of register of deeds, and the mother and sons made their home at Elkhorn. In 1875 the clerk became chief, and his spare hours were given to thorough study of the law. In 1879 he was admitted to practice, and at the close of his term of office he went to Madison, to take a subordinate place in the office of Gregory & Pinney. A dissolution and re-composition of partnerships made the new firm of Pinney & Sanborn. He was later a partner of John C. Spooner and others. Another firm, Berryman & Sanborn, became widely known as annotators of the Revised Statutes, and a younger Sanborn is still engaged in that work. The death of Judge Romanzo Bunn made a place for Mr. Sanborn in 1905 on the federal bench of western Wisconsin. Judge Sanborn, while struggling at Elkhorn, married Alice Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Golder and Sarah Merritt, and has three sons and a daughter.

JOSEPH WARREN SEAVER was born at Arlington, Vermont, July 23, 1793; married Mary Long; lived in Washington and Genesee counties, New York; came to Darien in 1837; was first town clerk and served in all six terms; in 1852 he was chosen member of Assembly over Gaylord Blair and Pliny Allen; died August 1, 1864. His wife was born July 21, 1793; died August 30, 1850. Their children, as nearly as found, were Horace Everett (1832-1897), married Orinda C., daughter of Cyrus Lippit and Lydia (Bruce) De Witt; Van Ness; Warren; Solon.



LYMAN HUNT SEAVER, a brother of Joseph W., was born at Arlington, Vermont, October 26, 1796; lived in Washington and Genesee counties; came in 1837 to Darien; was one of the first town board of supervisors, in 1842; was a member of the constitutional convention of 1846 and was one of the committee on schedule for organization of state government (Article XIX); died June 1, 1864. Sarah, his wife, daughter of Archibald Woodard and wife Anna, was born at Hebron, New York, April 10, 1797; died August 28, 1878. Of their eleven children three died early. The others in uncertain order of birth were William (married Alice Bentley); John Woodard (married Helen, daughter of Joseph Chamberlain); Henry Warren (married Mary Jane, daughter of William Harper); Julius Horace (married Martha Jane Herron); Lyman H. (married Lavina, daughter of Aaron E. Bell and Julia Armstrong); Rodney (married Myra A. Dean); Mary Ann (Mrs. States K. Corning). There may be some error of detail as to the two Seaver families or wrong assignment of children to them, though some effort was made to find the whole truth.

ROBERT THOMPSON SEYMOUR (Harvey H.<sup>6</sup>, Abijah<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Matthew<sup>3</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Richard<sup>1</sup>), was son of Harvey Hine Seymour and Arabella Thompson. (Harvey H. Seymour was born July 13, 1790, at Wilton, Connecticut, and died at or near Elkhorn July 20, 1878. His mother was Elizabeth Hine). Robert T. Seymour was born at Rhinebeck, July 13, 1814; had a fair education; had kept a hotel; was for a term sheriff of Dutchess county, and was once required to execute the sentence of the law upon one convicted of murder in the first degree. No defense had been made in court, except to show circumstances which would now be thought to warrant much less than the extreme penalty. While in jail, the prisoner and sheriff formed a warm friendship, and it needed more than common fortitude to carry out the last act. In 1854 Mr. Seymour bought the Rockwood farm in Lafayette, and also took part in county affairs, and in the business of the Agricultural Society, of which he was president in 1856. In the legislative session of that year he was member of Assembly, chosen over Stephen G. West. He was five times a member of the county board and twice its chairman. He died at Elkhorn, February 20, 1879. His wife was Harriet, daughter of William Jaques and Mary Cooper. She was born at Rhinebeck, October 29, 1812, married March 26, 1835, and died October 19, 1878. They had seven children. Capt. Alexander Thompson Seymour served in Company I, Twenty-eighth Infantry, and died in 1907. William Harvey Seymour was a business man at Lake Geneva; he died in 1894. Mary Catherine is wife of Eli W. Garfield, at Elkhorn.

ELISHA MATTESON SHARP, son of Capt. John Sharp and Sarah Mather, was born at Reading, Schuyler county, New York, October 21, 1832; came to town of Delavan in 1850, and later to the village; was a teacher and then a dealer in dry goods, etc.; married September 30, 1862, Sarah A., daughter of Roswell and Martha Williams, of Darien; member of Assembly in 1872, elected over William A. Knilans, and in 1875, having defeated Uriah S. Hollister. In 1878 he was appointed consular agent at Paris, Ontario, that office a dependency of the consulate at Hamilton, Ontario. He died October 8, 1891, and his wife followed March 5, 1901.

JOHN SHARP, son of Jacob Sharp and Esther Matteson, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, February 5, 1801; his family went in 1812 to Tompkins county, New York; he married November 27, 1827, Sarah Mather. At some date between 1833 and 1839 he was commissioned as captain of militia, in the regiment of Steuben county. In 1850 he came to the town of Delavan, southeastern shore of the lake; in 1867 he made a home in the village, where he died December 20, 1871. Mrs. Sharp was born in Orange county, New York, October 12, 1809; died July 13, 1889. Her parents were Silas Downs Mather and Mary, daughter of Capt. Cotton Mather, and older ancestors were John<sup>1</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Rev. Richard<sup>3</sup>, Timothy<sup>4</sup>, Rev. Samuel<sup>5</sup>, Rev. Nathaniel<sup>6</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>7</sup>, John<sup>8</sup>. Her children were: Mary E. (Mrs. Charles V. Bassett); Elijah M.; Susan; Hiram Terry; Elisha (killed in military service); John Mather; Sarah A. (Mrs. William M. Shepard; Clara (Mrs. Winn); Elizabeth A. (Mrs. Edward Powers).

GEORGE SIKES was born in Connecticut, December, 1816; his family moved to the state of New York; in 1843 came to section 23 of Sharon. In 1850 he was member of Assembly, having defeated Amos Older. His wife was Alvira, daughter of Wesley Perkins, of Boone county, Illinois. Charles A. Sikes, their son, was first and only supervisor of assessors. George Sikes died November 29, 1881.

JAMES SIMMONS, son of John Simmons and Laura Bell, was, as understood, of an old and often honored family of Rhode Island. He was born at Middlebury, Vermont, June 11, 1821; was graduated from Middlebury College in 1841; studied law; came to Geneva in 1843 and was admitted in the same year to law practice. He married November 12, 1848, Katherine, daughter of James and Jeannette McCotter. She was born at Orwell, Vermont, November 29, 1822; died February 14, 1895. They had five children, of whom two died early. The others were John Bell (married Miss Sarah Bernard, daughter of George Sturges and Ann Maria Humphrey); James; Mary E. Mrs. Simmons was what is called a "superior woman." That is, she was edu-

cated, broadly intelligent, and in all ways womanly. Mr. Simmons has been made known in other chapters as lawyer, county officer, historian and poet of occasions. Besides these labors of duty and of love, he had in hand, in his later life, the work of digesting the reports of judicial decisions in the courts of England, New York and Wisconsin. He was not without ambition, but never had learned to grovel in order that he might rise. He, like his friend Judge Baker, was carelessly taken by his fellowmen at his too modest self-estimate, though his qualities as a citizen and neighbor were neither unseen nor unvalued; but this did not make him blame the world nor despise it. His life was intellectual, moral and social; his convictions in matters of highest public and nearest personal concern were calmly formed and clearly defined; and he was quietly resolute in following them. At home and among neighbors he was one of the best and kindest of men.

HARLEY FLAVEL SMITH, son of Richard (son of David) Smith and Sarah, daughter of Edward White and Sarah Tourtelotte, was born at Townshend, Vermont, September 28, 1808; educated at Chester Academy and Middleburg College; went to Saratoga to study law under locally eminent lawyers; went to Wyoming village where he taught mathematics and classics in a school of some repute in western New York; continued law study at Pike; admitted to practice in 1838 and opened an office at Castile, where he abode till the end of 1848. In 1850 he came to Elkhorn and formed a partnership with Horatio S. Winsor, and this firm was one of the strongest in the county for many years. About 1870 the firm dissolved, and in 1877 he received a younger partner in the person of Jaynes B. Wheeler, ending in the latter's county judgeship in 1886. The old man's active career then closed, and his few remaining years were given to an endless, unreadable legal defense of the authenticity as historic truth, of the five Mosiac books of the Bible. He wrote with a stub steel-pen, in the crabbedest of characters, and as the ink on the first foolscap sheet would scarcely be dry when he reached the end of the third sheet, the general appearance of his manuscript would suggest that his left arm defaced while his right hand scribbled. He was a public-spirited and in all ways excellent citizen, a kind and often helpful neighbor, and a friend to be trusted. He never cared to hold office, but would have accepted a judgeship of circuit or supreme court had it come to him without his asking. He married September 15, 1833, Lydia Ann, daughter of David Nourse and Nancy George. She was born at Rockingham, Vermont, December 4, 1809, and died at Elkhorn, May 7, 1881, leaving a daughter. Mrs. Smith was one of the best of home-makers.

LINDSEY JOSEPH SMITH, son of Sylvester Gardner Smith and Diana Ward, was born in Lafayette, January 8, 1840. His father was a first cousin

of Palmer Gardner, the settler of Spring Prairie. In 1862 L. J. Smith went into military service as first lieutenant of Company I, Twenty-eighth Infantry, and returned as captain in 1865—a long and active service. He married Helen M., daughter of James Stewart and Margaret Guthrie, December 21, 1871. He was chosen assemblyman for the session of 1881 over Dr. Caleb S. Blanchard and John Matheson. He died at Troy Centre, August 17, 1907.

SEWALL SMITH, born at Andover, Vermont, December 13, 1802; married in 1825 Nancy Mansur (1803-1884); died at East Troy January 23, 1881. In 1841 he built and occupied the first store at the village. He was a member of the committee on banks and banking in the first constitutional convention. In 1844 he was a member of the county board, and served his town usefully in other official places. He was also the first postmaster of the village. None of his children remain at East Troy, though his sons George H. and Charles W. Smith were for some years in the business begun by their father.

TIMOTHY CLARK SMITH was son of Noah R. Smith and Susan Dowd. His mother's ancestors were Henry<sup>1</sup>, John<sup>2</sup>, David<sup>3</sup>, Richard<sup>4</sup>. He was born in Cortland county December 20, 1816; came in 1842 from Orleans county to Milwaukee where he was clerk for a dry goods firm; came to Geneva in 1844 as partner with his employer at Milwaukee; in 1865 changed his business to hardware; died December 25, 1888. He married Mary S. Bowen in 1857 and Helen Bowen in 1869.

ALFRED STEPHENS SPOONER (Joel<sup>5</sup>, Wing<sup>4</sup>, Daniel<sup>3</sup>, Samuel<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>) was son of Joel Spooner and Lydia, daughter of Capt. Israel Trow and Mary Clapp. He was born March 3, 1819, near Keene, New York; was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and between work and study found no idle hours; married Sarah Maria, daughter of Isaac Bristol and Sophia Holcomb, December 25, 1844. In 1849 he came to Delavan to work and study, and in 1850 was admitted to the practice of law. From 1854 to 1858 he was district attorney, and was called back in 1878 for another term, having defeated Joseph Hubert Page. He served for many years as justice of the peace at Delavan, and was also a court commissioner. He had nine children, of whom few are living. He died April 22, 1895. Mr. Spooner was a vigorous newspaper writer as well as a good lawyer. He had one of the best law libraries in the county, and a large family of good and bright children.

WYMAN SPOONER (Jeduthun<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>) was son of Jeduthun Spooner and Hannah, daughter of Joshua Crowell and Mary Shiverick. He was born at Hardwick, Massachusetts, July 2, 1795. He passed at fourteen from the common school at home to his uncle Alden Spooner's printing office at Windsor, Vermont. At twenty-one he had earned the degree

of master printer, and by orderly promotion became editor of the *Advocate* at Royalton and later at Chelsea. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Fish and Elizabeth Holmes, at Hardwick, November 10, 1818. She was born at Upton, November 17, 1794, and died in the town of Lyons, February 16, 1877. Mr. Spooner studied law at Royalton under Hon. Jacob Collamer, and at Chelsea under Hon. Daniel A. A. Buck, and was admitted to practice in 1833. In 1835 he went to Canton, Ohio, and practiced in the courts of Stark and Tuscarawas counties. In 1842 he came by way of Racine to Elkhorn; served as judge of probate 1846-9; was circuit judge for one term of court by appointment; served in the Assembly four terms (twice as speaker); state senator 1862-4, and president of the Senate (and acting lieutenant-governor); lieutenant-governor by two elections, from 1864-68. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party of Wisconsin in 1854. In his youth he had been a Federalist and afterward a Whig of the anti-slavery type. In 1872 he thought it possible to make a new party of administrative reform, and joined the Greeley movement. In 1876 he voted for the last time, and for Hayes. He died November 18, 1877, at his son Wyman, Jr.'s, home in Lyons. Governor Spooner was well read in the English classics and thence formed a plain, clear, forcible style of speaking and writing. His faculties seemed always at his command, and he was thus equipped for instant service as editor, contributor, speaker, judge, chairman, or conversationalist. His sense of propriety kept his discourse, spoken or written, free from false ornament and his delivery unmarred by trick of the stage. He cared more for essence and substance than for form; but, to his mind, a courtroom, a public meeting, a business conference, a meeting of family or friends, had each of right its decencies of behavior and speech, each its appropriate dignity. As a lawyer, one who had been his partner, and well-qualified for estimating men's higher personal and professional values, said of him: "He was thoroughly educated in the principles of his profession, and regarded its practice as a means to secure justice as its end." For such men as he the first and highest aim of politicians must be "to secure and maintain the best form of government, honestly and justly administered."

JOHN SYNG SPOOR, son of William Spoor and Christine Wilcox, was born in Erie county, New York, March 20, 1805. In 1835 he married Mariette, daughter of Jesse Bivins and Lydia Byington. She was born at Clarence, New York, October 5, 1816, and died at Burlington, Wisconsin, August 10, 1898. In 1837 he came from Washtenaw county, Michigan, to the Meacham settlement and presently made his home in East Troy. In 1842 he bought land in sections 10, 11, 12 of Lyons, and lived in that town till his death, April 2,



1867. His son Charles (1843-1909), a soldier of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, married Almira J., daughter of Winslow P. Storms, in 1866. Other children live in other counties and states. The elder Spoor served four years as justice of the peace.

AMOS WAGMAN STAFFORD, grandson of Amos and son of Samuel H. Stafford and wife Nancy, daughter of Jacob Ferguson, was born at Saratoga Springs, November 2, 1810; moved to Victor, New York, in 1824; married, first, Ann Sabrina, daughter of Stephen and Jane Ellis, May 20, 1832; came to Bloomfield in 1844 and bought a farm (with his father) in section 4; wife died November 7, 1882; moved to Lake Geneva and May 10, 1887, married, second, Mrs. Juliet, daughter of R. Wells Warren and Mary Knapp, and widow of Simeon Gardner; he died September 20, 1900. He was seven times a member of the county board, and was chosen assemblyman for 1872 over Maurice L. Ayers. He had five children. Eliza was wife of Abner Farnum, and Sarah, wife of Jefferson P. Harlow.

HENRY J. STARIN, son of Jacob F. Starin and Mary Schermerhorn, was born at Glen, Montgomery county, New York, August 25, 1808; married Ella Green Schermerhorn in 1835; came to Whitewater in 1840; was a horticulturist, and the village owed much to his early efforts in planting shade trees. He was found dead in his bed, May 5, 1880. He had sons Henry Allen, and Duane, a soldier of the Civil war. His brother, Frederick Jacob Starin, born April 17, 1821, married Jane Martha Groat; died October 2, 1896. He was a surveyor and civil engineer and was connected with most of the early railway building in which Whitewater had great concern.

HIRAM ALDEN STONE was born at Pawlet, Vermont, March 4, 1811; came to Milwaukee in 1840, and later to Darien. In 1858 he was elected sheriff over Michael Thompson and in 1866 without opposition. He died at Milwaukee November 4, 1896. Lucinda, his wife, was born in 1817; died in 1878. Their daughter Mary A. was married in 1859 to Orange Williams. His brother, Moses Bushnell Stone, was born in 1814; died August 4, 1866; married Harriet Sumner (1818-1901). Sheriff Stone was a stout-built man of few words, of clear judgment, resourceful, resolute, and had much ability and experience in detective work.

Other sheriffs, not named in these notes, were elected: Carver over Perry G. Harrington and Amos C. Leland; Crumb over Harrington and Stone; Derthick over William A. Knilans, Milton L. Hollister; Fay over Albon M. Perry; Flanders over John L. Fulton, Edward T. Weyher; Foster over Harold H. Rogers, James Cleary; Gates over Cyril L. Oatman; Goff over Fred W.

Hutchins; Hollister over Harvey W. Curtis, William Brown; Humphrey over George H. Willis; McMillan over Austin R. Langley; Perry over David Coon, Jr.; Piper over F. Maxwell Porter; Taylor over George O. West, John Matheson; White over James F. Jude, F. M. Porter; Wiswell over Taylor F. Flanders; Wylie over Willard Stebbins, Willis, Knilians.

WINSLOW PAGE STORMS, son of William Storms and Clarissa Hill, was born in Cato, New York, June 9, 1820. He married, February 22, 1843, at Milwaukee, Melissa Persis, daughter of Isaac Meacham. She was born at Brownsville, New York, December 21, 1818, and died April 26, 1909. In 1845 Mr. Storms settled at Vienna, in section 13, Spring Prairie. His house long did occasional service to hungry and benighted travelers as a wayside inn. He owned a farm in the same section. In 1861-2 he was a member of the county board, and served the town at times as supervisor, clerk, treasurer and assessor. He died at Lyons, July 20, 1903, leaving three of his five children. Of these, Almira J., now of Milwaukee, is widow of Charles Spoor.

CHARLES HOLMES STURTEVANT, son of Francis and Jerusha (Bartlett), was born in Orange county, Vermont, June 3, 1818; came in 1837 to Chicago, and in 1841 to Delavan as carpenter, cabinet-maker and later was Mr. Isham's partner in a wagon-shop. He was in general retail business for a few years, and then went into insurance and collecting agencies. In September, 1842, he married Prudence, daughter of Peter Millspaugh Keeler and Prudence Sturtevant, of Darien; she died in October, 1855, and he married Amanda, daughter of Orlando Brown, of Allegany county, about 1857. There were six children of the first marriage and four of the second one. He was three times a member of the county board, and once its chairman, and was assemblyman in 1863 without opposition at the polls. He died December 19, 1899.

AARON HARDIN TAGGART was born at Greenwich, New York, December 30, 1816. He came to Delavan in 1837 and with George Passage built a brick store, stocked it well with general goods and continued in business seven years. He owned a large farm lying in sections 19, 20, south of the village, and to this he moved in 1856, and died April 25, 1874. He had married September 1, 1846, Martha, daughter of Henry Phoenix and Ann Jennings. She was born in 1826; died in 1905. Their children were Sarah A., Henry H., Ada E., George M., William P., Louis H., Fred H. Louis H. Taggart, now of Lake Geneva, married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of George Sturges and Ann Maria, daughter of Hiram Humphrey and Mary Blodgett.

HENRY TOPPING, son of Jared and Sarah, was born in Montgomery county, New York, March 14, 1804; taught school; opened a store at Leesville, Schoharie county; married in that county, December 31, 1828, Nuel,

daughter of William and Nancy S. Van Doren; was ordained as a Baptist clergyman in 1835 and was pastor at Leesville until 1839, when he came to a farm in Darien. From 1841 to 1850 he preached at Delavan, East Delavan and Walworth; went to Sauk county, and returned in 1857 to Delavan. In 1867 he moved to southernmost Illinois, and thence to Kansas, where he died, at Ottawa, November 20, 1870. His wife died October 11, 1880—her birth September 24, 1808. They had two sons and two daughters. One of the latter, Harriet Nuel, was Mrs. Samuel Rees LaBar.

JULIUS ALLEN TREAT, son of Oren Treat and Nancy Thompson, had ancestors: Richard<sup>1</sup>, Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Richard<sup>3</sup>, Timothy<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>5</sup>. He was born at Aurora, New York, November 17, 1814; was a surveyor; married Sarah D. Crocker in 1839; came to a farm in section 25, Sharon, in 1844; was a retailer at Elton for a short time; moved to the village of Sharon in 1858, where he was a lumber-dealer. His wife was born March 13, 1815; died October 22, 1874. His second wife was Ellen Brownson. He died February 22, 1892. He held various local offices, but his Democracy kept him from the higher places that he might have filled with credit. His brother, George Treat, born September 17, 1818, married Sarah C., daughter of Thomas and Lucinda Foster; died December 25, 1882. A cousin, Dr. Charles Ralph Treat, son of Oren's brother Isbon and wife Apphia Thompson, was born January 12, 1826; married January 1, 1862, Margaret Reesman; died May 8, 1901. His wife was born January 15, 1839; died August 9, 1905.

JAMES TRIPP was born at Schenectady, September 5, 1795; studied medicine and was graduated about 1817 from the medical college at Albany; went to Mobile, but returned in 1819; by Governor Clinton's commission he became in 1822 surgeon of a regiment of state militia,—an honorary rank; married, January 4, 1825, Rosepha Ann, daughter of William Comstock, of Otsego county; came in 1837 to sections 4, 5 of East Troy (then included in the town of Troy), and built a saw-mill at the outlet of Tripp's lake (Lake Beulah), which he soon sold. He had plenty of money, for the time and place—plenty and scarcity then as now relative terms—and was induced to build a gristmill at Whitewater. In 1840 this mill was grinding for a large part of the country for eight or ten miles around it. He platted the village of Whitewater, chiefly on his own land, and dealt justly and liberally with lot-buyers. But he would not doctor them, except in emergencies, in which his knowledge and skill were trusted by his fellow physicians as well as by his patients. He died September 4, 1844, at the rising village he had founded and named, and which he had planned with intelligent foresight. Mrs. Tripp was born at Laurens, New York, November 2, 1802, and died, full of good works, Febru-

ary 2, 1881. She had been baptized in the Episcopal church, and she brought with her an abiding faith and a habit of showing it forth by kind and helpful deeds, to the end of her life. Her memory, too, was well stored with matter for local history: for she had seen the infancy of one of the finest small cities of Wisconsin.

JAMES LAWRENCE TUBBS, son of Samuel Tubbs (a soldier of the war of 1812) and Polly Frost, was born at Augusta, New York, September 10, 1824; came with parents in 1843 to Lafayette; qualified himself as a surveyor, and in time, as a civil engineer; married December 10, 1849, Anna Rebecca, only child of Dr. John Mathias Henderson and Samantha, daughter of Charles and Anna Hine; was elected eight times county surveyor, and served occasionally as undersheriff. At first a Democrat, he became a Freesoiler and then a Republican. In 1872 he supported Greeley and returned to the Democracy. His profession brought him little revenue until past middle life, when he became more profitably occupied in laying out the village of Williams Bay, and in civil engineering work for Chicagoan owners of Geneva Lake (shore) property. He also began the compilation of a second general abstract of titles to county property, and this work had begun to bring him revenue before his death, which was September 6, 1899. Mrs. Tubbs was born at Willoughby, Ohio, December 13, 1830, and died at Elkhorn, December 25, 1904. Mr. Tubbs was a lifelong student of pure mathematics, and even in latest years found much pleasure in the study and mastery of quaternions. His clerical habit was neat and exact, and his memory of the political events of his time, of the actors therein, and of men who in earlier years had come to and gone from Walworth county was seldom matched.

REV. JOHN WILLIAM VAHEY, son of James Henry Vahey and Mary Devitt, grandson of Patrick Vahey and Margaret O'Hora, great-grandson of Fergus Vahey and Margaret Prendergast, was born near Castlebar, county Mayo, Connaught, June, 1830. He came in 1848, already advanced in scholarship, to the Lazarist seminary at St. Louis. He studied law and practiced four years in the courts of Missouri. In 1854 he received priest's orders at Dubuque. He served at the federal military prison at Alton as chaplain. In his active career as a parish priest at fifteen towns of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, he built several churches, including that at Elkhorn. He had also at times lectured to classes in philosophy and languages. He wrote and published several books and was protagonist for the church in several newspaper controversies with Episcopal clergymen. He bought a farm within city limits, having become disabled for the service of the altar, but in a short time retired to find what rest remained in this life, and died June



27, 1903. He had a wide range of secular knowledge and his wit was ready for most emergencies. His personal qualities drew to him many friends not of his ancient communion. A faithful sister, Miss Margaret, cared for him in his health and in his long last sickness and lives to keep his memory green.

**SOLMOUS WAKELEY** was born at New Milford, Connecticut, March 17, 1794; was a farmer and a shoemaker and lawyer; went to Cortland county; married Hannah Thompson in 1818; from Erie county, New York, to Lorain county, Ohio, and thence to Whitewater in 1843; member of committee on bill of rights in first constitutional convention; member of county board 1851-5; member of Assembly in 1855 without opposition, in 1857 defeating Willard Stebbins. He died at Madison, January 12, 1867.

**CHARLES WALES**, son of George Wales and Sally Crane, had father-ancestors: John<sup>1</sup> of Idle (Yorkshire), Nathaniel<sup>2</sup> (of Dorchester), Timothy<sup>3</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>4</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>5</sup>, Elisha<sup>6</sup>, Nathan<sup>7</sup>. His mother's ancestors were John<sup>1</sup>, Benjamin<sup>2</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>4</sup>, Jonathan<sup>5</sup>. He was born at Plymouth, New York, October 22, 1818; bought a farm in north Geneva in 1845; married October 26, 1848, Eliza Ann, daughter of Richard Crandall and Abigail Crane; moved to Elkhorn in 1875. Mrs. Wales had died in 1868, and in 1869 he married Lorahanna, daughter of Elijah Butler. He died June 20, 1903. His children: Ruth Eliza (Mrs. Fred W. Isham); Rosa Philinda (Mrs. H. Augustus Newton); Belle Bethania (Mrs. Clinton D. Dewing); Charles Marshall, a mechanical engineer, of New York. Charles Wales was a local officer at Geneva and Elkhorn, a working member of the county agricultural society, an intelligent, upright and prosperous man.

**GEORGE WALWORTH** was born at Rome, New York, August 15, 1793; died January 13, 1853. He was son of Jesse<sup>1</sup> (James<sup>3</sup>, William<sup>2 1</sup>) and wife Hannah, daughter of Bartholomew and Sarah Daggett, of Danby, Vermont. He married Keziah Thayer, and in 1843 came to Spring Prairie with his brother Jesse, Jr., who soon returned to Rome. In 1847 he was a member of the last territorial Legislature. He was related in some not very remote degree to Chancellor Walworth, and probably to his namesakes of the county who were soldiers of the Civil war. Of three daughters, one came to Wisconsin.

**GREENLEAF STEVENS WARREN**, son of Thomas Warren and Anna Page of Ludlow, Vermont, was born in 1802; about 1814 went with his brother, R. Wells Warren, to Essex county, New York; thence about 1823 to Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Returning, after a successful venture in the lead-mine region of Dubuque county, he married Martha, a sister of Arnestus D. Colton. He came in 1837 with his brother to Geneva and built a house which



by enlargement became a hotel (afterward kept by Mr. Colton). He also built a house and a store. He died in 1852, on his way home from a two-years residence in California. He was succeeded as landlord of the Lake House by Thomas D. Warren, his brother, who was followed by Mr. Colton.

ROBERT WELLS WARREN, son of Thomas and Anna, was born at Ludlow, October 15, 1798; bred to his father's calling of millwright, in which he acquired much master's skill; went to Lewis, Essex county, New York, about 1814; married, March 19, 1820, Mary, daughter of Seth Knapp and Martha Fuller, at Willsborough, in that county; went about 1823 to Cussewago, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and thence in 1837 by way of Chicago to Geneva. Here he came into possession of the disputed mill-site and of a large part of the village-site. In 1838 he built a gristmill for Mr. Goodsell, and afterward owned it—for many years a valuable property. In his later life he was used to early-morning walks, surveying his substantial possessions with quite reasonable satisfaction; for he had found them in the rough and had made them shapely. He died December 30, 1875. Mrs. Warren, born February 22, 1806, died July 27, 1879. Of their five children, Seth Knapp, born at Lewis, September, 1823, known locally as a photographer and portrait painter, married May 7, 1846, Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Harvey Church, and died December 21, 1890. Juliet was married, first, to Simeon Gardiner; second, to Amos W. Stafford. Seth K. Warren was not of such practical turn of mind as was his father; but preferred to let his soul wander farther away than the solar walk, even unto the polar regions of the universe, in search of evidence wherewith to confound presumptuous speculation on the origin of all being.

THOMPSON DIMOCK WEEKS (Spencer<sup>7</sup>, Samuel<sup>6</sup>, Hezekiah<sup>5</sup>, William<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>3</sup>, William<sup>2</sup>, George<sup>1</sup>), son of Spencer Weeks and Elvira, daughter of Thomas and Sophia Dimock, was born at Norwich, Massachusetts, November 5, 1832; came in 1843 from Darien, New York, to a farm in Lyons; received academic education at Milwaukee and a collegiate course at Appleton; was graduated from the law school at Albany in 1859. After a few months at Racine he went in 1860 to Whitewater and became a partner with Prosper Cravath. He married, June 7, 1865, Adelaide M. Farnsworth. At the session of 1867 he was assemblyman, chosen over Capt. Edward S. Redington. In 1875 he was state senator, his involuntary opponent at the election having been John F. Potter, who voted an open ticket, straight Republican, including the name of Mr. Weeks. He appeared again in the senate in 1893, having beaten Archibald Woodard. He died February 11, 1901. He became early in his professional career one of the ablest lawyers of the county, and was favorably known in the courts of other counties and in the supreme court of

the state. He talked easily and candidly to juries, and without bluster or fustian, and he was a ready and pleasing speaker out of court. He was in sympathetic touch with all the educational interests of his city, county and state. His probity in public affairs and in private life was undoubted.

STEPHEN GANO WEST, son of William, married Rebecca, daughter of Jesse Pike and Rebecca King, and came about 1839 to sections 5, 6, Lafayette. He married again, November 9, 1841, Diana, daughter of Joseph and Lucinda Barker. Rebecca's children were Almira (Mrs. Christopher Wiswell); Jesse Pike (married, first, Lydia M. ———, second, Elizabeth Ann Loveland); Ephraim Pitt; Harriet (Mrs. Aaron Smith, of East Troy); Stephen G.; Nelson (married Annie M. Hodges); Clarissa Rebecca (Mrs. John Hare).

Stephen Gano West, Jr. (1826-1889), married December 31, 1852, Martha, daughter of Nelson Lake and Martha Brandon. The last named was daughter of Charles W. Brandon and Martha, daughter of Lieut. Daniel Knowlton, of Ashford, Connecticut, an officer of the Revolutionary army.

ISAAC UNDERHILL WHEELER was born at Oyster Bay, Long Island, in 1787; was apprenticed to a carpenter; raised a company for the war of 1812-15; had some experience as a justice of the peace; came to Whitewater in 1840 and became one of that city's active and substantial citizens. From 1840 to his death, February 9, 1870, he served as justice of the peace with but one interval—that of his postmastership under the Taylor-Fillmore administration. This unbroken public service tells something of the man. He married in 1875 Lavina Duncan, who died in 1835, leaving six children. Of these were Sarah (Mrs. Jesse R. Kinne); Mary Ann (Mrs. Gaylord Graves); Harriet (Mrs. Daniel Salisbury); Elizabeth A. (Mrs. S. Buel Edwards); and sons Egbert and William H. Mr. Wheeler married, second, January 26, 1837, Nancy Palmer (1810-1890).

SAMUEL AUSTIN WHITE, son of Samuel and Flavia, daughter of Perez Merrick, was born in Delaware county, New York, August 10, 1823; was graduated in 1841 from Hamilton College; studied law at Hamilton and at Buffalo; came to Geneva as a teacher in 1845, and in 1849 married Mary, daughter of Andrew Ferguson. He went to Port Washington, where he was postmaster under the Pierce administration; member of Assembly for Ozaukee in 1857; county judge in 1861. He came to Whitewater in 1863 and easily gained and held a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. Being a war Democrat, he was made assistant bank comptroller in 1864-5. In 1865 he was appointed regent of normal schools. He served as assemblyman in 1871 and 1872, having successively defeated Nathaniel M. Bunker and William Burt. He died March 4, 1878.

ASAD WILLIAMS was born at Stonington, Connecticut, September 26, 1781; moved to Massachusetts and married, October 13, 1808, Jennie, daughter of Jonathan McGee, of Colerain; went in 1814 to Herkimer county, New York, whence he came in 1839 to Whitewater; died May 16, 1864. Mrs. Williams was one day younger than Captain Williams. She died February 11, 1880. She was truly a pioneer mother—all the village her debtor for endless kind offices. Two children died young. Asad Dean Williams married Cynthia, daughter of William Powers and Susannah Cooper, and niece of Soldan Powers, of Troy. Jonathan McGee Williams (born 1820) married Sarah O., daughter of Dr. Thomas Hamilton and Sarah Armstrong and had sons Leo A., Frank H., Charles M. The first, ex-superintendent of schools, and the third are lawyers. The second, for many years town clerk, is on the home farm, near the city. Nathan married Betsey A. Allen and had children George W., Alma, Cassius C., Linn A., Leona B. Captain Asad Williams was a locally famous musician, and his sons Nathan and Thomas W. were for long widely famous performers on wind and string instruments.

DAVID WILLIAMS, son of Thorp Williams and Clarissa Peters, was born at Darien, New York, January 6, 1818; married September 4, 1838, Adelia, daughter of Daniel Phelps and Elizabeth King; came to Geneva in 1846; was twice a member of the county board; assemblyman in 1858, elected over Charles W. Smith; moved to Darien in 1868 and was for many years a justice of the peace. Mr. Williams was a steady-minded, generally sound-judging, neighborly man, a fair parliamentarian, an excellent Masonic workman, and an unshaken believer in the doctrine and revelations of spiritualism. He died February 7, 1898. His wife was born at Alexander, New York, April 18, 1820, died April 22, 1897. They had two children.

GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, son of Thomas and Elizabeth, was born at Cornwall, Orange county, New York, October 15, 1803; married at Athens, Greene county, November 7, 1824, Harriet C. Fitch; came in 1847 to Whitewater, and presently invested in pottery making. He was for several years a justice of the peace, and from 1860 to 1867 was postmaster—appointed by Mr. Buchanan. He served a term as trustee of the State School for the Deaf. His death was August 8, 1889.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS, son of Ephraim, was born September 24, 1789, perhaps at Ashfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, of which village his father was one of the founders. He married Lavina, daughter of Lieut. Nehemiah Joy, Jr., and wife Hannah. Her mother came with her to Linn and died September 10, 1838, aged seventy-seven years. The earlier generations of this Joy family were Thomas<sup>1</sup>, Joseph<sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup>, Simeon<sup>4</sup>, Nehemiah<sup>5</sup> and wife Miriam

Turner. Mr. Williams brought his family in 1837 to a log house on section 18, of Linn. In 1841 he built a frame house on section 6, besides the bay of his name. He died October 14, 1846. Lavina was born August, 1781; died June 28, 1852. At least four of their sons came with or before them to Linn and Walworth: Moses Daniel, Israel, Royal Joy, Festus A. Other children were Francis, Lavina, Austin, Hannah, Fordyce.

ROYAL JOY WILLIAMS (named for his mother's brother, Dr. Royal Joy) was born at Ashfield May 1, 1818; came to Linn in 1836; married April 5, 1848, Lucretia S., daughter of Samuel, Warren and Abigail Williams; died August 26, 1886, at Williams Bay.

LUCIUS A. WINCHESTER, son of David D. Winchester and Susan Wilson, was born at Hartford, Vermont, September 22, 1821; became a blacksmith, and came in 1843 to Milwaukee; in 1844 came to Whitewater and took James Rogers as shop-partner. In 1850 he married Lucy A. Wakeley (who died February, 1861); in the same year he began plow making in partnership successively with Daniel C. Tripp, William DeWolf and John S. Partridge, and in 1864 added wagon-making to his growing business. In 1873 was formed the Winchester & Partridge Manufacturing Company, which added materially to the general prosperity of the otherwise enterprising village. His second wife was Charlotte E., daughter of Moses and Charlotte Clarke. He died April 9, 1890.

HORATIO SALES WINSOR, son of Matthewson and Nancy P. Winsor, was born in Rhode Island, December 21, 1815. His parents moved to Ontario county, New York, and gave him an academic education. He began to study law, finishing his preparation at Elkhorn, whither he came in 1839, and was admitted to practice in 1841. He was county treasurer 1842-4, and chairman of the county board in 1851. From 1850 to 1869 he and Harley F. Smith were of one of the strongest law-firms of the county. In 1865 he was a member of Assembly, elected as a Union candidate over Harvey M. Curtiss. In 1880 he formed a new partnership with a younger man, Edward H. Sprague. He died at Mitchell, South Dakota, January 23, 1892. Maria L. Husted, his wife, was born September 14, 1824; married January 1, 1846; died December 7, 1890. Their daughter, Ella M. died 1867, at eighteen. Their sons were Curtis Husted, Frank Horatio and Ed., all in South Dakota, and the first two are lawyers.

CHRISTOPHER WISWELL was youngest but one of eight children of Henry Wiswell and Elizabeth Salter. Captain Wiswell, with Zenas Crane and John Fox, began about 1800 to make paper at Dalton, Massachusetts, and from this beginning was developed the present Crane paper-mill, known throughout



the country for its bond paper and other fine products. Christopher was born January 1, 1811, and about a year later his father died. Edward Salter took his sister and her children to Chenango county. In time, Leonard and Christopher owned a tannery at Norwich. In 1840 the brothers Zenas Crane, Leonard and Christopher, and their sisters, Mary (Mrs. Sutherland German) and Elizabeth (Mrs. Solomon Lewis), came west—all but the first to Lafayette or Sugar Creek. Christopher had married August 12, 1837, Almira, daughter of Stephen G. West, Sr., and Rebecca Pike. Mr. Wiswell was a good farmer, and in 1865 he was able to lay aside plow and hoe, sign national bank notes and fill various village offices at Elkhorn. He died March 3, 1883, two days later than his wife's death. She was born February 9, 1817. Their eight children, who lived, were Jeannette Rebecca (Mrs. William P. Ellsworth), Henry Christopher, Charles Edward (died in military service), Philip Stephen (married Mary L. Harriman), Frances Almira (Mrs. Everett C. Rouse), Jane Maria (Mrs. William L. Holden), George Nelson (married Clara M. Perry), Jessie Leora (Mrs. Frank H. Winsor).

LEWIS N. WOOD was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, January 12, 1799; lived in Otsego, Madison and Oneida counties; was principal of the Waterville Academy in 1832; was graduated as a physician from Geneva in 1837; came to Walworth in 1839; was an early mover in school matters and served as town superintendent; in 1848 was defeated by George H. Lawn for assemblyman; elected over John W. Boyd in 1851; defeated by Timothy H. Fellows in 1852; moved to Baraboo in 1856; died in 1868. He married Naomi Davis and had eight children, three of whom died in the county, while the others went with him from the county. Dr. Wood was a collector of fossil remains and of mineral specimens.

CAPT. GEORGE YOUNG, son of Rev. John Young (of the Lutheran church) and Christiana Vought, was born at Hagerstown in 1773; went to Schenectady county and married Anna (or Nancy), daughter of Capt. Hendrick Waldron and Margaretta Van Vranken; came in 1843 to Elkhorn and died in August, 1844. Of fourteen children, four died young or were unknown here but by names. The others were: Margaret, Mary (Mrs. Lewis Freeman), Jean C. (Mrs. John Pike), Gertrude (Mrs. George Gale), Anne (Mrs. William Vanderpool), Dr. George Henry, John, Catherine (Mrs. Thomas Liddle), Jacob Hollenbeck, and Dr. William McKowan Young. Margaretta Van Vranken was daughter of Richard Van Vranken and Anneke Truax, whose father, Abam, was son of Isaac Truax and Trytje Rasborne; Trytje's parents were Pieter Jacobus Rasborne and Mariche Bogardus, whose father, Pieter, was son of Rev. Everardus Bogardus and Anneke, widow of Roelof Jansen.



GEORGE HENRY YOUNG, son of Capt. George and Nancy, was born at Duaneburg, New York, March 18, 1817; studied medicine at Schenectady, New York, and at Fairfield (Herkimer county), and was graduated from Castleton in 1837. Among his preceptors was Dr. Theodrick Romeyn Beck, and among classmates was Dr. Nathan S. Davis, for long of the Chicago Medical College. He practiced a few years in Albany and Schoharie counties, and came in 1843 to Elkhorn. He had married, March 21, 1838, Hester, daughter of Peter and Ann Hilton. Doctor Young was a student of his profession until the end of his life, and seemed to keep easily in step with the advance of medical knowledge. He died December 28, 1891. Mrs. Young was born at Sharon, New York, October 24, 1817; died December 31, 1894. Their son, George H., follows his father's profession. A bright boy died in 1864, in his ninth year. There were daughters: Ann, Mary, Hester, Helen.



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ALBERT C. BECKWITH

# BIOGRAPHICAL

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## ALBERT CLAYTON BECKWITH.

Albert Clayton Beckwith, the eldest of ten children of Asahel Lane Beckwith and Harriet Angeline Seymour, was born at Chittenango, New York, March 14, 1836; lived at Rome (Oneida county) from 1843 to 1855 and there he and a brother were bred to their father's calling of house and sign painter; came in 1855 to Adrian, Michigan, for employment as a brakeman; in 1856 to Racine, and in the same year to Delavan and Elkhorn. Two brothers having enlisted in April, 1861, he did likewise at Cedar Falls, Iowa, two days before Bull Run, and was honorably discharged from the First Iowa Battery in April, 1863, at Young's Point, Louisiana. He worked at his calling from 1864 to 1873 at Chicago, and returned to Elkhorn. He had married, April 17, 1870, Isidore Adelaide, daughter of Nathaniel Dickinson and Phila Foster. Of two children, Constance Dickinson is (in 1912) assistant to the county school superintendent, and Mabel Foster is a teacher at Elkhorn.

Mr. Beckwith is a member of Delavan Masonic Lodge, of the Grand Army Post at Elkhorn, of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and is a Son of the American Revolution. In 1910 he undertook the compilation of the historical department of this work. In performing this unwonted task he found kindly-given and indispensable help from county officers, town, village, and city clerks, clergymen and keepers of church records, and from many old friends and new ones; but this is only to say that he was among men and women who have made and are making one of the best counties of one of the best of forty-eight states.

Between 1897 and 1907 his brother, Edward Seymour Beckwith (1837-1909), with himself compiled and printed eight genealogical pamphlets, their total contents four hundred and ninety pages. Six of these were of a series of *Beckwith Notes*, relating to descendants of their immigrant ancestors, Matthew Beckwith (1610-1680) and wife Mary, of Hartford, New London, and Lyme, Connecticut. The younger compiler was a tireless tabulator of



genealogical data, in collecting which he developed noteworthy ingenuity. Besides, he knew something of the service and military reputation of most Federal regiments of the Civil war, and much generally and particularly of the organization and service of Wisconsin regiments and batteries. He had found, too, much interest in minor local records, no inconsiderable part of which, by copying or otherwise, he had saved from destruction. His various notes have supplied much of value to this compilation. Though no more than his elder brother a trained writer, his letters were easy, graphic, racy, and he had his grandfather Seymour's knack of satirical rhyming. In grained imitations of native and imported woods his forms and colorings were careful studies of nature's endless variety, and his work was known at New York, Detroit, Lansing (state house), Chicago, and Milwaukee.

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#### HORACE GREELEY DOUGLASS.

The examples such men as Horace Greeley Douglass, the popular ex-mayor of the city of Lake Geneva, furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, and there is always a full measure of satisfaction in adverting even in a casual way to their achievements in advancing the interests of their fellow men and in giving strength and solidity to the institutions which make so much for the prosperity of the community, for, all will agree that it is the progressive, broad-minded, alert, wide-awake men of affairs who make the real history of a community and the subject's influence as a potential factor of the body politic is difficult to estimate.

Mr. Douglass was born at the town of Fontana, near the west shore of Lake Geneva, this county, on November 12, 1858. He is the son of Carlos Lavalette Douglass and Margaret (Stewart) Douglass, a complete sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Suffice it to say here that this family has been prominent in the county since pioneer days.

The subject grew up at Fontana and in his youth worked with his father in the flour mill there, the latter owning the mills, remaining in this work until he was about twenty-four years old. The father also owned a fine farm of three hundred and sixty acres, which he kept well stocked; this the son took charge of when the father retired from active life, and the son now owns the place. He remained there successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising until about 1887, then came to Lake Geneva and entered the milling

business, the ins and outs of which he had long previously mastered. He operated the old Geneva mill, the first mill in this county run by water power. He continued to operate the old mill about four years, then bought ground along the railroad, and he and Mr. Dunn, his brother-in-law, built an elevator and ran that for eleven years, doing a large business in this line. Selling the elevator to John E. Burton, they went to Williams Bay and embarked in the lumber and coal business with Mr. Dunn, under the firm name of Douglass & Dunn. They had a good business both at Williams Bay and at Zenda. About 1907 Mr. Douglass sold his interest to Mr. Dunn and he has not been engaged in active business affairs since. He made a success of whatever he turned his attention to and accumulated a competency. He has a commodious and attractive home at Lake Geneva.

Politically, Mr. Douglass is a loyal Republican and has long been active in party affairs. He has been a member of the school board at Lake Geneva for two years and in the spring of 1908 he was elected mayor of Lake Geneva, his time expiring in June, 1912. His administration has been characterized by a progressive, fair and broad-minded policy which has met the hearty approval of all concerned, and he has done much toward the permanent good of the city.

Mr. Douglass was married to Katherine Dunn, daughter of Patrick and Ann (Murray) Dunn, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. She was born and reared in the town of Linn, this county, where her parents settled in pioneer days. Four children, two sons and two daughters, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Douglass, namely: Ruth, Harold, Josephine and Howard, all at home with their parents, Harold being engaged in the coal business at Lake Geneva.

Fraternally, Mr. Douglass is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Douglass owns the family homestead and on that ground is a flag staff, marking the spot where Brink and Jauno, a half-breed Indian, stood when they discovered Geneva lake—the first white man who saw the lake. He and Jauno were surveying for the government. Mr. Douglass got this information directly from Mr. Brink and it was corroborated by others. On the same ground Chief Big Foot's son was buried high in a tree, then afterwards taken down and placed in another tree near the lake shore.

From Mr. Douglass' home he can see the whole of Lake Geneva, from end to end with the exception of Williams Bay and Geneva Bay, and a view of the lake from the old home is a sight which is calculated to remain in one's memory through life. On the farm is a great spring of excellent water,

which analysis has shown to be the same as White Rock. It is sold for drinking purposes and shipped to offices, stores and homes, finding a very ready sale.

Personally, Mr. Douglass is a sociable, genial and obliging gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet, and he is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

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### JUDGE JAY FORREST LYON.

Jay Forrest Lyon was born on November 6, 1862, at Darien, this county, and is a son of Joseph F. and Arimathea (Jones) Lyon. The Lyon pedigree has been traced back to William Lyon, of Roxbury, England, who, at the age of fourteen, September 11, 1635, embarked in the "Hopewell," in which he reached Massachusetts after a tedious voyage of many weeks. He there grew to manhood and married Sarah Ruggles, daughter of John and Mary (Curtis) Ruggles. To William Lyon and wife a son was born, whom they named William. He grew up and married Sarah Duncan, and to them Samuel was born on September 20, 1679; he married Joanna, daughter of John and Hannah (Prentice) Weld. To Samuel and Joanna Lyon a son, Edward, was born, December 24, 1710, at Roxbury, who married Rebecca Boyden, and to them a son, David, was born in 1739, whose son, Isaac, was born at Royalston and married Sally Blodgett and to them Joseph F. Lyon, father of Judge Lyon, was born.

Sally Blodgett's ancestry is as follows: She was in the seventh generation of the Blodgett family. The first of the name of whom we have definite record was Thomas Blodgett and his wife Susanna, who emigrated to America from London, England, in 1635 on the old-fashioned sailing vessel "Increase," accompanied by their sons, Daniel and Samuel. The family settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Their son Samuel married Lucy Locke and settled at Woburn. Samuel's son, Thomas, married Rebecca Tidd, and they named a son Samuel, who married Mary Russell, and to this union a son, Timothy, was born, August 7, 1740, who married Millicent Perry, and their son, Joseph, born in 1776, married Thankful Hawkins and lived at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire. To them a daughter, Sally, was born in 1800, who married Isaac Lyon, and was the mother of Joseph F. Lyon, who was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1825. When nineteen years of age, in 1844, he started from his home in the Keystone state to Illinois, traveling most of the way on foot. He reached Little Foot (Fort?), now Waukegan, where he found employment as clerk in a store. Soon he induced his father's family to come west. He remained at Little Foot (Fort?) until 1850, then moved to

Woodstock, Illinois, and engaged in the mercantile business until 1854, then removed to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and established his home in the town of Darien. Having previously studied law with Mr. Blodgett in Waukegan, he continued his legal studies while engaged as a commercial traveler for a New York clothing house, having been thus engaged from 1852 until 1855. While living at Woodstock he was appointed postmaster by President Fillmore and served in that capacity three years. He was also engaged at times in the practice of law in justice courts. On July 26, 1854, he was united in marriage with Arimathea Jones, daughter of Truman Jones, this family having come here in 1838 among the early pioneers, and for some time Mrs. Lyon was one of the early teachers of the county.

In the spring of 1859 Joseph F. Lyon went overland with an ox team to California, and returned in 1860, resuming the study of law at Darien, and was admitted to the bar in 1864 in the circuit court of Walworth county. He was successful as an attorney and was prominent in local politics. He was a representative from this county in the Legislature in 1868. He continued to practice law in Darien until 1875, when he was appointed clerk of the circuit court to fill a vacancy. He was afterward elected to the same office, which he held until January 1, 1878. Upon his appointment to this office he removed to Elkhorn, and here he continued to reside after his term of office had expired, and here he practiced law the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1902. His wife died on November 7, 1872, leaving three children, A. May, Vernetta M. and Jay Forrest. While a resident of Darien Joseph F. Lyon served as chairman of the county board of supervisors for two years. He was elected justice of the peace in Elkhorn, and was clerk of the Elkhorn schools. He was twice married, his last wife being Amelia Dodge, daughter of Leander and Harriet Dodge. She was born at Darien, this county, in 1840, her parents having been early settlers there. She died in 1906.

Judge Jay F. Lyon was thirteen years of age when his parents moved to Elkhorn. Here he attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1880. He soon afterwards took a position as stenographer in the offices of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, working in their general offices in St. Paul, Minnesota, for four years, and while there met the lady who later became his wife. Not finding railroading entirely to his liking and having long desired to follow in the footsteps of his father in a professional way, he entered the Boston University School of Law, from which he was graduated in 1888. Thus well equipped for his chosen life work, he at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Elkhorn with his father, and

they continued in partnership until 1899. In January of that year the subject was appointed county judge to fill out an unexpired term, and was re-elected to this office in 1901, and again in 1905 and 1909, for terms of four years each.

At the law school he took a three years' course in two years, and had the satisfaction of showing that, although coming from farther west than any of his class, nearly all being from Eastern colleges, he had the ability to stand at the head of his class.

The domestic life of Judge Lyon began on June 30, 1886, at St. Paul, Minnesota, when he was united in marriage with Caroline A. Bayard, a lady of culture and refinement and a daughter of William and Rachael (Lewis) Bayard. She was born at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, New York.

To the Judge and wife four sons have been born, namely: Bayard, born April 4, 1887, was graduated from Oberlin College in June, 1910, and is now in Tientsin, China; William F., born November 2, 1889, was graduated from Oberlin College in June, 1911, and he is now in Tientsin, China, where he went in August, 1911, under appointment of the International Young Men's Christian Association, to teach in the Nan Kai Middle School. He was soon busy with his work as teacher and he started a football team, a band and other forms of recreation and amusements, and was in the thick of college life there when the revolution of 1911 began; Charles E., born January 7, 1896, and George D., born July 18, 1897, are attending school.

Fraternally, Judge Lyon is a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, and in religious matters he belongs to the Baptist church.

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#### EDWARD F. WILLIAMS.

In these days of large commercial transactions, when credits cut a large factor in the daily round of business, the province of the banker is very wide and very important. The excellence of the banks of the present as compared with those of the past gives to all classes of business men first-class security for their deposits, assistance when they are in need of ready money to move their business, and a means of exchanging credits that could be accomplished in safety no other way. In a large measure the success of the present time in all branches of business is largely the result of the present banking methods. It is quite common for the stockholders of the banks to be business men of prominence in the community,—farmers, merchants, manufacturers and pro-



fessional men,—all of whom are known to the depositors and their standing well established. This gives stability to the bank and confidence to the community. Such is the confidence in the Citizens Bank of Delavan, of which Edward F. Williams is president.

Mr. Williams was born at Delavan, Walworth county, Wisconsin, April 9, 1859. He is the son of Henry H. and Amanda (Keeler) Williams. The father was born in Dublin, Ireland, and was the son of Welsh parents. He grew to manhood in Dublin and there married Jane Curran. They emigrated to America in 1847, and after spending one winter in New York state they came to Delavan, Wisconsin. The father had been a jeweler in the old country, and he started a small shop here in the early days on the present site of the Citizens Bank. He was in the jewelry business here until he retired a few years before his death. He was twice married, and the first union resulted in the birth of six children, namely: Susan became the wife of a Mr. James and died in Kansas; Henry is living at Forest Grove, Oregon; Ella lives in Delavan with her brother, Howard; Jennie died in 1902; Robert lives at Emporia, Kansas; Nettie married I. J. Atwood, and lived seventeen years in China, where her husband was a missionary; they now live at Newton, Washington. The mother of these children died two or three years after coming to Delavan, and the father afterwards married Amanda Keeler, who was born near Elmira, New York, and she was a young girl when she came to Walworth county in 1837. She was the daughter of Peter N. and Sarah (Wilson) Keeler. This family located in the northern part of Darien township, and were among the first settlers in the county. The first child born to the second union of the subject's father died in infancy; Howard lives in Delavan, having succeeded his father in the jewelry business; Edward F., of this sketch, was the youngest.

Henry H. Williams was thoroughly identified with the progress of this community, and he held several local offices. His death occurred in 1903, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1892.

Edward F. Williams grew to manhood in Delavan and attended the public schools here. After leaving school he began his business career by clerking in a clothing store in Delavan with M. Gavett for five years. In 1881 he entered the Citizens Bank as assistant cashier. In 1886 he was elected cashier, and in 1910 succeeded to the presidency of the bank, the duties of which he continues to ably discharge, the ever-increasing prestige of this safe and conservative institution being due in no small measure to his excellent management. He is also a director in the Bradley Knitting Company of this place. For eight years he was president of the board of education. When

Delavan became a city in 1897 he was elected mayor, which office he held two years, doing much for the permanent good of the town, whose interests he has ever had at heart and lost no opportunity to promote.

Mr. Williams was married in 1892 to Carrie Phoenix, daughter of Franklin K. and Mary (Topping) Phoenix. Her father was the son of Col. Samuel Phoenix, whose record is given at length in the chapter dealing with the county's first settlement. Franklin K. Phoenix was born in Perry, Genesee county (now Wyoming county), New York, in 1825, and in 1837 he came to Walworth county with his parents. He established a nursery when a young man, which he conducted until about 1854, then moved to Bloomington, Illinois, where he engaged in the same line of business on an extensive scale, having six hundred acres under stock, making one of the largest nurseries in the world at that time. He closed out the business in 1877 and in 1879 returned to Delavan, this county, and started another nursery, which he continued for several years. He married Mary E. Topping, daughter of Thomas Topping and wife; she was born in Montgomery county, New York. The Toppings were early settlers around Darien.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Williams three children have been born: Phoenix and Lawrence are both attending Beloit College, and Edwina is attending high school at Delavan. Mr. Williams is a member of the Episcopal church.

The Citizens Bank of Delavan, of which Mr. Williams is president, was organized in March, 1875, by Frank Leland, C. B. Tallman, John De-Wolf and others, as a state bank. It started with a paid-up capital of fifteen thousand dollars, later increasing this to twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1910 the capital stock was increased to fifty thousand dollars, and it now has a surplus of thirty-five thousand dollars. In 1884 they built a one-story brick building on the present site, and in 1906 tore it down and erected the present substantial and modernly appointed structure, a two-story building with two business rooms, with a stone front and all up-to-date safety devices, etc. In 1892 there was a great explosion of dynamite in the store next door which demolished the front of the building in the drug store owned by H. R. Doane, and he and a Mr. Totten were killed. Although the front of the bank building was demolished and partly blown across the street, the rest of the building was shielded by the vault near which the explosion occurred. Amid the excitement those in charge of the bank placed gold and currency in the vault and locked it promptly, quickly carrying the books and notes to the other bank. Next morning their accounts balanced to the penny. This bank has the thorough confidence of the people and has the reputation through many

years of being ably, safely and honestly managed. A statement issued by this bank on September 11, 1911, shows the bank's resources as follows: Loans and discounts, \$516,943.65; bonds, \$62,530.22; banking house and furniture, \$14,000; cash and due from banks, \$145,644.65; total, \$739,118.52. Liabilities: Capital, \$50,000; surplus and profits, \$32,262.56; deposits, \$656,855.96; total, \$739,118.52. The present officers and directors are: Edward F. Williams, president; R. H. James, vice-president; A. S. Parish, cashier; W. F. Fernholz, Howard Williams, S. L. Jackson, D. E. LaBar, H. A. Briggs and J. H. Goodrich.

Personally, Mr. Williams is an obliging, public-spirited and genial gentleman who enjoys the confidence and respect of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

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### EDMUND J. HOOPER.

A man who has long been influential in the advancement and prosperity of Walworth county, endorsing every movement which he believes will prove beneficial to humanity is Edmund J. Hooper, president of the State Bank of Elkhorn. His achievements represent the result of honest endeavor along lines where mature judgment has pointed the way. He possesses a weight of character, a native sagacity, a discriminating tact and a fidelity of purpose that command the respect of all with whom he is associated, being a leader in financial, business, civic and social affairs of his vicinity.

Mr. Hooper was born at Palmyra, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, December 26, 1857. He is the son of John B. and Jane Eliza (Lean) Hooper, both natives of Cornwall, England, where they spent their childhood, the father emigrating to America in 1844, when fourteen years old, accompanied by his father, George Hooper, who bought a farm near Palmyra, Wisconsin, and established the family home there. The mother of the subject was also a child when she was brought to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, from England by her parents, John Lean and wife, who established their home at the town of Sullivan, near Palmyra, and there Jane Eliza grew to womanhood and lived until she and John B. Hooper were married. They spent most of their lives on the farm which George Hooper settled in pioneer times, and there they reared their six children, and there the mother spent the rest of her life, dying in January, 1905. John B. Hooper, now advanced in years, still lives there, an honored and well known pioneer.

Edmund J. Hooper grew to manhood on his father's farm, where he assisted with the general work when a boy, attending the local schools in the winter months, remaining at home until he was nineteen years old, when he started in life for himself by going into the general merchandise business, in the Mitchell Brothers' store at Palmyra. In February, 1881, he went to Chicago, where he took a position with the wholesale jobbing house of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, dealers in boots and shoes. Returning to Palmyra in 1884, he and Giles Hibbard formed a partnership in the general merchandise business, under the firm name of Hibbard & Hooper, which continued until 1887, when he purchased Mr. Hibbard's interest and continued the business alone until January 1, 1896, building up a large trade. Then he and W. J. Bray organized the State Bank at Elkhorn and opened up for business the following July, Mr. Bray as president and Mr. Hooper as cashier, the latter remaining as cashier until in January, 1910, when he became president of the bank, which position he now holds, the duties of which he has discharged in a manner that has reflected much credit upon his ability and integrity and to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders and patrons, rendering this popular bank one of the sound and safe institutions of its kind in the southern part of the state. Mr. Hooper is also a stockholder in the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago. He has been very successful both as a banker and merchant, and is today one of the substantial and representative business men of the county, all through his individual efforts.

Politically, Mr. Hooper is a Republican, and while living in Jefferson county he was on the county board of supervisors for six or seven years, and after moving to Elkhorn he was a member of the Walworth county board eight or ten years, also a member of the board of education in Elkhorn for a number of years. He has been very faithful in the discharge of his duties as a public servant.

Mr. Hooper was married on June 16, 1884, to Elizabeth M. Vandenburg, a lady of culture and refinement, a daughter of Peter and Pamela (Carr) Vandenburg, the father having come to this state from Amsterdam, New York, and became well established here. Mrs. Hooper was born at Little Prairie, in Troy township, this county.

The union of the subject and wife has been graced by the birth of two daughters, Winifred and Elizabeth Jane, both now at home, the latter attending high school in Elkhorn, the former having been graduated from Milwaukee-Donner College, Milwaukee, with the class of 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. Hooper are members of the Congregational church, and fraternally he is a member of the Wisconsin Consistory, Delavan Command-

ery, Knights Templar, the Elkhorn Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He has long been prominent in Masonic circles of this part of the state, which is a criterion of his high standing among his fellow men.

Mr. Hooper has a beautiful home in one of the most desirable residence sections of Elkhorn, and here the many friends of the family delight to gather, finding an old-time hospitality and good cheer ever prevailing.

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### JOHN HENRY SNYDER, JR.

Among the young men of Walworth county who have forged to the front no better or worthier example than that of John Henry Snyder, Jr., the present efficient and popular postmaster of Elkhorn and one of our representative business men, could be found. He is known to be a man of excellent judgment. Careful in his calculations, resourceful in his dealings and eminently honorable in his relations with others, people have always reposed confidence in his word and his integrity has been above criticism.

Mr. Snyder was born in Elkhorn, Wisconsin, March 7, 1871. He is the son of John H., Sr., and Eliza R. (Munson) Snyder. The father was born in the town of Claverack, Columbia county, New York, December 24, 1834. The Snyder family came originally to this country from Holland and settled in the state of New York in an early day.

John H. Snyder, Sr., was left an orphan when eighteen months of age, and he came with his grandfather to Mukwonago, Wisconsin, in 1846, and there resided until 1869. While living there he was married, in 1857, to Eliza R. Munson, daughter of Edwin and Mary (Carpenter) Munson. She was born near Rochester, New York, and came to Vernon, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, with her parents when she was a young girl, and lived in Vernon until her marriage. She was descended from Thomas Munson, who came from England to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1634. She is a direct descendant of Medad Munson, who was in the Revolutionary Connecticut troops with Benedict Arnold's expedition to Canada.

The parents of the subject of this sketch came to Elkhorn in the spring of 1869; they retained their farm at Mukwonago for some time after coming here. John Snyder, Sr., became proprietor of the Central House in Elkhorn, the pioneer hotel of the city, which was finally torn down, making place for the present Elkhorn Hotel at the southeast corner of the court



house square. He retired from the hotel business in 1884. He had sold his farm at Mukwonago and purchased another at the east edge of Elkhorn, within the city limits, the old Latham farm, where the founders of Elkhorn pitched their tents upon their arrival here. He still owns this valuable farm and lives in Elkhorn.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Snyder, Sr., named as follows: Fred H., proprietor of the Frederick Hotel, St. Paul, Minnesota; Clifford F., now living in Munich, where he has an art studio, being a very talented portrait painter; John Henry, of this sketch; Maude E. is the wife of William J. Riddell, of Des Moines, Iowa.

John H. Snyder, of this review, grew to manhood in Elkhorn and here he attended the high school, later took a course in the law department of Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in the year 1893. He then went to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he practiced law successfully for four years. Prior to this time his brother, Fred H., had become proprietor of the Cataract Hotel at Sioux Falls, and in 1899 he terminated his connection with the same and was succeeded by the subject, who conducted the business until the lease expired in 1903.

In 1904 occurred the marriage of John H. Snyder, Jr., and Gertrude H. Harrison, of Sioux Falls. She was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and from there moved with her parents, William Harrison and wife, to St. Paul, Minnesota, later to Helena, Montana. She came to Sioux Falls as a teacher of music in All Saints School, an Episcopal school of that city, her parents remaining at Helena the meantime, where they still reside. In 1904 Mr. Snyder and wife came back to his old home in Elkhorn, and here he went into the newspaper business as a partner of F. H. Eames, succeeding M. T. Park in the office of the *Elkhorn Independent*, the pioneer newspaper of the county, and he has continued in the business ever since.

Politically, Mr. Snyder is a Republican and has long been active in party affairs. He served two terms in the city council, being president of the same, and he was also a member of the municipal water and light commission. He was elected president of the Progressive Republican legislative campaign in Walworth county, and at the primaries was elected a member of the Republican county committee, and at its organization was unanimously elected chairman of the county organization. He was appointed postmaster at Elkhorn in February, 1911, assuming his official duties in March following and he is the present incumbent of the same, discharging its duties in a manner that reflects credit upon himself and gives satisfaction to the people and the department. As a public servant he has been true to every trust

reposed in him and has shown his fidelity to correct ideals and sound principles in all his relations with the public. For two terms he was secretary of the Walworth County Old Settlers' Society and is now secretary of the Walworth County Historical Society.

Fraternally, Mr. Snyder belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor of the latter. He has been interested in the local band for the past twenty-five years, with the exception of the time when he was away, and for the past four years he has been its director.

The death of Mr. Snyder's first wife occurred on September 29, 1909. She was the mother of two children, Theodosia Munson Snyder, born at Sioux Falls on May 21, 1902, and John Silvernale Snyder, born in Elkhorn on December 6, 1903.

The subject was again married on November 15, 1911, to Louise B. Winter, of Elkhorn, daughter of Fred Winter and wife. She was born in Lafayette township, on her father's farm, not far from Elkhorn. Mr. Winter was born in Germany, from which country he emigrated to Cleveland, Ohio, when a young man, about 1870. His wife was also a native of Germany and she came to Chicago when young and from that city to Walworth county, Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are communicants of the Episcopal church, of which he is junior warden, having held that position over eight years.

Mr. Snyder has been successful in a business way in whatever he has turned his attention to, and he has been the *Independent* one of the most influential papers in southern Wisconsin. A plain, straightforward, public-spirited gentleman, he enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

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#### HENRY BRADLEY.

One of the worthy and well remembered pioneer citizens of Walworth county who did much for the development of his locality in a former generation was the well-remembered Henry Bradley, at one time postmaster at Elkhorn, a man who, having the old-fashioned ideas of honesty and uprightness, left the indelible impress of his character on the people with whom he came into contact and therefore he is well remembered by a host of friends and acquaintances, and his career is well worthy of emulation by the youth standing at the parting of the ways.

Mr. Bradley had the honor of establishing the first settlement at Elkhorn, having come here when this country was still the domain of the red man and the haunt of the denizens of the wild, but he was a man of courage, brave, freedom-loving, taking a delight in God's glorious out-of-doors, feeling cramped, like Daniel Boone, the greatest of pioneers, if he had a neighbor nearer than five miles. The men like him who live nowadays are not numerous; however, he was but one of a type in his period.

Mr. Bradley was born in Delaware county, New York, December 26, 1823, and was the son of Daniel E. and Betsey (Sturgis) Bradley. His father was one of the men who staked the first claims and founded the city of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, on February 27, 1837. On January 12th of that year the families of Daniel E. Bradley and his brother, Milo E., arrived from the East at the old log cabin of the settlement. The oldest among the children of the Bradley party was Henry, then fourteen years of age. Two years later Daniel E. Bradley died. The family remained on the farm about three years longer, then commenced in the mercantile business in Elkhorn in 1847. In 1846 Henry Bradley was appointed under-sheriff of Walworth county. On April 18, 1847, he was united in marriage with Nancy J. Mallory, daughter of Samuel M. Mallory. She was born in Tompkins county, New York.

In 1852 this family went overland to California and there Mr. Bradley engaged in mining. Three years later they returned by way of Greytown and Nicaragua by steamship to New York, thence to Niles, Michigan, by train and so home, at Elkhorn. Soon afterwards he was appointed deputy clerk of the court. He returned to the West, going to southern Oregon in 1859 and spent a year there, then returned to this county.

Mr. Bradley was first appointed postmaster in 1861 by President Lincoln, and he served in this capacity for a period of twenty-four years continuously, discharging the duties of the same in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people and the department. The salary was small, but he devoted his attention to the office with much fidelity. In 1884, when the Democrats came into power, Mr. Bradley was succeeded by one of the dominant party. In 1888 he was re-appointed to the local office by President Harrison and served four years more. Upon his second retirement from official duties he ceased active business and spent considerable time with a son in Salt Lake City, Utah. He also spent a year in Europe, and, being a keen observer and widely read, he talked very entertainingly of his travels and his early experiences in the Far West and of the pioneer days in Wisconsin. He possessed a very fine store of reminiscences. He was a man whom everybody admired and respected for

his strength of character, his industry, public spirit and general intelligence. All through his life he was an ardent lover of nature and the outdoors, delighting in camping trips, was familiar with the "oak openings," the lakes and the clearing from their most alluring days. He was fond of the rod and gun, because they took him into the fields and woods, "away from man with his vain conceits." He was a musician and although he interpreted little of the written score himself, the musical taste of the community along its best lines found in him helpful and encouraging appreciation. Self-reliant, mentally vigorous, of strong but unobtrusive convictions, and of fine old-fashioned integrity, Elkhorn history was enriched by the wholesomeness of his life.

The death of Mr. Bradley occurred on August 17, 1909, in his eighty-sixth year. Few men who had made Elkhorn their home during Mr. Bradley's long residence here were so well or so favorably known. Mrs. Bradley is still living in Elkhorn. Of their children, William M. is an attorney at law in Salt Lake City; a daughter, Mrs. Lillian B. Kenyon, lives at Tacoma, Washington; Anna Ruth is the wife of Francis H. Eames, Jr., and resides in Elkhorn.

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#### FRANCIS H. EAMES.

Perhaps no one agency in all the world has done so much for public progress as the press, and an enterprising, well-edited journal is a most important factor in promoting the welfare and prosperity of any community. It adds to the intelligence of the people through its transmission of foreign and domestic news and through its discussion of the leading questions and issues of the day, and more than that, it makes the town or city which it represents known outside of the immediate locality, as it is sent each day or week into other districts, carrying with it an account of the events transpiring in its home locality, the advancement and progress there being made, and the advantages which it offers to its residents along moral, educational, social and commercial lines. Walworth county is certainly indebted to its wide-awake journals in no small degree, and one of the men who are doing a commendable work in the local newspaper field is Francis H. Eames, part owner of the *Elkhorn Independent*. He has long been connected with journalistic work, and his power as a writer and editor, as well as a business man, is widely acknowledged among contemporary newspaper men and the public in general.

Mr. Eames was born in Spring Prairie township, this county, July 29, 1872, and is the son of Francis H., Sr., and Jenette S. (Smith) Eames. The

father was born in Verona, Oneida county, New York, on December 18, 1821. He was the son of Havilah E. and Philatheta (Warner) Eames. The Eames ancestry is traceable back to the famous "Mayflower," when the Pilgrim fathers founded Massachusetts Bay colony. Later members of the family aided in the struggle of the colonists for independence. Havilah Eames was born in Massachusetts, September 18, 1791, and he devoted his life to farming. When a young man he moved to New York, where he spent his remaining days, dying on July 6, 1840, when forty-nine years of age. His wife was born in Massachusetts, June 6, 1791, and her death occurred in New York on May 6, 1838. Francis H. Eames, Sr., spent his early life on a farm in the state of New York, and after attending the common schools he took a college course, later taught school several terms. In June, 1843, he came to Wisconsin Territory and purchased a tract of wild land in Spring Prairie township, which he developed into a good farm, and here established a comfortable home through his industry and perseverance, being known as one of the substantial pioneer agriculturists of this locality.

Francis H. Eames, Sr., and Jenette Smith were married on the 28th day of June, 1848. She was born in Rochester, New York, April 13, 1831, and was the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Puffer) Smith. Her father was also born in the Empire state and there he engaged in business as a lumber dealer. Mr. Smith came to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, in 1841, and there engaged in the lumber business until his death. He became one of the substantial and influential citizens of that place, highly respected by all who knew him. His parents were both natives of Germany. Mrs. Smith, who also was of German parentage, was born in New York, and she spent her last days in Wisconsin, where her death occurred in 1884 at the age of seventy-nine years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a woman of many praiseworthy attributes of head and heart.

Four children were born to Francis H. Eames, Sr., and wife, namely: Olivia M., born October 6, 1849, died February 22, 1860; Alfred W., born January 5, 1852, is now in the Hawaiian Islands, where he owns and operates an extensive pineapple cannery, employing about two hundred and fifty people, and he does an extensive business. He owns a vast tract of land and raises great quantities of pineapples, and has accumulated a handsome competency there. He had resided at Los Angeles, California, since 1874 until about the time Hawaii and the rest of the Sandwich Islands were annexed by the United States. The next child in order of birth in the family of Francis H. Eames was Ira F., whose birth occurred February 3, 1861, and he died April 28, 1870, when nine years old; Francis H., Jr., of this sketch, was the youngest of the family.



The father of the above-named children developed a fine farm from the wild land and in connection with general farming he made a specialty of raising Merino sheep and short-horn cattle, his fine stock ranking with the best in the county. He started in life at the foot of the ladder, but he overcame many obstacles and won a large degree of material success by his close application and honest dealings. He manifested a commendable interest in everything pertaining to the upbuilding of the community, and he won the confidence and high regard of those who knew him. His death occurred on May 30, 1893. His widow now resides in Elkhorn with her son, Francis H., Jr.

Francis H. Eames, Jr., spent his boyhood, until he was fourteen years of age on his father's farm, then came to Elkhorn and attended high school, remaining in the Elkhorn schools four years. After leaving high school he went to Chicago and took a commercial course. During vacations in Elkhorn he worked in the office of the *Independent*, where he learned the printer's trade, having begun in a boy's place and worked up, becoming an excellent compositor in due course of time. After finishing in the commercial school in Chicago, he took a position in the advertising department of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*. A few months later he took a position as bookkeeper in the John M. Smythe store of that city, remaining there until 1893, when his father died, upon which event he came home and spent the summer on the farm. In the fall following he went to Elkhorn and was again in the office of the *Independent*, remaining there until the fall of 1894, when he and his mother went to California. In February, 1896, he returned home to look after the place, the barns having been burned down, and he remained there during the years 1896 and 1897. On August 12, 1897, he married Anna Ruth Bradley, daughter of Henry and Jane (Mallory) Bradley, a well-known family of Elkhorn, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. After his marriage he returned to the old homestead and in the spring of 1898 took charge of the same. In 1899 he purchased a one-third interest in the *Elkhorn Independent* with M. T. Park and Eugene Kenney, but he continued to conduct the farm until 1900. Mr. Park had received an appointment as superintendent of a state institution and Mr. Eames came into the office to succeed to his duties. On November 6, 1902, Messrs. Park and Eames bought out Mr. Kenney and they published the paper about two years, then, on March 1, 1904, J. H. Snyder, Jr., purchased Mr. Park's interest, and Messrs. Eames and Snyder have been joint owners of the paper since.

Mr. Eames still retains the farm, but he has lived in Elkhorn since 1899. He has done much toward increasing the prestige of the *Independent*, which is recognized as one of the leading papers of southern Wisconsin, making it a

newsy, bright, valuable advertising medium, a peer of any of its type in mechanical appearance and editorial power, and its circulation is constantly increasing. It has long wielded a potent influence in local affairs.

Politically, Mr. Eames is a Republican and has done much for the good of the party in this locality. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias. In May, 1909, he was appointed a member of the board of education and is now the president of the board. In 1905 and again in 1906 he was secretary of the Walworth County Old Settlers' Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Eames are the parents of two children, Clifford Bradley, born November 5, 1898, and Claude Francis, born June 19, 1900.

Personally, Mr. Eames is singularly obliging and accommodating, a genial friendly gentleman, having faith in his fellow men, public spirited and always ready to do his full share in furthering the interests of his county.

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#### THE WISCONSIN BUTTER AND CHEESE COMPANY.

One of the most popular and widely known business firms in Walworth county is the Wisconsin Butter and Cheese Company, with head offices in Waukesha, Wisconsin, being the largest and best equipped concern of its kind in this locality, if not in this part of the state, in fact, there are comparatively few creamery factories anywhere that equal it.

About 1890 Messrs. Harris and West, together with George E. Puffer and George Harris, formed the Wisconsin Butter and Cheese Company, a corporation with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Puffer and George B. Harris went to Waukesha and took charge of the plant there, while J. H. Harris and Mr. West remained at Elkhorn in charge of the plant here, the former being president of the company and the latter vice-president. They operated at one time twenty-seven creameries.

Their original plant at Elkhorn was near the fair grounds, but in 1904 they removed to near the station of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, in order to secure better side track and shipping facilities, and there they erected their present commodious and substantial plant, a model indeed of an up-to-date factory for dairy products, modern in every appointment, sanitary and convenient. The building is of yellow pressed brick and it is so handsomely finished that travelers have frequently mistaken it for a hotel. Even the huge smokestack is ornamental, being neatly decorated with designs made of various colored brick with the letters W. B.

& C. Co. showing plainly up and down the smoke stack. Along the front are two driveways where every morning long lines of teams are drawn up to unload the milk that is hauled in from all directions. Rapidly the milk is received, weighed, a sample taken for testing in the chemical laboratory and then poured out to run in a constant flow to the large receptacles on the floor below.

All through the factory runs a thorough system for handling the milk, making it into butter, Neufchatel and cream cheese, casein, condensed milk, or shipping the cream. Various machines and appliances are needed for such work and they have installed the most approved and latest designs. Power is furnished from four high-pressure boilers of one hundred and fifty horse power each, and two other boilers of lesser power. They also have a good system of cold storage rooms and coolers. Water to operate the plant is drawn from a deep drilled well. They have their own ice plant and a tower for cooling water. A hydraulic elevator facilitates the work of the factory. For the convenience and cleanliness of the employes of the factory, there are toilet and dressing rooms equipped with shower baths.

Here is to be found a complete battery of cream separators, also large Pasteurizers. A large copper vacuum retort, costing three thousand dollars, is used for condensing milk, where the air is drawn out, forming such a vacuum that milk will boil at a temperature of one hundred and twelve degrees. The condensed milk is either canned in small tins or put in bulk into large cans, cooled in the coolers where fifty cans at a time are revolved by machinery in cold water until cold enough to ship to the ice cream factories. From the skimmed milk casein is made, or dried curds, which is then put through a dry kiln and thoroughly dried, then shipped away to make sizing, glazing and glue.

In its earlier stage of manufacture it resembles the Neufchatel cheese, of which this company makes a most excellent quality, which is very popular; that made here is the Elkhorn brand and that made at the Waukesha plant is the Arrow brand.

This concern manufactures about fifteen hundred pounds of butter a day at the present time; they ship a car load of cream daily to Chicago; they handle as high as eighty to ninety thousand pounds of milk daily, and their business is constantly increasing.

For shipping facilities they have a cement platform along the rear end of the building, from which their products are wheeled directly into the cars, lined up on the tracks to receive them. It would be hard to find a more thoroughly equipped or systematically managed plant of this nature than that of the Wisconsin Butter and Cheese Company.

## ANDREW KULL.

A prominent and well known citizen of Bloomfield township, Walworth county, is Andrew Kull, a man who has led an eminently honorable and useful life and achieved a marked degree of success in his chosen vocation and at the same time has benefited the community of which he is a native, and, one may truthfully add, a pioneer, having spent the sixty-seven years of his terrestrial existence in this locality, which he has seen advance from a wilderness to one of the choice farming sections of the state, and in which development he has played no inconspicuous part. He is now president of one of the leading local banks.

Mr. Kull's birth occurred in Bloomfield township, this county, on April 29, 1845. He is the son of John Michael and Cynthia (Slafter) Kull, a worthy old family, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. These parents having come here about 1837, were thus among the very earliest settlers of the county. The subject's mother died when he was only about four months old, and he was taken by his father's brother, Andrew Kull, and wife and reared in their home, they having no children of their own, and they became very strongly attached to the motherless little one and cared for it as they would have done their own child. Finally gaining the father's consent, they adopted the child, and he grew up on their farm in the north edge of Bloomfield township.

Andrew Kull, who adopted the subject of this sketch, was the son of John Michael Kull, Sr., of Wurtemberg, Germany, in which place his birth occurred in 1808. There he grew to manhood and married Gertrude Pfrommer, and they emigrated to America before the year 1830. They came to Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1837 and entered land in the north side of Bloomfield township, and they became prosperous for these days, especially in a new country, where settlers were few and money scarce. The elder Kull's death occurred in 1887, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1872.

Andrew Kull, the immediate subject of this sketch, grew to manhood when the roads in this country were scarcely more than Indian trails and when wolves and other wild animals were abundant, and he recalls many interesting reminiscences of the early days. He attended A. W. Moody's select school at Lake Geneva, and on December 14, 1861, he was united in marriage with Ann Reitbrock, daughter of Adolph and Christena Reitbrock. She was born in Kenosha county, of which her father was among the first settlers, her parents having come from Germany, in which country Mr.



ANDREW KULL





Reitbrock had been a goldsmith. He established his home here amid adverse conditions, such as having to haul his supply of flour and other necessities from Milwaukee, at first on a hand-sled. But that was not so trying as having to carry a sack of flour from Chicago on the shoulder, as Andrew Kull, who adopted the subject, had to do.

After his marriage the subject of this sketch continued farming on the place where he was reared, prospering at sheep raising, often keeping large droves, and he has continued raising sheep in connection with general farming. He early concluded from his experience as a wool grower that he got no benefit from a tariff on wool and he became widely known as an opponent of such a tariff and engaged in public speaking in many places in numerous states against such a tariff, of which the subject made a deep study, also of wool dying and manufacturing, becoming one of the best informed men along this line that southern Wisconsin has ever produced, and, being a forceful and entertaining speaker, he always had an interested audience. He has long manifested an interest in public affairs and in 1888 he was nominated by the Democrats for lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin and he made an excellent race.

Mr. Kull assisted in the organization of the Farmers National Bank of Lake Geneva and he was president of this popular institution from January 17, 1905, up to date of his resignation in 1911, its constantly growing prestige having been in part due to his conservative and judicious management. He has kept well advised on all financial matters and is regarded as one of the county's leading financiers, his influence being potent in industrial and commercial affairs.

Mr. Kull has been twice married, and to his first union five sons and two daughters were born, namely: Frances, who died April 6, 1912; Helen M. married Orris Hart, and her death occurred at the age of twenty-nine years; Henry Andrew, who died when four and one-half years old; Adolph lives on his own farm in Bloomfield township; Frederick is an attorney, with offices in both Chicago and Lake Geneva; Hermann lives in Howard county, Iowa, and, although a Democrat in a Republican county, has been elected to two terms in the Iowa Legislature; Grover is farming in section 2, Bloomfield township.

The mother of the above named children passed away in 1895, and on August 18, 1909, Andrew Kull was united in marriage with Carrie Louise (Scruton) Klug, the daughter of William and Mary (Pigg) Scruton, and born in New York city. Her parents were natives of England, the father

born in Scarborough. Mrs. Kull came west to her sister in Illinois in 1890 and she remained there until her marriage in 1891 to Gustav E. Klug, and they made their home in Maywood, that state, where Mr. Klug's death occurred in 1902, after which Mrs. Klug spent two years in Rutherford, New Jersey, then came to Lake Geneva, where she continued to reside until her marriage with Mr. Kull. Two children were born of her first marriage: John Leslie and Ethel Lillian. Two children have been born to Mr. Kull and his last wife, David Clinton and William Emerson, the latter since deceased.

Mr. Kull is a man of splendid physique, broad-minded, strong-willed, public-spirited, kindly and obliging in his relations with his fellow men, his conduct always that of an honorable, genteel gentleman, a man of influence wherever he is known.

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### LEVI ADAMS NICHOLS.

One of the well known business men of Lake Geneva is Levi Adams Nichols, who is well deserving of the success that has attended his efforts and of the respect of his fellow men which they freely accord, because he has lived an industrious, conservative and honorable life.

Mr. Nichols was born in Montgomery, Franklin county, Vermont, April 13, 1850, and is the son of S. J. and Mary A. (Adams) Nichols. The mother was a descendant of the Adams family so noted in American history and which produced two Presidents and other leaders. S. J. Nichols was of Scotch descent and his ancestors were among the early settlers of northern Vermont, having come there from Leominster, Massachusetts. In 1854 the subject of this sketch was brought west by his parents, who located in section 25, Linn township, Walworth county, Wisconsin. There the father bought a farm of four hundred and fifty acres and there he spent the rest of his life, having become well established. He and his wife both died in 1890. He had prospered through close application and the exercise of sound judgment and, having added to his original purchase, he at one time owned about one thousand acres of valuable land and was regarded as one of the county's most substantial and progressive agriculturists. Farming was his chief interest all his life.

Levi A. Nichols grew to manhood in Linn township, and when a boy assisted with the general work about the place, attending the district schools in the winter time. In 1876 he took a part of the farm there and this he still owns and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in connection with stock

raising ever since. He has kept his land well improved and under a high state of cultivation. In 1903 he became a director in the First National Bank of Lake Geneva, and in January, 1909, he was elected president of that institution, which is regarded as one of the popular, safe and conservative institutions of southeastern Wisconsin, and he has continued to discharge the duties of this important position in a manner that reflects credit upon himself and elicits the commendation of all concerned.

Mr. Nichols was united in marriage with Ada E. Rice in October, 1876. She grew up and was educated in Whitewater, and she is the daughter of Edwin M. and Laura W. (Wicker) Rice, both natives of Bridgeport, Vermont, from which state they came to Wisconsin in 1841 and located in Richmond township, Walworth county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nichols four children have been born, two sons and two daughters, namely: John E., who married Cora Baker, is farming a part of his father's land; Charles L., who married Helen Brown, is also farming part of his father's land; he has two children, Velma and John; Marjery A. married Harold W. Stewart, an instructor in the University of Illinois at Urbana.

Fraternally, Mr. Nichols belongs to the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and the chapter at Lake Geneva; he is also a member of the Modern Woodmen. He and his wife are both members of the Congregational church and are liberal supporters of the same.

After he had spent twenty-five years on the farm, Mr. Nichols moved to the village of Hebron, Illinois, where he immediately became identified with the life of the place and he took an active part in promoting the public improvements of the village. It is worthy of mention that any offices or positions of leadership which he has attained have come without his solicitation. He has proven eminently worthy of every trust reposed in him, always performing his duties as he saw and understood the right.

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#### DR. SIDNEY CLAYTON GOFF.

It is by no means an easy task to describe within the limits of this review a man who has led an active life and by his own exertions reached a position of honor and trust in the line of work with which his interests are allied. But biography finds justification, nevertheless, in tracing and recording the record of such a life, as the public claims a certain property interest in the career of

every individual and the time invariably arrives when it becomes advisable to give the right publicity. It is then with a certain degree of satisfaction that the chronicler essays the task of touching briefly upon such a record as has been that of Dr. Goff, one of the men of high standing and influence in Walworth county, who, professionally, has long ranked with the leading dentists of this part of the state.

Dr. Sidney Clayton Goff was born in East Troy, this county, on January 23, 1861. He is the son of Sidney Calkins Goff and Martha (Barber) Goff, the father born in Steuben county, New York, in 1829, and he was the son of Pliny C. and Magdelane (Vorhees) Goff. The father of the subject grew up in the state of New York, and when he was about twenty-one years of age he went to Australia by sail-boat, around the cape of Good Hope, southern Africa, voyaging to the then newly discovered gold fields of Australia, and there he spent four years, returning home by way of Cape Horn, South America. Being a man who observed things, he frequently told interesting stories of his experiences in the antipodes and around the world. He was about twenty-five years old when he returned to New York, soon afterwards coming to Delavan, Walworth county, Wisconsin. There he engaged in the mercantile business, closing out a dry goods stock for an Eastern firm. He then took up the study of dentistry with a local dentist, before dental colleges were established. About 1857 he moved to East Troy, where he took up the practice of his profession, which he continued there until January 1, 1875, having enjoyed a large practice. On that date he came to Elkhorn, to take the office of sheriff of Walworth county, to which he had been elected the previous fall, and he was encumbent of the same for two years, discharging his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. At the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of his profession in Elkhorn and continued there with his usual success until 1883, in April of which year he moved to Perry, Iowa, and there he died January 30, 1912. He was born in 1829 and reached the advanced age of eighty-two years. His widow still resides at Perry, Iowa. He and Martha Barber were married when the town of Troy was young. She was born in Livingston county, New York. Her parents dying when she was a child, she came to Walworth county, Wisconsin, when a girl and lived here until her marriage, making her home with her elder sister, Mrs. Hillard.

Dr. S. Clayton Goff, of this sketch, was one of three children, he being the only son; his sisters were Cora and Lena, the former having married DeWitt C. West and resided at Elkhorn three or four years, then moved to Perry, Iowa, where Mr. West died, then she married Henry P. Lods. Lena married Charles F. Case and they live at Lake Geneva.



Doctor Goff, of this sketch, spent his youth in East Troy and Elkhorn, and he received his early education principally in the high school in the latter city, soon afterwards taking up the study of dentistry. He attended the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis, where he made an excellent record and from which he was graduated in the year 1883. He returned to Elkhorn and began practicing, succeeding his father, who in that year moved from here to Iowa, and here he has since remained, having enjoyed a very liberal practice all the while, following successfully in the footsteps of his worthy sire, and, like him, gaining the confidence and good will of the people.

Politically, Doctor Goff is a Republican and active in the affairs of the party. He was elected village clerk before the town of Elkhorn was incorporated as a city, having been first elected in 1885, and again in 1886. He was elected a member of the village board and served on the same for a period of six years successively. In 1908 he was elected mayor of Elkhorn, and, after a most satisfactory and praiseworthy term of two years, he was re-elected and served until April, 1912, in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, irrespective of party alignment. He has done much for the permanent good of the city. He was a member of the county board of supervisors for a period of three years. In 1910 he was elected as representative from this county to the state Legislature, and he served in the session of 1911, making his influence felt for the good of his locality and the party.

Doctor Goff was married in 1885 to Jennie P. Britton, daughter of Charles H. and Laura (Hodges) Britton. She was born in Elkhorn, but lived in the town of Berlin, Green Lake county, at the time of her marriage. Her parents were originally from New York. Her grandfather, Edwin Hodges, was one of the first settlers in Elkhorn, having emigrated to this county from New York in pioneer days. Two children have been born to the Doctor and wife, namely: Rispah B., born in 1891, and Sidney B., born in 1899.

The subject and wife belong to the Congregational church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was a charter member of the local camp of Modern Woodmen, which camp was the first organized in Wisconsin, and was started within a year of the organization of the order.

Doctor Goff was elected chairman of the Walworth county Republican committee in 1904 and again elected to the same organization in 1906. He has been a member of the Elkhorn Cornet Band since 1878, one of the best bands in this part of the state.

In childhood the Doctor developed a natural talent for mechanical work and at the age of sixteen years he made a small steam engine which worked successfully, being well made,—in fact, there seems to be little difference between it and a real locomotive except in size. He also had a well developed talent for making toy ships, which in their completeness of detail rival the large sailing vessels. Since reaching manhood he has found recreation in collecting Indian relics and other curios, now possessing a large and valuable collection, some of them being very rare, as well as beautiful.

Personally, the Doctor is a kind, genial, obliging and sociable gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet.

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### HENRY DELAFAYETTE ADKINS.

Henry DeLafayette Adkins, the efficient and well known cashier of the First National Bank of Elkhorn, is a worthy representative of one of the oldest and best known families of Walworth county. Time and prolific enterprise have wrought wonderful changes in this section since he first saw the light of day, and the great section no longer depends upon its initial industry of lumbering but has been brought forward to the high plane which marks the older sections of the commonwealth. The Adkins family have played no inconspicuous role in this development.

Mr. Adkins was born in Elkhorn, Wisconsin, on January 10, 1864. He is the son of Henry Breckenridge Adkins and Emma (Cronk) Adkins, the father a son of Henry and Betsey Ann (Adams) Adkins. Henry Adkins, son of Henry and Martha Adkins, was born on December 23, 1812, in county Kent, England. In his youth he was apprenticed to learn the drug business and he served three and one-half years. In 1833, when twenty-one years old, he emigrated to the United States, locating in Oneida county, New York, where he married Betsey Ann Adams, daughter of William Adams and wife. She was born in Otsego county, New York, September 10, 1813. In 1841 he and his family came to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and located on a farm in Sugar Creek township, moving the following year to Lagrange township, entering eighty acres of land from the government, in section 14. In the autumn of 1854 he was elected register of deeds and in December of that year moved to Elkhorn and entered upon his official duties. He was re-elected and served four years. While there he started the original books now in use by the Walworth County Abstract Company.

After his term of office had expired he entered the abstract business, in which he remained until 1863, when he engaged as a clerk in the First National Bank of Elkhorn. He finally became assistant cashier and vice-president and was active in the affairs of the bank until his death in 1889, and was one of the substantial and influential men of the county.

The Adkins family consisted of the following children: Elizabeth, who married Reuben Eastwood, died on March 5, 1892; Henry B., father of Henry DeLafayette, of this sketch; Charlotte Isabell, who was born in New York, now lives in Elkhorn; Zehrua A., born in 1841, is the wife of Charles D. Root and lives at Lake Mills, Wisconsin; William E., born September 4, 1847, died July 13, 1903; Mary Lydia died in early childhood; Mary Ellen, who married Preston Smith, died on December 28, 1889; John Charles, born April 28, 1856, died on April 26, 1911. Henry Breckenridge Adkins, father of the subject, was born near Utica, Oneida county, New York, on January 17, 1839. He came to this county as a child with his parents, in 1841. He received a fairly good education, and was an excellent penman, but preferred mechanical work to clerical confinement. He learned the painter's trade, which he followed most of his life. He was married on January 1, 1862, to Emma Cronk, who was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1842. She was the daughter of Acel and Polly (James) Cronk. Her father was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1803, and her mother was born at Clifton Park, Saratoga county, New York, in 1802. The Cronk family came to this county in the early days. Acel Cronk died on December 28, 1881, his wife having died on December 14, 1880.

On December 10, 1863, Henry B. Adkins enlisted in Company K, Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served his country well in those trying times during the Civil war, his labors being for the most part confined to Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Kentucky. He was honorably discharged in September, 1865. After the war he made his home in Elkhorn during the principal part of his remaining life. His wife died on November 9, 1901, and he survived until November 16, 1907.

As a companion, whether at home or in business life, the father of the subject was always agreeable, kind, obliging and always fair in his relations with his fellow men. He was a keen observer and kept well posted on current events.

The children of Henry B. Adkins and wife were as follows: Henry D. L., of this sketch; Jessie Lena, wife of George Ranney Short, of Sanger, California.

The immediate subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Elkhorn and he received a good education in the local schools. He entered the First National Bank of this city on October 1, 1882, and has been with this popular institution ever since. Starting as a clerk, he later became bookkeeper, which position he held for a number of years. He became assistant cashier in 1896, and in July, 1911, he became cashier, and has thus been an employe of this bank for over thirty years, having given the utmost satisfaction to the stockholders and patrons, always discharging his duties in a manner that reflected much credit upon his ability and fidelity, his honor and integrity never being questioned. He has kept well informed on financial matters and has been a profound student of banking affairs. He is secretary and treasurer in group Five of the Wisconsin Bankers Association.

Mr. Adkins has been city clerk, which position he held a number of years at the time the village was merged into a city. He represented his ward on the board of supervisors for a number of years. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, and for about twenty years he has been chorister of the church.

Mr. Adkins was married in 1896 to Jennie McDougald, of Elkhorn, daughter of William and Eugenia (Foster) McDougald, and to this union one child has been born, Jessie Louesa, whose birth occurred on December 30, 1897.

Mr. Adkins was a charter member of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias, and he has been active in lodge affairs, having held all the chairs in the local lodge and has received the grand lodge honors.

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### JOHN H. HARRIS.

Examples that impress force of character on all who study them are worthy of record in the annals of history wherever they are found. By a few general observations the biographer hopes to convey in the following paragraphs, succinctly and yet without fulsome encomium, some idea of the high standing of John H. Harris, of Elkhorn, as a business man and public benefactor, one of the representative citizens of Walworth county. Those who know him best will readily acquiesce in the statement that many elements of a solid and practical nature are united in his composition and which during a series of years have brought him into prominent notice throughout the southern portion of the state, his life and achievements earning for him a conspicuous place among his compeers.

Mr. Harris was born in Jefferson county, New York, August 29, 1856. He is the son of James B. and Rachael (Cheney) Harris, the mother a native of Jefferson county, New York, daughter of an old family of that state. James B. Harris was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and when a boy he emigrated to Ingersoll, Canada, with his parents, where his brother and other relatives had preceded him. He came down into the state of New York, probably about 1850, and there married Rachael Cheney, and he conducted a cheese factory in Jefferson county, that state, most of his life.

Two sons and three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. James B. Harris, namely: John H., of this sketch; Minnie is the wife of John McKelvie and they live in southern Kansas; Belle, who was a teacher in the New York schools, died there in 1910; Maria, the fourth child in order of birth, married C. O. Roberts, and they live in Philadelphia, Jefferson county, New York; George B., third in order of birth, was born February, 1860, has always been in the creamery business, being at present associated with the subject in the management of the Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Company, of which there are several branches, he being in charge of the one at Waukesha, in which city he resides, having moved there in 1891 from Spring Prairie, where he had lived up to that time. He married Alma Coleman, daughter of James Coleman and wife, an excellent family of Spring Prairie, and George B. and his wife have five children, John C., Hugh, George, Robert and Helen.

John H. Harris grew to manhood in New York and there received his education, remaining in his native community until the spring of 1879, when he came to Clinton Junction, Wisconsin, where he lived something more than a year, then moved to Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1880, and located about seven miles east of Elkhorn, in Spring Prairie township. There he operated a cheese factory until 1890, when he and Walter A. West, George B. Harris and George B. Puffer formed the Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Company, one of the best known companies of its kind in the state, a large, prosperous and growing concern, a complete account of which is to be found on another page of this work. The subject is president of this company and its splendid success is due largely to his able management.

Mr. Harris has long been active and influential in public affairs and is an ardent Republican. In 1898 he was elected state senator, and he served his constituents in a manner that won their hearty approval and reflected much credit upon himself.

Mr. Harris has been very successful in a business way, being a man of progressive ideas, sound judgment and keen discernment. Aside from his large cheese manufacturing interests, he owns a valuable and finely improved



farm of one hundred acres in the southwestern part of the city limits of Elkhorn. Here he has an excellent barn, worthy of special mention because of its size, convenience and completeness, a model dairy barn in every respect. He is a breeder of full-blood Holstein cattle and is taking a great deal of interest in improving and enlarging his herd.

The domestic life of Mr. Harris began on September 5, 1882, when he was united in marriage with Effie G. Webber, daughter of Loring O. and Mary (Fairbanks) Webber. She was born in Raymond, Racine county, this state. Her mother's people came from the state of New York. Loring O. Webber was one of the first settlers of Racine county, and his father erected the first frame house built in that county.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harris, namely: Cora Belle, wife of Clarence A. Arp, lives in Chicago, where he is connected with the Universal Cement Company; James L. lives with his father in Elkhorn; Robert Bruce and Ruth M. are also at home.

Mr. Harris is a thirty-second-degree Mason, and he belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

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### RICHARD POWERS.

It is proper to judge of the success and the status of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, in his church, hear his views on public questions, observe the outcome of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and civilization and thus become competent to judge of his merits and demerits. After a long course of years of such daily observation it would be out of the question for his neighbors not to know his worth, because, as has been said, "Actions speak louder than words." Throughout Walworth county there is nothing but good words heard concerning Richard Powers, well known banker of Lake Geneva. He has passed his life here and his worth is well known, but it will be of interest to run over the busy events of his unusually busy, successful and useful life in these pages, for he is one of the native sons whom the county delights to honor, being the scion of one of our sterling old pioneer families.

Mr. Powers was born on December 31, 1848, in Lyons, Walworth county, Wisconsin. He is the son of Patrick and Margaret (Derene) Powers. The father was born in county Kilkenny, Ireland, and there spent his

boyhood, emigrating to America when about eighteen years old, in 1828. He lived in St. Louis many years. He came to this county on January 6, 1845, and located on a farm in Lyons township, east of Lake Geneva, on land now owned by Homan Brothers. There Richard Powers resided until he was forty-four years old, having worked hard to develop a good farm.

Mr. Powers was one of a family of four children, namely: William; Michael, who died when young; Richard, of this sketch; and John, who is now living in Dakota.

The father of these children farmed the rest of his life east of Lake Geneva, becoming one of the substantial men of that community and he established a comfortable home there, where he lived until his death, in 1868, his widow surviving until 1882. He was active in public affairs, holding a number of township offices in Lyons township, and he was one of the pioneers who helped build the first Catholic church at Lake Geneva, and he was liberal in his support of the same the rest of his life.

Richard Powers followed general farming and stock raising successfully until he was forty-four years of age. For nearly thirty years he has been interested in Dakota lands and for two seasons he engaged in shipping horses there. He is still interested in Dakota farm lands and has been very successful in this line of endeavor. He and his brother own in partnership about twenty-four hundred acres there. They built the first creamery in North Dakota and for a period of thirteen years operated the same most successfully, benefiting both themselves and the farmers over a wide territory. They were compelled to furnish the cows in order to get it started, but when the farmers there saw the great value of the same they went into it heartily.

Mr. Powers is also interested in two banks in this county, also two banks in Montana, being president of one of the Montana banks at Bainville. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers National Bank at Lake Geneva, and he is at present in charge of the department of loans, discounts and collections of that institution. He has been very successful in whatever he has been engaged, being a business man of rare acumen, sound judgment and foresight, by nature an organizer and promoter and able to foresee with remarkable accuracy the future outcome of a present transaction. He is one of the substantial and influential business men of the county and he has won the good will and esteem of all with whom he has come into contact as a result of his industry and integrity.

Mr. Powers was married in 1880 to Bridget Cassin, a native of Ireland, born and reared near Waterford, from which country she came to

America in early life and located in Walworth county, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Powers are the parents of five children, named as follows: Margaret, who married Oliver T. Cody, lives in Chicago; May is at home with her parents in Lake Geneva; William is in the bank at Bainville, Montana, of which he is cashier; Edward is assistant cashier of the bank at Bainville; John is superintendent of the farm in North Dakota. These children have received good educations and are well launched in life's affairs.

Mr. Powers and family are faithful members of the Catholic church. Personally, the subject is a quiet, unassuming, obliging and genial gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to meet.

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### CEYLON COURT.

One of the most attractive villas of southern Wisconsin is Ceylon Court, the Lake Geneva home of John J. Mitchell, at the east end of the lake, which comprises about thirty acres of the most beautiful grounds in the lake region of Walworth county.

The original structure of the residence was the Ceylon building at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1893, which was brought here in sections and rebuilt. It stands on high ground overlooking the lake, every part of which can be seen from the tower and, in fact, near all the lake shore places can be seen, the point of view being nearly three hundred feet above the water. Approaching from the lake, one lands at the pier beside which rides at anchor the splendid white steam yacht, "Louise," with its gold mountings and luxurious furnishings. There is also a sailing yacht and a motor boat. A short distance up the lake is the convenient bath-house, from which the family and friends bathe in the lake.

The shore rises somewhat steeply and is built up in narrow terraces of boulders and large field stones into an attractive grotto overgrown with Boston ivy and on each terrace grow many varieties of flowers in season. Winding up along the terraces, the walk leads to the tunnel through which one goes to the hydraulic elevator that takes one up into the residence.

The house is octagonal in general outline, decorated with exquisitely carved wood work from the island of Ceylon. The roofs are red tile, of Ceylonese architecture. Additions have been made to the original structure, making it roomier and enhancing the general beauty of the building. Even the chimneys are of terra cotta and are fine works of art. The furnishings

match the carved Ceylon wood, much of the furnishings being of Japanese style. Throughout the house are to be found the comforts and furnishings that one would expect a man of Mr. Mitchell's means and esthetic tastes to have. About the grounds are a number of other buildings, all built after the same general style of architecture.

The boat-house is commodious and well arranged, handsomely finished, adjoining which is the laundry, finer than the average good residence, and equipped with the most approved machinery and appliances for high-grade work. Not far from the boat-house, about two hundred feet from the lake, is an immense never-failing spring lined with marble, over which is a little open house, in the same style as the other buildings, with seats around the sides for the accommodation of visitors to the grounds. The latter being thrown open to the public, visitors are usually taken here the first place after their arrival at the lake, when they start out to view the places of interest and most attraction. All about the front of the main residence, in summer, may be seen a great bank of tropical plants. The grounds have been set with many hardy plants which remain alive all winter, and in addition to them about thirty thousand other plants are set out annually, in the best taste that an expert can devise. The broad, well-kept lawns are studded with natural forest trees and ornamental evergreens. Nearby is a rose-garden containing about five thousand plants of one hundred and fifty varieties, which would have delighted the poet Omar Khayyaim, who loved his Persian gardens of rare blooms.

Over on the farm, across the Lakeside Drive, there is a series of green-houses covering about thirty thousand square feet, containing roses, orchids, palms and many other plants, a number of them tropical, from which come the supplies of Ceylon Court and also for Mr. Mitchell's home in Chicago. Fruit trees are grown in large pots and brought to the residence for fruits and decoration. No finer varieties of fruit trees could be found in this country, in fact, all the trees and shrubbery on the grounds are of the best varieties obtainable, many having been brought from remote localities. Until the summer of 1911 there was a deer park on the grounds, containing forty-four deer. These were presented to Lincoln Park, Chicago, by Mr. Mitchell, and there they are now kept, and the ground has been made into a garden of wild flowers.

Coming to the place by land from the city of Lake Geneva the visitor goes south over the Lake Shore Drive, and comes to one of the several entrances to Ceylon Court, through massive gateways, made of granite from the fields. The broad gravel driveways wind about through the park, and

from them one may see a stretch of lawn about two hundred feet long and ten feet wide, on each side of which is a mass of scarlet flowers extending the entire distance, in beds about six feet wide. Other designs in flower beds are to be seen, but so arranged as not to make it too conventional nor to detract from the natural beauty of the undulating surface of the park.

Across the Lake Shore drive to the east lies Ceylon Court farm, also the property of Mr. Mitchell and a part of the same establishment. Ceylon Court is under the supervision of Alfred John Smith, whose record appears on another page of this work, and Ceylon Court farm is under the supervision of Harry E. Cocroft, who is well known in this county, and a sketch of whom and his family appears elsewhere in this work.

Ceylon Court farm is of commanding interest, not merely because it is improved and kept up in a manner that can be afforded only by the wealthy, but because it is the home of a number of domestic animals that are world champions of their species. Furthermore, it is kept not merely as a matter of pride, but as a benefit to the surrounding country.

It was only a little more than ten years ago that Mr. Mitchell began building up this farm. In 1901 he purchased of F. H. Chandler the Ceylon building and fifteen acres of land surrounding it at the lake shore, which was already a place of great beauty. He also bought of the same gentleman a ten-acre tract one-fourth mile east of Ceylon Court, and that was the nucleus of the present farm. Most of this was underbrush and swamp. In 1903 he put thirty to forty men to work clearing and cleaning up the land, and draining it. A small portion of the land had already been improved and on it was the coach barn and carriage house, a building sixty by two hundred and twenty feet.

In the carriage house may be seen eighteen carriages, all the later styles of vehicles, from the old-fashioned stage-coach to the modern baby cart. It is a common occurrence in the summer to see Mr. Mitchell and his family out in the old-fashioned stage-coach, with four high-stepping horses. In 1903 a horse barn was built, in which are kept twenty-six of the best coach-horses that could be bought in America. The same year a cow barn was built, thirty-four by one hundred and thirty feet, to which has been added an extension, twenty-four by one hundred and sixty feet. These buildings are models of their kind. They have concrete floors, concrete mangers, hot and cold water and are lighted by electricity. In the cow barn there are lights in each stall for cows and calves and also the barn is equipped with machines, operated by electricity, for milking the cows. These machines, properly used, have been found to be a success in every way.



In 1904 Mr. Mitchell imported from the island of Jersey twenty-four head of the best Jersey cattle to be found on the island, and he now has seventy-six head of Jerseys, ranging from five hundred dollars to three thousands dollars in value each, and several for which he has refused twenty-five hundred dollars each.

In 1904 a chicken house was also built, large enough to accommodate four thousand chickens, and at this writing the place is stocked with over three thousand fowls. This, too, is a thoroughly up-to-date plant, heated by hot water, and chickens are hatched every month in the year, incubators and brooders being used. In 1904 Mr. Mitchell purchased two hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining, and the following year another horse barn was built, which is sixty-four by eighty feet, of stone construction and is well kept. The same year he built a creamery, where there is a spring that furnishes an inch stream day and night for cooling the milk. This is one of the most up-to-date creameries in this part of the state. In the same year was also built a hog house which accommodates sixty hogs. It has floors and troughs of cement. An up-to-date dog house was built in 1906, of cement floor, and heated with hot water. The house contains wire cages, and here may be seen seven varieties of dogs. The same year a new water system was also installed, and a drilled well, two hundred and ninety-seven feet deep, from which water is pumped with a gasoline engine. The various buildings are supplied with electric lights, the electricity being furnished from the city plant. In 1908 Mr. Mitchell purchased the Cliff Arnold farm of ninety acres, adjoining on the east, which has been converted into a hog farm, fitted with all the latest improvements for caring for hogs. English Berkshires, Chester White, Duroc Jersey Reds are to be found here, all registered stock and the best that money can buy. In 1910 a three-storied horse barn was built, forty-four by one hundred and forty feet, of cement block and concrete, with pebble dash outside, joists of steel and cement floors, all casings and posts being of steel. In this barn we find the champion Belgian stallions and mares of America, which were the best in Belgium before their importation. In three months after landing here they won the championship at the International Exhibition at Chicago. Here are also to be found the champion Percheron horses. The mares won both the first and second prizes at all the leading horse shows in 1910. Mr. Mitchell also owns the three first prize Percheron stallions, imported in 1910. In English Shire horses he has at the head of the mares "Selfridge Pride," the prize winning mare of England and also of America, having won first prize at the London show in May, 1910, and in August, of that year, won first and championship at Des

Moines, Iowa. From there she won first and championship at five different state fairs and at the International Stock Show in Chicago in 1910 she was first champion and grand champion.

We may also see at Mr. Mitchell's stables the world's champion Shire stallion, "Dan Patch," the only draft horse in the world that won first prize at the International Exhibition three years in succession. He cost ten thousand dollars, and he weighs two thousand four hundred and ten pounds and he is as active as a coach horse. His services are given to the surrounding country at a mere nominal sum, in order to benefit the breed of horses in this region.

In 1910 there was added to the coach horse department the champion hackney stallion, "Prick Willow Carnout," and three imported hackney mares, the best that could be bought in England, regardless of price. In selecting the live stock for Ceylon Court farm, price has not been considered, the main object being to secure the best of everything. Probably there is more high priced stock on Ceylon Court farm than any other in America.

In 1911 further improvements were made, such as the building of a modern garage of concrete, with an addition containing electric dynamos for running lathes, drills and other necessary machinery. Mr. Mitchell purchased, in that year, the Batisford farm adjoining his land on the southeast and on this extensive improvements are now going on, it being Mr. Mitchell's intention to make this an experiment farm for the benefit of the people who may be near enough to profit by it.

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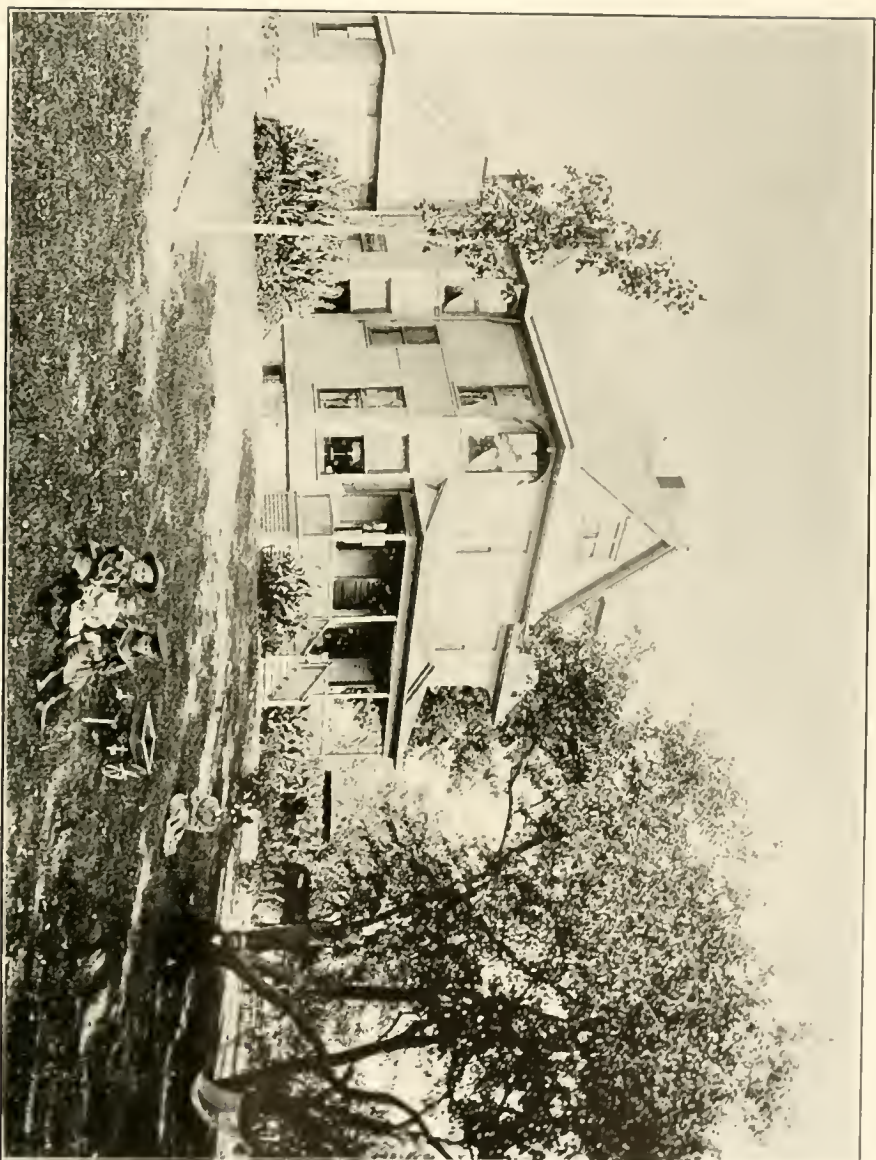
#### ALBERT S. ROBINSON.

The people of Linn township and southern Walworth county are too familiar with the career of Albert S. Robinson for the biographer to call special attention to his record other than to give the salient facts in the same, for here he has spent his entire life and has gained a prominent place in the esteem of the people, and is universally respected in the business world, fair dealing being his watchword in all transactions. He is optimistic, looking on the bright side of life and never complains at the rough places in the road, knowing that life is a battle in which no victories are won by the idle and indifferent, but that the rewards worth while are to the diligent and courageous of heart. He is the representative of one of our worthy old pioneer families, the Robinsons having been well known here since the time when





*A. S. Robinson*



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT S. ROBINSON



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this country was a vast forest, with few settlements and when the fertile soil lay, for the most part, untouched by the plowshare. The several members of the family have taken an active part in the upbuilding of the locality in every way possible.

Albert S. Robinson was born in Linn township, this county, on February 3, 1855, and is the son of Samuel and Jane (Reed) Robinson. The father, who was born in Massachusetts, was reared in Chenango county, New York. He came to Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1844 and purchased land in Linn township, south of Lake Geneva, but he did not settle there until 1846. He was married before leaving New York to Freelove Thornton, who died in New York, leaving one son, Irving Robinson, now living in Linn township, this county. Samuel Robinson was again married in 1848 to Mrs. Jane Marshall, widow of Horace Marshall. She was born in the town of Ovid, Seneca county, New York, in 1808, and when twelve years of age she moved to Genesee county, New York, with her parents, and there grew to womanhood and was married. She came to Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1846, with her first husband, who died soon afterwards. To Samuel Robinson and wife two sons were born. Charles, the elder, was drowned in Lake Geneva when but four years of age. The other son is Albert S., of this review. The death of Samuel Robinson occurred on February 5, 1897, his wife having preceded him to the grave on December 29, 1893.

Albert S. Robinson grew to manhood on his father's farm, and there assisted as much as he could with the general work when a boy and he received his education in the local public schools and the high school at Lake Geneva. He continued farming on the home place for some time after leaving school. From 1890 to 1910 he was secretary and manager of Lakeview creamery, which he had helped organize and the large success of which was due mostly to his capable management. He has made farming his chief life work and has been very successful at this line of endeavor. He is now the owner of two hundred and seventy acres of fertile and well improved land, which yields abundant harvests under his skillful superintendence. He has always kept a good grade of live stock, and he has a large, pleasant home. He has been connected with the Farmers National Bank of Lake Geneva since its organization and in 1911 he was elected president of the same, which position he still holds, managing its affairs in a manner that reflects much credit upon his ability and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned,—in fact its ever-growing prestige is due in no small measure to his able management and rare business acumen. He has been very successful in a business

way and has accumulated a competency. He deserves a great deal of credit for his success, being a fine example of a virile, persistent, cautious, broad-minded, self-made American. He came up from the pioneer log cabin in which he first saw the light of day. He built his present fine residence in 1895. It is one of the commodious, modern and attractive homes of the county, and here he has many of the comforts and conveniences of life that are seldom found on the farm. His large barns and other substantial out-buildings show that in farming as well as in other affairs he is thoroughgoing and progressive.

Mr. Robinson was married March 27, 1888, to Mrs. Sarah Towslee, widow of George Towslee. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Louisa Sutton, and was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, and there spent her childhood, coming to Lake Geneva about 1872, where she joined her sister, who had resided here for some time. She was married in Lyons, this county, to George Towslee, who died in Iowa, after which event she returned to Walworth county, his death having occurred in 1882.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, namely: Blanche Alice, Miles Albert and Hugh Irving.

Fraternally, Mr. Robinson belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen.

Personally, Mr. Robinson is a "plain, blunt man," like Shakespeare's Brutus, but withal a man whom it is a pleasure to know, for he can be trusted, confided in and depended upon,—in short, he is a man's man—strong, cool, courageous, calculating and honorable.

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### HORACE S. RICHARDS.

In the death of Horace S. Richards, Walworth county lost one of its most valued citizens. Much of his long and useful life was spent within its borders, although he first saw the light of day in faraway bleak New England. In America, it has been truthfully said that labor is king, and the sovereignty that the liberty-loving people of this country acknowledge is that of business. The men of influence in this enlightened age are the enterprising, progressive, representative men of industry and commerce and to such ones advancement and progress are due. Mr. Richards was one who had the mental poise and calm judgment to successfully guide and control large business affairs, and at the same time he had a keen appreciation of the

ethics of commercial life, so that he not only commanded the respect of his fellow men for his uprightness, but also excited their admiration by his splendid abilities. So, after a most commendable career, he has gone to "join the choir invisible of those immortal dead who live again, in minds made better by their presence."

Mr. Richards was born at Burlington, Vermont, April 21, 1831. He was the son of William and Susan (Stafford) Richards. The family moved to St. Lawrence county, New York, while he was a child and there he grew to manhood. When he was about fourteen years old he began working in the woolen factories there, and for many years he followed this work in one branch or another.

Mr. Richards was married in March, 1856, to Harriet Martha Hodge, daughter of Milo and Lilius (Robertson) Hodge. She was born in Potsdam township, St. Lawrence county, New York. The parents of the mother of Lilius Robertson were named Webster (closely related to Daniel Webster) and they reared Lilius from early childhood, her mother having died when she was very young. Milo Hodge was the son of Benjamin and Hanna (Smith) Hodge. They came to Wisconsin about 1855 and located in Wausshara county, where they lived a number of years, and they died in this county. Lilius Hodge, Mrs. Richards' mother, died in New York. Milo Hodge came to Wisconsin and located at Mukwonago, where he was married again and spent the rest of his life.

After Mr. Richards' marriage he remained in New York until the commencement of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Ninety-second New York Volunteer Infantry, and after a year in the service he was seized with a serious illness and was discharged for physical disability. After his discharge he and his wife and children came to Wisconsin. His health was very poor and he came here believing that the change would benefit him. He located at Mukwonago, where he worked in a carding mill. Later he moved to Lake Geneva, where there was a larger mill, and here he was employed a number of years. After the mills ceased operation he followed the carpenter's trade for a few years, but his health continuing to fail, he retired from active work. Mr. Richards took an active interest in public affairs and took a keen interest in politics. He was a Republican.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Richards, namely: Herbert, who lives in Lake Geneva, and who married Jennie LaBelle, is a painter by trade; George Frederick, who lives in Beloit, married Josie (Holland) Downs, and they have one son, George Frederick, Jr.; Charles married Nora Withie and lived in Michigan until his death, in February, 1895; Minnie is

the wife of Joseph Ellis and lives in Zenda, this county, where he has a hardware business, and they have two sons, Allen and John; John, the fifth child of the subject and wife, is a professor in the State University at Madison; he married Mabel Wilson; Lillian is the wife of J. Melvin Johnson and lives at Madison, where Mr. Johnson has an official position with the American Tobacco Company.

The death of Horace S. Richards occurred on July 27, 1909, after a well spent and honorable life, in which he won the esteem of all with whom he came into contact. He was well known throughout this county, having come to Wisconsin in 1863, and to Lake Geneva in 1866.

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### MISS HELEN MARTIN.

The life history of the estimable and popular superintendent of schools of Walworth county, Miss Helen Martin, most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out noble purposes. It is a story of a life whose success is measured by its usefulness—a life that has made the world better and brighter. Her career has been dignified and womanly, her manner unaffected and her actions, springing from a heart charged with love and altruistic sentiment for humanity, have been a blessing to all who have come within range of her influence. She is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of this county, and is the second woman to hold the office of county superintendent in Walworth county, the first having been Miss Lillian Webster, now the wife of Charles Greene, who served one term. The office of county superintendent is not a political office in Wisconsin and the election is held in April. There were three candidates in 1909 and Miss Martin proved an easy winner.

Miss Martin was born in Spring Prairie township, this county, and there she attended the district schools; later the family moved to Elkhorn and she was a student in the public schools there, and was graduated from the high school. She then spent three years in the University of Wisconsin, after which she taught in the schools of Elkhorn with a great degree of success until elected county superintendent. She has in her charge one hundred and four country schools and fourteen graded schools, of which seven are high schools, in fact all the schools of the county, except those of Whitewater and Lake Geneva, are under her jurisdiction. She has given eminent satisfaction in the discharge of her duties in this important office and her course has been highly commendable.



Miss Martin's father, Charles Martin, was born in Delaware county, New York, November 12, 1818. He learned the carpenter's trade when a young man, which he continued after coming to Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1844, building several houses in Spring Prairie township. In 1845 he married Elizabeth Martin, a cousin, who was born in Hartford county, Connecticut. After their marriage they turned their attention to farming. Mrs. Martin passed away in 1850, leaving one daughter, Delia. In 1854 Mr. Martin was united in marriage with Caroline Fowle, who was born in Wyoming county, New York, and her death occurred on January 30, 1891. She was the daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Ingraham) Fowle, who moved with their family to Walworth county, Wisconsin, about 1840 and settled among the pioneers in Darien township, where Lawson school house now stands, and some ten years later the parents moved to Iowa.

The death of Charles Martin occurred in 1906. He was an active member of the Spring Prairie Baptist church, and for a period of twenty years he was superintendent of the Sunday school there. He was also a member of the Walworth County Agricultural Society. He was a wide reader and kept well informed on current topics of public interest.

Delia Martin, mentioned above, became the wife of Emery D. Williams, a native of Jefferson county, New York, born January 6, 1841. He enlisted in 1861 in Company I, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in which he served gallantly as a private for four years. After his marriage he moved to Carroll county, Missouri, where his death occurred in December, 1879, leaving three children: Alice, now deceased; Ira M. and Charles A., both living in California. Mrs. Williams returned to Elkhorn in 1880.

Four children were born to Charles Martin and his second wife, two of whom died in infancy, and a son died when sixteen years old, leaving Helen, the subject, who makes her home with her half-sister, Delia.

Miss Martin's great force of character and ripe scholarship, together with her ability as an organizer, enabled her to bring to her work the results of her professional experience with marked effect, and it was not long until the schools under her supervision advanced to the high standing of efficiency for which they are now noted. Many things tending to lessen the teacher's labors and at the same time make them effective have been introduced; the course of study modified and improved, the latest and most approved appliances purchased and everything in keeping with modern educational progress tested, and, where practical, retained. She takes a great interest in her teachers, all of whom are selected with special reference to their ability to fill acceptably the positions to which assigned. That the advantages of a liberal

education may be generally disseminated, she has encouraged young people of the county to attend high school by giving them every possible consideration. She possesses the personal charm and tact which make her popular with the young and it is nothing unusual to see her on the street or in the school-yard surrounded by a group of urchins. By entering into their spirit and pastimes, sympathizing with them in their troubles, in short, making their interests her own, she has become the idol, almost, of the juveniles of the city, her being one with them rendering the teachers' work easy and adding greatly to her own popularity, not only with the children but also with the adult portion of the populace.

Unlike so many of her calling who spend their lives in the school room, who become narrow and pedantic, Miss Martin is broad and liberal in her views and has the courage of her convictions on all the leading public questions and issues, keeping in touch with the trend of modern thought, and having an acquaintance with the best general literature of the past and present.

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#### CHARLES I. PECK.

This well known citizen is an excellent example of the alert twentieth-century business man of the United States, coming from an ancestry that distinguished itself in pioneer days. When the country was covered with almost an interminable forest of native trees, filled with wild animals, his people came to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and began to carve homes from the primeval forests, build schools and churches and introduce the customs of civilization in the wilderness. They were willing to endure the hardships that they might acquire the soil and the home that was sure to rise and they did a noble work in the several relations with their fellow men. By a life consistent in motive and action and because of his many fine personal qualities, Charles I. Peck, for many years one of the leading agriculturists and stock men of Lafayette township, has earned the sincere regard of all who know him, and is deserving of conspicuous mention in his county's history along with other representative citizens who have the interests of this nature-favored locality at heart.

Mr. Peck was born in Lafayette township, this county, at Spring Prairie, on August 14, 1847. He is the son of J. W. and Adaline E. (Randall) Peck, both natives of the state of New York, the father's birth having occurred in 1818 and the mother's in 1823. They spent their earlier years in their native

state, and in 1836 came to Ohio, thence coming to Lafayette township, Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1839, buying one hundred and thirty-six acres at Spring Prairie where he built a hotel, known as Peck's Corners. He then went north about two miles and established his home. In 1860 he moved to the farm now owned by his son, Charles I., of this sketch, becoming the owner of eight hundred and sixty-six acres of valuable land in Lafayette township, and other parts of Wisconsin and an aggregate of eighteen hundred acres here and in Iowa and Nebraska, being one of the largest land owners and one of the most substantial and influential citizens in this section of the state. He was very active in the affairs of the early times and was a leader in his community, winning the admiration and esteem of all who knew him as a result of his industry, public spirit and exemplary character. Politically, he was a Democrat and took an active part in political affairs. He was an extensive sheep dealer. He was chairman of the board of supervisors, though he was never a seeker after public office. His wife was a consistent member of the Baptist church.

Five sons and one daughter were born to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Peck, all living but one. The death of the father occurred in 1876, his widow surviving over thirty years, dying in 1907.

Charles I. Peck, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared on the home farm, where he assisted with the general work during crop seasons, attending the public schools in the winter time, later the Elkhorn high school. Early in life he took up general farming and stock raising for a vocation and this he has continued with almost uninterrupted success, now owning one of the finely improved and fertile farms of the county, consisting of four hundred and eighty acres in Lafayette township. He is also interested in land in California, he being one of five men who are interested as a company in the development of thirty-six hundred acres, and he is also one of a company of twelve men who are operating twenty-seven hundred acres of land, being extensive lemon raisers, in which they are very successful. He is a director in the Santa Paula Land Company, owns stock in a building and loan company, is a director and vice-president of the Sulphur Mountain Springs Company, owns a hotel at Ventura, California, and stock in one at Santa Paula.

Politically, Mr. Peck is a Democrat, but he has never been an aspirant for public honors, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to his large agricultural and horticultural operations. He has been a close observer and a deep student of these sciences and is thoroughly up-to-date in these lines. He and his wife are members of the Lafayette Congregational church.

Mr. Peck was married in 1873 to Fannie E. Sewell, a lady of many estimable characteristics and the representative of an excellent old Walworth county family, her birth having occurred in Lafayette township, the daughter of Jirah Sewell and wife, early settlers in this county, who became well established here through their industry and thrift.

The union of Charles I. Peck and wife has been blessed by the birth of four children, three sons and one daughter, the latter dying in infancy: the sons are Jeddiah, now deceased; Hiel Manley, who lives on the homestead here; and Clyde Edward, who makes his home in California.

Mr. Peck owns a beautiful home at Santa Paula, California, where he now resides, leaving the management of his property in Lafayette township to his son. He is interested in five banks (director in three and inspector) in California, also in lands in South Dakota and California.

Mr. Peck's extensive business interests are the legitimate fruitage of consecutive effort, directed and controlled by good judgment and correct principles. He has forged his way to the front over obstacles that would have discouraged men of less courageous mettle, gradually extending the limits of his mental horizon until he is today fully abreast of the times, a progressive, broad-minded, capable man of affairs. Taken as a whole, his career presents a series of continued successes rarely equaled by men from Walworth county. Strong mental powers, invincible courage and a determined purpose that hesitates at no opposition have so entered into his composition as to render him a dominant factor in the business world and a leader of men in important enterprises. He is essentially a man of affairs, sound of judgment, of rare business acumen, far-seeing in what he undertakes, and every enterprise to which he addresses himself has resulted in liberal financial returns.

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#### ALFRED JOHN SMITH.

Although England has not sent so many of her people to Walworth county as many of the other nations of Europe, yet those who have honored us with their citizenship have become conspicuous in view of the fact that they have been enterprising and progressive, valued citizens in every respect, having, while advancing their individual interests, not been neglectful of the general good. Of this worthy band the name of Alfred John Smith, of Lake Geneva, the able foreman of Ceylon Court, is deserving of especial mention in a volume of the nature of the one at hand.

Mr. Smith was born in London, England, March 28, 1866, and there he spent his boyhood and attended the common schools. He is the son of James J. and Emily (O'Neil) Smith. He continued to reside in his native city until he was about seventeen years old. In September, 1883, he emigrated to the United States, and spent some time in various places in the Southern states, finally coming to Chicago in 1891, where he secured a position as assistant in a greenhouse, which he retained for a period of six years, giving entire satisfaction. In his native land he had mastered the ins and outs of gardening, having spent the time from the age of ten years to the time of his emigration to America engaged in that line of work, taking up the various branches of horticulture, and in Chicago he gained still further experience, until he is now a master of his line. He is a deep student as well as a keen observer and has kept well informed on the progress of horticulture and general gardening, especially as affecting this country and latitude.

In June, 1903, Mr. Smith came to Ceylon Court, Lake Geneva, as head gardener, and he has since had full charge of the grounds, greenhouses and gardens, one of the "show places" of the county, a complete description of which is to be found on another page of this work. But those who have seen Ceylon Court know the inadequacy of mere words to describe its beauty and need not be reminded of Mr. Smith's taste and knowledge in such work and of his faithfulness to the same.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Gardeners and Foremen's Association of Lake Geneva, which is composed of the men who look after this line of work for the fine homes about the lakes here. Mr. Smith is now serving his fourth term as president of the association, which has recently erected a large and attractive building on Broad street, Lake Geneva. The pronounced success of this important organization has been due very largely to his efforts. He is also a life member of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, of which he was vice-president for two years, discharging the duties of this office in a manner that won the hearty commendation of all concerned.

Mr. Smith was married in 1899 to Hannah Brennan, of county Mayo, Ireland, and to this union one daughter, Hannah, was born, her birth occurring in January, 1900, at which time the mother died, and in August, 1905, Mr. Smith was again married, his last wife having been known in her maidenhood as Martha Sobbe, daughter of Joseph and Mary Sobbe. She was born, reared and educated at Lake Geneva. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both members of the Catholic church and he is also a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and Knights of Columbus.



Mr. Smith is a busy man, with a business way of doing things, yet finds time to give attention to the sociable side of his nature, and he is known as a frank, just and obliging gentleman, and an authority on all horticultural subjects.

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### GUSTAVE MEISTER.

Another of the progressive Germans who, coming to Walworth county in the days of its ascendancy, cast his lot with us and thereby has benefited himself, his neighbors and acquaintances, is Gustave Meister, of Lyons township, a man who, owing to his commendable traits of character and his persistent habits, would succeed in any community.

Mr. Meister was born in Pommern, Germany, August 11, 1857, and is the son of Christlieb and Charlotte (Kuger) Meister. He grew up on a farm in his native land, and there he married, in 1882, Lena Schmidt, daughter of William and Frederica (Freitag) Schmidt, and three children were born to them in the old country, Herman, Anna and William. In 1887 the family emigrated to the United States and located at Lyons, Walworth county, Wisconsin. Mr. Meister worked on the railroad for about two years, then worked four years as a farm hand for James Brett, then for fourteen years he rented Judge Buckbee's farm, then began farming for himself. In 1902 he purchased a farm in section 19, Lyons township. He is now the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and forty acres, which he has kept well improved and where he carries on general farming and stock raising successively. He has a pleasant home and keeps an excellent grade of stock. There were no improvements on the place except the house, and he built barns, outhouses, fences, and in many ways improved and beautified the place, and there is no more attractive place than his between Geneva and Springfield.

Three children have been born to the subject and wife since coming to America, namely: Frank, Ida and Carl. The subject's children are all married except Carl. Herman married Bessie Morgan and they live a short distance north of the village of Lyons, where he rents a farm and operates it for himself; they have three children, Clarence, Dorothy and Gladys. Anna married Andrew Bartelson and lives on a rented farm near the subject, and they have five children, Herbert, Frances and Frank (twins), Aileen and Walter. William married Amelia Dorn and lives on the Buckbee farm near his father's home, which he rents. He has one son, Gustave. Frank married

Freda Pagel, has one daughter, Florence, and lives on a rented farm a short distance west of the village of Lyons. Ida married Walter A. Papenfus and they rented the home farm and are living with her parents. Carl works for them on the farm. The Meister family belongs to the German Lutheran church at Lyons.

The subject is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished, having started in life with nothing and having a large family to support. He has been frugal, industrious and economical and is now well-to-do.

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### WILLIAM FURNISS BEST.

William Furniss Best, of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, was born at Bridport, county of Dorset, England, October 30, 1867. His parents were Richard Henry Best and Ellen (Furniss) Best. His father was in the produce and commission business and Mr. Best grew up in the business with his father and was with him till the father died in 1888. William F. Best remained in England till 1889, when he was encouraged to come to America, having heard much of the country here from his brother-in-law, whose home was in Walworth county along the shore of the Lake Geneva, and who was then back in England on a visit.

Mr. Best came to Lake Geneva and soon had quite a circle of friends and acquaintances with whom he became popular in a social way. Having such means of support that he could be idle if he wished to, the young man did what nearly all young men would like to do at the age of twenty to twenty-three—he looked more to the pleasures of society and enjoying life in good style while he could, and did not engage in any gainful occupation for some time. Older heads looked on with misgiving at his idleness. Mr. Best, however, rose above the handicap of having “nothing to do and sufficient money to do it with,” after he had three years at it. In 1893 he began to show his true mettle when he took a place in the greenhouse on Mr. Leiter’s lake shore estate. He continued at such work till 1902, learned a great deal about the work and showed that he was to be depended upon. In 1902 he took charge of the greenhouses owned by the Lake Geneva Floral Company, who then had about twenty thousand feet under glass. He remained in charge of the work there till the floral company sold out about three years later, when through a chain of peculiar circumstances he was induced to go into the piano business at Lake Geneva. In this he made a

success right from the start. He sold thirteen pianos in the first thirteen days, and since then has sold hundreds of them in Walworth county, and in a modest way has prospered. In addition to his piano business he occasionally buys and sells a piece of real estate, as an investment.

December 1, 1889, Mr. Best married Loretta Bolsley, daughter of Theodore and Augusta (Harkness) Bolsley. She was born and reared in Lake Geneva. Her parents, it is believed, came from the state of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Best have three daughters, Ethel Ellen, Mabel Charlotte and Maudie Marie, also one son, Lloyd Furniss Best. Mr. Best is a member of the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Mystic Workers. He has made his home among us for about twenty-three years, and we have seen him grow in those desirable characteristics of solid worth, his conduct in all the relations of life entitling him to the respect and esteem of his fellow men. He was elected in 1910 to the office of justice of the peace. In England this office is held by the nobility, without compensation, the idea being not that of profit to themselves but that they shall honor the office by the courage and fairness of their rulings. Mr. Best has performed his official duties here in the same spirit, and shown those qualities that are so essential in any court, if respect for the law is to be upheld. He was again elected in 1912 and is now serving his second term.

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### AUGUST LUEDTKE.

Few farmers of Walworth county carry on their work with any greater degree of science than August Luedtke, of Lyons township, for he is a close student of everything that pertains to his work, and he is deserving of a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished, having come here from a foreign shore with no capital, but with what amounted to more—a willingness to work, an ambition to succeed, and a strong constitution. He was born in Pommern, Wultendorf, Prussia, Germany, on October 9, 1855. He is the son of Fred and Louisa (Blaedan) Luedtke, the father having been brought up on a large farm in the fatherland, but afterwards became a shepherd.

When the subject was eight years of age the father and mother and their children emigrated to America and settled near Burlington, Wisconsin, where they followed farming, later buying a farm in sections 12 and 13 in Lyons township, Walworth county, and here the parents spent the rest of their lives, and on this farm the subject grew to manhood.

August Luedtke was married on July 18, 1878, to Anna Louise B. Schmidt, daughter of William and Caroline (Bushen) Schmidt. She was born and reared in Wheatland township, Kenosha county, this state. Her parents were from the same locality in Germany in which the subject was born. Her parents came to Burlington township, Kenosha county, Wisconsin, and here spent the rest of their lives. Four children have been born to the subject and wife, namely, Cora, Louis, Emma and Florence.

The subject has spent his life engaged in farming on the home place, having operated the same ever since his marriage. He has an excellent farm of one hundred and twenty acres which he has placed under a high grade of improvements and cultivation and where he has made a good living and has a pleasant home.

Mr. Luedtke has been a member of the township board of supervisors of Lyons township for two years. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Burlington.

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### JOHN C. BRENNAN.

Another of the sterling sons of the old Empire state who has come to Walworth county, and here found a pleasant home and a welcome from our citizens, and thereby has benefited himself and them, is John C. Brennan, a successful farmer of Linn township. He was born in Chenango county, New York, March 2, 1865, and he is the son of John and Bridget (Quinn) Brennan. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm in New York. Upon reaching manhood he came west and located in Linn township, this county, and has lived here ever since. In his boyhood he worked out for several years. About 1894 he began farming for himself and in 1903 he purchased the farm which he still owns in Linn township, sections 23 and 24. His place consists of two hundred and eighteen acres of excellent land which he has placed under splendid improvements and a high state of cultivation, and here he carries on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale.

Mr. Brennan was married in 1893 to Anna Barlow, daughter of Edward and Margaret (Creighton) Barlow, the father born in Linn township, this county, November 11, 1842, being the son of John and Catherine (Smith) Barlow. John Barlow and wife were both born in Ireland, and they emigrated to Walworth county, Wisconsin, in an early day, being among the first settlers of Linn township. Edward Barlow grew to manhood here

and farmed most of his life. He married Margaret Creighton, daughter of Peter and Ann Creighton. She was born near Providence, Massachusetts. Her parents were also from Ireland, coming here probably in 1843, spending the rest of their lives in this county. Mr. Creighton bought a farm in section 5, what is now the Dillenbeck farm, and there he lived until late in life, then sold out and moved to Lyons, where he and his wife spent their last days.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barlow: Anna, who married John Brennan, subject of this sketch; Katie, who died when about twenty-four years of age; Lillian is the wife of John Murphy, of Linn township; John, who is farming in the east side of Linn township; Edward died on December 28, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Brennan have one son, George.

Mr. Brennan has been a member of the board of supervisors for about thirteen years, filling this office to the satisfaction of all concerned, and he has been a member of the county board for about eight years. He and his family belong to the Catholic church.

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### OLIVER H. WALKER.

The life record of Oliver H. Walker, well known citizen of Lake Geneva, Walworth county, has been replete with success, because he has been very careful of his successive steps in the daily affairs of life, being careful not to do anything that would later require undoing. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead," has been, in substance, his motto, at least it would seem so to one at all familiar with his career, which is worthy of careful study by the youth at the beginning of their careers or by the man who is discouraged farther on the highway of life.

Mr. Walker was born at Plainfield, Otsego county, New York, December 8, 1843, being the scion of a family prominent in business circles in Lake Geneva from the early days. He is a son of Austin and Doreas (Burdick) Walker, the mother having been born probably in Connecticut and she lived in Otsego county, New York, until her marriage. Her mother died in the East and her father came to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and settled in Linn township. Austin Walker and wife were married in New York and they lived in that state until 1851 when they moved to Walworth county, Wisconsin, reaching here in the spring of that year, having come by way of the Great Lakes to Kenosha. There were no railroads in this country at that



time. They came by wagon from Kenosha to this county, locating in Linn township, where the father purchased eighty acres of land of James Benerdick, near the center of the township, south of what was called the Big Foot road. The family lived there about three years, then moved into Lake Geneva and in 1854 Austin Walker entered the grocery business, also handled boots and shoes, later. After a time the boot and shoe business outgrew the grocery department and he closed it out, continuing only as boot and shoe merchant. Here he remained in business until his death and was quite successful, becoming the possessor of considerable town property, built a great many houses and various business properties and thus for years was one of the influential men in the upbuilding of Lake Geneva. His death occurred in 1895; his wife, surviving him a number of years, died on September 19, 1906, having reached the advanced age of ninety-four years. Their family consisted of seven children, six sons and one daughter, namely: Billings A. lived most of his life in Lake Geneva; Charles E., who owns and operates a fine garden in the northern part of Lake Geneva, also owns considerable rentable property. In 1859 he and three others drove overland to California with ox teams, when there was not a house from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Salt Lake City, Utah; they were from April 19th to October 12th making the trip to Carson City, Nevada, experiencing many hardships and privations, having many thrilling adventures. At one place they were compelled to pay seventy-five cents a pound for both flour and bacon. He returned in 1862 and engaged in the dry goods, boot and shoe business in Lake Geneva, selling out in 1869, and then he engaged in the commission business in Chicago until 1871 when he returned to Lake Geneva. While in business here he had the first stock of clothing in the city. He was a member of the board of supervisors for ten years. The third child born to Austin Walker and wife was George W., who enlisted in the Union army in the spring of 1861 and died the following autumn of typhoid fever; Oliver H., of this sketch; Alexander S. lived and died in Lake Geneva; Napoleon Decatur is unmarried and lives in Lake Geneva; Mary L. is the wife of Joseph Scheneck; they lived in San Francisco several years, but now make their home across the bay from there.

Oliver H. Walker grew to manhood in Lake Geneva, and he was clerking in the store of his father on the day of his fifteenth birthday, and from that day until the spring of 1896 he remained in the store, covering a period of thirty-seven years, during which time he became one of the best known merchants in the county, enjoyed a large trade and was regarded as one of the city's most enterprising men of affairs. He is still well known, but a very large number of his friends and acquaintances of the earlier years have passed from view over life's great divide.

Mr. Walker has retired from active business and looks after his rental properties in Lake Geneva. His home is on the lake front, and for recreation he enjoys fishing in the lake.

Mr. Walker was married on June 1, 1865, to Caroline P. Johnson, of Linn township. She was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, June 20, 1841, and was the daughter of James and Sallie (Staples) Johnson. Her people moved to this county in 1843 and located in Linn township about four miles from the city of Lake Geneva. The subject and wife attended the same school in the country and grew up together. James Johnson was born August 10, 1805, in Darby, Pennsylvania, and her mother was born January 17, 1806, in Freetown, Massachusetts.

Three daughters and one son were born to Mr. and Mrs. Walker, named as follows: Frederick Oliver died in the spring of 1879, as did also Caroline Louise; Jennie died early the following autumn, their ages having been about four, seven and ten respectively; Rose M. is at home with her father in Lake Geneva.

The wife and mother was called to her rest on Friday, August 11, 1911. She was a worthy member of the Congregational church in Lake Geneva and was a favorite with a wide circle of friends. She was the last of her father's family residing in this county. Mr. Walker is also a member of the Congregational church.

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#### FATHER JAMES NICHOLAS.

The well known and popular gentleman whose name introduces this biographical review has accomplished much toward ameliorating the condition of his fellow men in Walworth county, often laboring with disregard for his own welfare if thereby he might attain the object sought—to make some one better or happier. Such a life as his is rare in this mercenary, workaday age, and is eminently worthy of emulation, being singularly free from all that is deteriorating or paltry, for his influence is at all times uplifting, and thousands of people have been made better for having known him, and yet he is a plain, unassuming gentleman, caring nothing for the plaudits of men, content to know that he is following the footsteps of the Man of Gallilee and doing his will as best he can.

Father James Nicholas, priest of the parish of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, was born in Limerick City, Ireland, June 9, 1863. He is the son of William and Sarah (Fitzgerald) Nicholas. He spent his boyhood as a student in public



FATHER JAMES NICHOLAS



schools and academies. About 1879 he decided to take an ecclesiastical course and prepare for the priesthood. He accordingly entered the National College of Maynorth and in 1887 was ordained to the priesthood. He was at once appointed to the diocese of Milwaukee. Upon coming here he was assigned to the parish of Elkhorn, which has been his only assignment, for he has remained here continuously to the present time.

One not of his church who speaks from personal knowledge and voices a general impression, says of him: "Father Nicholas, though an uncompromising servant of the church and thoroughly a priest, has many non-Catholic friends who appreciate his qualities as a citizen and neighbor. His services as a speaker are given freely on Memorial Sundays, the annual meeting of the County Soldiers' Association, and other special occasions. He is familiar with the history of his adopted country and is loyal to our institutions. His public addresses are carefully prepared, showing depth of thought, versatility, a true conception of life and its immensity, and he is regarded as an earnest, logical, entertaining and not infrequently eloquent speaker."

Father Nicholas is a man of splendid physique, and would attract attention in any gathering, and he is a good mixer, genial, obliging, friendly, and hence well liked by all classes.

The local Catholic church has grown steadily under his charge, and in 1905 a splendid new church edifice was erected, and it ranks well with other churches of this denomination throughout the state.

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### JOHN GILMORE SKEELS.

A name familiar to the people of Walworth county is that of John Gilmore Skeels, of Lake Geneva, known as a man of high attainments and practical ability as an educator, which has been his principal life work, although he is now engaged in business. He achieved an extraordinary measure of success in his profession because he worked for it persistently and in channels of honest endeavor. His prestige in the educational circles of southern Wisconsin stands in evidence of his ability and likewise serves as a voucher for intrinsic worth of character. He has used his intellect to the best purpose, has directed his energies along legitimate courses and his career has been based upon the wise assumption that nothing save industry, perseverance, sturdy integrity and fidelity to duty will lead to success.



Mr. Skeels was born in Benson, Vermont, on January 3, 1852. He is the son of William Norman Skeels and Betsey (McCotter) Skeels, the father born in Whitehall, New York, in 1812, and died on April 24, 1893; the mother was born at Orwell, Vermont, on May 7, 1814, and her death occurred on March 21, 1856. William Skeels, the paternal grandfather, was born in 1778 in Woodbury, Connecticut, and he died at Whitehall, New York, August 22, 1860. His father, Samuel Skeels, was born at Woodbury, Connecticut, May 29, 1755, and he died in Benson, Vermont, about 1814. He and his two brothers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. He spent most of his life at Woodbury. His father, Samuel Skeels, Sr., was born February 25, 1723. He served under Lord Howe in the French and Indian war and died while in that service, in 1759. Samuel, Sr., was the son of John, the second, who was baptized in 1678 and whose death occurred on May 25, 1727, having been born and died in the town of Woodbury, Connecticut. John, the first, was born in Reading, England, in 1643, and was a signer of the Covenant, and, because of religious persecution, he left England in 1670, finally settling at Woodbury, Connecticut, and his death occurred in 1721.

The name Skeels was found away back in Danish legendary history, both before and after the Danish invasion of England, and as the Skeels family all come from around London, where the Danes settled, it is practically certain that the family is of Danish origin. Nearly all of this branch of the Skeels family have been farmers and soldiers. The name is sometimes spelled Skeeel, and still others spell it Skeel.

When William Norman Skeels, father of the subject, was a young man, he and a brother came to Wisconsin and located farms, when the country was still a wilderness, but Indians and chills and fever proved to be too much for him and he returned to Vermont, and in the town of Benson was united in marriage with Betsey McCotter, who was a native of Orwell, but then making her home in Benson. Her death occurred in 1856, and in 1858 he married Mrs. Rebecca (Symons) Buckingham, who was born at Tavistock, England, on July 17, 1820, and died at the home of the subject in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, on March 24, 1909, when nearly eighty-nine years old. The subject's father died in Benson, Vermont, April 22, 1893.

John Gilmore Skeels, of this sketch, grew to manhood in Vermont. He attended the Burr & Burton Seminary at Manchester, that state, later went to Barre Academy, at Barre, Vermont, from which institution he was graduated in the year 1873. This early training has been supplemented by much home study, and among other accomplishments he has learned surveying. When a young man he farmed during the summer months and taught school

in the wintertime, when the farming season was over. On April 17, 1877, he came to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, where he remained about three years. Upon coming here he gave more attention to teaching, farming only during the summer months when there was no school. From Lake Geneva he went to Allen Grove, where he taught two years; from there he went to Sharon and remained about eighteen years and was principal of the Sharon schools thirteen years, with an intermission of two years during which he was county superintendent, having been elected in the fall of 1884 and taking office in January, 1885. He resigned in September, 1886, returning to Sharon as principal of the schools there, finding the work there more to his liking and also the salary was larger. While at Sharon he served one year as village supervisor. He gave up school work in 1893 on account of his father's death, and went East to look after his father's estate, remaining there part of the year, then returned to Sharon and continued his school work until 1897, when ill health compelled him to give up teaching. He was engaged in business until 1899, after which he taught one year at Darien, then spent a year in business at Whitewater and two years at Lake Geneva, after which he returned to Darien and organized the high school there. While at that place he was induced to apply for a position to establish and conduct a high school at Spooner, Wisconsin; he received the position and remained there two years. From there he went in 1906 to care for his step-mother, who was then in failing health, and also because his own health was failing. He returned to Walworth county and has lived here ever since, having a pleasant home in Lake Geneva, having been engaged in the insurance business, and also has done a great deal of surveying. He has filled the position of city engineer for the past year. He is assisted in his work by his niece, Bessie M. Palmer.

Mr. Skeels has been successful in whatever he has attempted, and as an educator in his line he has had few equals in this part of the Badger state. He is both an entertainer and instructor and as superintendent inaugurated modern methods and placed everything under a superb system. His services have been in great demand and he has been popular with both pupils and patrons wherever he has labored in this connection.

Mr. Skeels was married on June 3, 1884, to Minerva F. Alexander, daughter of Balthaser and Juliet (Fuller) Alexander. She was born in Linn township, this county, where she grew to womanhood and received her education in the public schools and here lived until her marriage. Her father came from Germany, and lived for some time near Rochester, New York; there he and Juliet Fuller were married. She was the daughter of

John and Minerva Fuller. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander came to Wisconsin about 1845, locating first at New Berlin, near Milwaukee. About 1850 they moved to the country and located about five miles south of the city of Lake Geneva, Linn township, Walworth county, and here they established a good home and spent the rest of their lives there.

Mr. Skeels and wife are members of the Congregational church in Lake Geneva; he joined this denomination when a boy in Vermont.

Personally, Mr. Skeels is a plain, unassuming, broad-minded, genial gentleman who wins and retains the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes into contact. He believes in meeting the world, man to man, looking neither down nor up, but valuing a man for his true worth, knowing that a person is, after all, what he does, not what he says or dreams.

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#### BYRON S. PALMER.

One of the highly honored citizens of a past generation in Walworth county who led a life of industry and uprightness which resulted in material success and in winning the esteem of his associates was the late Byron S. Palmer, formerly of Linn township. He was born at New Baltimore, Columbia county, New York, February 15, 1852, and he was the son of Robert and Mary (Schemmerhorn) Palmer. Robert Palmer was born in Albany county, New York, September 27, 1823, and was one of nine children of Joseph S. and Polly (Palmer) Palmer. During his boyhood he went with his parents to Columbia county and while living there was married to Mary Schemmerhorn, of that county. She belonged to one of the old families of New York, and her grandfather, Judge Schemmerhorn, was one of the prominent and highly esteemed citizens of that state in its early development. Joseph G. Palmer, grandfather of Byron S. Palmer, was born in Dutchess county, New York, April 28, 1794. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He came to Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1853 and here spent the rest of his life, dying in January, 1867, at the age of seventy-four years. Joseph G.'s father was born in eastern Connecticut, November 11, 1768, but he spent the greater part of his life in Dutchess county, New York, where he settled in an early day and there his death occurred in 1799. He married Mary Gillette, who was of a Connecticut family. The Palmer family is of English origin and they emigrated to America soon after the settlement began in New England.

Robert Palmer, father of the subject, farmed in the East until in May, 1853, when he came to Geneva township, Walworth county, Wisconsin, and bought a farm on which he spent the rest of his life, dying May 5, 1894, at the age of seventy years, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1880. Their family consisted of six children, Byron S., of this sketch, Frank, Joseph, Arthur, Eugene and Charles, but the only one now living is Arthur, of Geneva township.

Byron S. Palmer came to this county with his parents and here he grew to manhood and attended the public schools of Geneva township. When twenty years old he started out for himself as a farm hand. In 1873 he was united in marriage with Climena Alexander, daughter of Balthaser and Juliet (Fuller) Alexander. The father came from Germany to New York and lived near Rochester. There he married Juliet Fuller, daughter of John and Minerva Fuller. These parents came to Wisconsin about 1845 and located first at New Berlin, near Milwaukee, and about 1850 came to Walworth county, locating in Linn township, about five miles from Geneva, where they spent nearly all of their subsequent lives. The father's last days were spent with Mrs. Palmer on their farm west of Zenda where his death occurred on January 19, 1891. The death of Mrs. Alexander occurred in 1864.

In 1876 Mr. Palmer bought a farm in Geneva township and lived there five years, then sold out and bought a one-hundred-and-eighty-acre farm in section 28, Linn township, and made his home there until late in life, engaging successfully in farming, dairying and stock raising. He was a man who took considerable interest in the affairs of his community and he served nine years as clerk of the school board and was also a member of the board of supervisors.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Byron S. Palmer, namely: Walter A., part owner of the home farm, married Helen Sheldon, of Lake Geneva, and they have two sons, Frank and Robert; Clarence died April 22, 1909, when thirty years old; Bertram also owns part of the homestead and is operating the same with his brother, Walter A.; Bessie, who lives with her mother in Lake Geneva, was graduated from the State Normal School at Whitewater, and has for some time been successfully engaged in teaching; recently she has been assisting her uncle, John G. Skeels, in his work as surveyor and civil engineer in and about Lake Geneva, and she is often seen in the field carrying on the work like an old-time surveyor.

Through hard work and indomitable industry, Byron S. Palmer acquired a competency and in the summer of 1909 moved to a beautiful home in the city of Lake Geneva, where his death occurred on April 8, 1910. His life was characterized by industry, honesty and integrity.

## DR. WALTER ROBERT HOST.

If true to his profession and earnest in his efforts to enlarge his sphere of usefulness, the man who spends his life in an effort to alleviate human suffering in any way is indeed a benefactor of his kind, for to such men as Dr. Walter Robert Host, well known dentist of Lake Geneva, are entrusted the comfort and safety and in some cases the lives of those who place themselves under his care and profit by his services. It is gratifying to note in the series of personal sketches appearing in this work that there remain identified with the professional, public and civic affairs of Walworth county many who are native sons of the county and who are ably maintaining the prestige of honored names. Of this number Doctor Host is one of the worthy scions of an old and influential family here, and is regarded as standing in the front rank of professional men, having gained wide notoriety in his chosen calling while yet young in years, and at the same time established a reputation for exemplary character in all the relations of life.

Doctor Host was born in the town of Lyons, Walworth county, Wisconsin, on July 31, 1884. He is the son of Julius S. Host and wife, a complete sketch of whom will be found in the life record of Ernest Host on another page of this volume.

Walter R. Host lived in his native village until he was nine years old, then moved with the family to Lake Geneva where he lived until he was eighteen years of age, having attended the graded schools in the meantime, after which he took a position in his brother's meat market for a time. He went to Wheaton, Illinois, when he was eighteen and took a preparatory course there, completing the course in the academy and later took some collegiate work. He entered Northwestern University in Chicago in 1907, entering the dental department, where he made an excellent record and from which he was graduated in the year 1910. He had shown such exceptional aptitude for this line of work that he was retained a year at the university as instructor, then began practicing his profession, although urged by the university authorities to remain with them. He came to Lake Geneva in July, 1911, and is building up a large and constantly growing patronage. He has an exceptionally well equipped office, perhaps the best and most thoroughly up-to-date of its kind in Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee. Among his appliances seldom seen is the Pelton porcelain furnace, heated by electricity to twenty-seven hundred degrees Fahrenheit, for making porcelain inlays, bridges and crowns, also a Clark improved machine for administering nitrous oxide and oxygen, a combination for prolonging the anesthesia. The



operating chair is also a model of comfort and inviting appearance, equipped with a special seat for little folks and all very admirably adapted to the work. It is equipped with an adjustable light of great power that can be focused directly on the work and various other modern improvements which enable the operator to do the highest class work known in dentistry.

Doctor Host has a natural mechanical skill and talent for artistic carving. His recent experiments, investigations, studies and experience with the best advanced methods render him able to properly handle the highest class work and of the most difficult character. His patients come from the surrounding cities in all directions from as far as Janesville and Edgerton. He has succeeded in building up a large practice in Lake Geneva in a short time, his work in the university having given him an excellent reputation to start with.

Dr. Host was married on February 15, 1911, to Marie Teresa DeGrasse, a native of Detroit, Michigan, and the daughter of a prominent family, Joseph A. and Alice J. (Carr) DeGrasse. She is a lady of talent, culture and refinement and has long been a favorite with a wide circle of admiring friends. Prior to her marriage she was widely known as a reader for public entertainments, having toured all over the United States and Canada with the Schubert Symphony Club, winning fame as a raconteuse second to none of her contemporaries. Her repertoire included, "If I Were King," "Sermons from Our Secular Literature" (a lecture recital), "MacBeth" (a lecture recital), "An Evening with American Authors," "One Hundred and Fifty Stories for the Children's Story Hour," "An Evening of Scotch, Irish, Negro and Children's Dialects," selections from Shakespeare, Browning, Tennyson, Burns, Longfellow, Whittier, Homer, Lowell, Riley, Field, Dunbar, Maurice Thompson and many others.

Of her work E. H. Purcell, manager of the Schubert Concert Company, had the following to say, which is certainly criterion enough for her eminent satisfaction with that popular and widely known company:

"Miss Marie Teresa DeGrasse combines a most excellent ability with a charming personality. She is a most estimable young lady, and one of the best all-around readers now before the public. In the many engagements she has filled for me, she has never failed to give complete and perfect satisfaction. In the many years of my managerial experience it has seldom been my privilege to recommend so highly a young aspirant for Lyceum honors. She is equally successful in classic tragedy or minor comedy, and 'looks the part' in all she interprets."

Having had occasion to attend an evening's entertainment given by Miss DeGrasse, Preston W. Search, well known educator, author and lecturer, of Des Moines, Iowa, wrote to her as follows:

"I was very much pleased, indeed, by the fine rendition of beautiful selections you gave us at Carbondale. I particularly admired the high character of your program, for it is not everyone who will attempt, or can bring out, before a popular audience, the rich fullness of a Browning. Your interpretation was admirable, your reading very effective. I shall think of your interpretation when I stand once more, this fall, in the Florentine Casa de Guido. Permit me, as a stranger in the audience, to express to you my personal appreciation of a very delightful evening."

Many press notices and testimonials of a like character were received by Miss DeGrasse from all over the country, proving beyond doubt her strong elocutionary ability and charming personality—a complete master of the difficult art of expression. In fact, she was for some time a teacher of expression with the Chicago Kenwood Musical College and the Wheaton Musical Institute, the latter at Wheaton, Illinois, and was exceptionally successful in training her pupils in voice building, enunciation, expressive analysis, repertoire, deep breathing, muscle building, story telling, literary analysis, English, gymnastic dancing and rhythm, relaxing and statue posing.

To the Doctor and wife a winsome and attractive daughter has been born, Helene Marie Host, whose childish prattle adds sunshine to their pleasant home.

Doctor Host and wife are worthy members of the Catholic church and faithful in their support of the same. He also belongs to the Knights of Columbus, and is at this writing engaged in organizing a local lodge of this order. He is a young man of pleasing personality, affable, obliging, energetic and enthusiastic for his work, and he and his estimable wife have won a host of friends since taking up their residence in Lake Geneva.

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#### EBENEZER DAVIDSON.

Among the citizens of Walworth county to whom is vouchsafed an honored place in local history is the late Ebenezer Davidson, of Lake Geneva, who, through an extended period, was prominently connected with the agricultural interests of this locality, and who is deserving of special mention in a work of the nature of the one in hand, for those who have fought and

suffered for the state and nation in which their lot is cast are certainly worthy of having their names perpetuated, and their posterity will turn with just pride to these records of the founders and preservers of a prosperous, united nation.

Ebenezer Davidson was born at New Hartford, New York, on September 13, 1846. He was a son of Rev. Hugh and Jane (Hamilton) Davidson, the father born on May 8, 1803, and he was the son of Joseph and Isabel (Crawford) Davidson. Joseph Davidson was the son of Hugh and Mary (Connell) Davidson. Isabel Crawford was the daughter of William Crawford. The parents of the subject of this sketch were both born and reared in Glasgow, Scotland, where their ancestors for generations had lived. They came to America in 1840 and lived at New Hartford, New York, later moving to Utica, thence to Brainard Bridge, about twelve miles from Albany. The father was the superintendent of a cotton and woolen factory at Utica and also at Brainard. In 1849 Hugh Davidson and James M. Davidson, his son, by his first wife, Elizabeth McNaughton, came west and the father purchased a farm in Geneva township, Walworth county, Wisconsin, north of Como, which farm has been in possession of the family ever since, now owned by Ebenezer Davidson. The family came here in 1850—thus the subject saw the development of the county through a period of sixty-two years, in which he took much interest. Hugh Davidson lived on his farm here until his death. He was a local minister in the Methodist church and did a great deal of good among the pioneers. He was a man of many fine traits, scrupulously honest, charitable, always ready to help someone in need, and he had a lively and cheerful disposition. His death occurred on July 26, 1895.

Ebenezer Davidson lived on his father's farm until he went into the Union army on January 12, 1864, enlisting in Company F, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry. He proved to be a most faithful and efficient soldier and he was in the service until he was honorably discharged on March 27, 1866. He was at the capture of Mobile and Spanish Fort, then accompanied the army through Alabama and Georgia, to Macon, then back to Shreveport in July, 1865, thence into Texas and put in the winter along the Rio Grande, watching Mexico and Maximilian.

After his career as a soldier, Mr. Davidson returned home and farmed the homestead. When the family first located here there was ten acres of unimproved land. This was increased to two hundred acres, nearly all under cultivation and an excellent state of improvement. The land is productive, and he was very successful as a general farmer and stock raiser. There were no railroads here when the Davidsons located in the county, and, in

fact, there were few good dirt roads; they could drive uninterruptedly across the country to Elkhorn. The father of the subject frequently hauled his products to Milwaukee or Racine with oxen, the trips each requiring four or five days, often selling his pork for two dollars per one hundred pounds.

In 1874 Ebenezer Davidson went to Eureka, Nevada, and engaged with the mine operators as receiver and time-keeper for the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company. While there he served in the Nevada state militia and was paymaster of the Second Brigade under General Sabin, and later under General Conklin.

Mr. Davidson returned to Walworth county in 1885 and resumed farming, which he continued with his usual success until 1895. His father having died in July of that year, the son left the farm in August following and located in Lake Geneva where he had a pleasant home and where he resided, until his death, March 18, 1912. He had been a member of the firm of Burton, Denison & Davidson since the fall of 1903. They have built up a large and growing business as wholesale dealers in flour, feed and grain.

Mr. Davidson was married on September 23, 1869, to Ellen A. Stevens, of Toledo, Ohio. She is the daughter of James and Betsy (Scott) Stevens, and she was born in Geneva township, this county, in 1849. When she was three years old her parents moved to Toledo, Ohio, where they had previously resided. They were natives of Herkimer county, New York, the father of German and the mother of Scotch ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens spent the rest of their lives in Toledo.

Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Florence, who married D. H. Cramer, who lives at Globe, Arizona, where he is connected with a mining company. They have one son, Harold Davidson Cramer. Mabel died in infancy.

Ebenezer Davidson was always an ardent Republican. While in the army in 1864 he was only eighteen years old, yet he voted for Lincoln, as did most of the soldiers, whether of age or not. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, and fraternally was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second degree, and he belonged to the Knights Templar. He was many times commander of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic and the post in Nevada, and he has been a frequent delegate to the national encampments. At the time of his death he was commander of the post at Lake Geneva.

Mr. Davidson was mayor of Lake Geneva for a period of six years, during which time he did much for the permanent good of the city. He

was president of the Walworth County Agricultural Society in 1893 and again in 1911, filling this important post in a manner that brought forth the praises of all concerned. He was also alderman here for several terms, and he has held a number of the township offices. He was well known and highly esteemed, frank and straightforward in his relations with the world, a man in whom the people had every confidence—a worthy son of a worthy sire, from whom he seemed to have inherited many praiseworthy qualities.

Joseph Davidson, grandfather of the subject, came to America in 1847, joining other members of the family at New Hartford, New York, and he came west with his son, the Rev. Hugh Davidson, and lived on the farm here until his death, in 1861, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. When Hugh Davidson came here he started a Sunday school in North Geneva which he kept going during the rest of his life. He had been reared a Presbyterian, but there were none of this denomination here so he joined the Methodist church and became a local minister in the same. He was born in 1803 and his death occurred at the age of ninety-three years; his wife, who was born in 1807, lived to be ninety years old. They were a grand old couple, and were highly esteemed by all who knew them.

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### EUGENE RITTMAN.

The Rittman family has long been one of the highly respected and successful representatives of the farming element in this section of Wisconsin, one of the worthy representatives of the present generation being Eugene Rittman, of the vicinity of Springfield, Walworth county.

Mr. Rittman was born at Munster, Kenosha county, this state, November 25, 1861, and is the son of Frank Rittman and wife. He grew up on the home farm and was educated in the public schools. He remained under his parental roof-tree until his marriage on January 20, 1891, to Regan Homan, daughter of Bartholomew Homan, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Since his marriage he has lived on the home farm near the village of Springfield, where he owns one hundred and seventeen acres of excellent land, which he has kept well improved and well cultivated. He and his family are members of the Catholic church. He and his wife have five children, namely: Frank, born December 3, 1891; Margareth, born June 4, 1893; Eugene, born May 18, 1896; John, born December 13, 1899, and Mary, born February 11, 1903.



Frank Rittman, mentioned above, was born in Westphalia, Germany, March 17, 1830. He was the son of William Rittman and wife. His mother died when he was a child, in the old country, leaving four children, Frank, Henry, Gertrude and Elizabeth. The father remarried. When Frank was sixteen years old the family emigrated to America, locating first in Burlington, Racine county, Wisconsin, buying a farm there, but later moved into the city of Burlington.

In 1855 Frank Rittman married Josephine Wehmhoff, daughter of Henry and Gertrude Wehmhoff. She was born in the city of Dorsten, in Westphalia, and in 1845 came to America with her parents. They located in Wheatland township, Kenosha county, where they lived until her marriage. Before his marriage Frank Rittman owned a farm in Kenosha county and there he and his wife lived until 1880 when they sold the farm there and bought one hundred and sixty acres in section 5, in the northwestern part of Lyons township. He afterwards bought forty acres more, making two hundred acres in all. About 1889 he also bought another farm at the eastern edge of Springfield, one hundred and seventeen acres.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rittman, namely: Eugenia married Ferdinand Blanke and lived between Lyons and Springfield until her death, on February 24, 1910, leaving seven children: William died when two months old; George died in infancy; Eugene married Regina Homann and they live on the farm adjoining Springfield, and they have five children; Josephine is at home with her mother; Frank died in infancy; Emil lives on the home farm with her mother and Josephine and his brother Frank; the latter is unmarried and was next in order of birth; Ida died in infancy.

Frank Rittman, father of the above named children, died in November, 1909. He was a member of the Catholic church and all the family adhere to this faith.

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#### ROBERT CLARK COBB.

The life of the late Robert Clark Cobb was so replete with honor and duty well performed that it might well be held up as a model to the youth standing at the parting of the ways, whose destinies are matters for future years to determine. He was of a sterling New England ancestry and many of their noble traits seemed to outcrop in him, rendering him a man of courage, stability of character and public spirit, whom to know was to honor and esteem.

Mr. Clark was born in Pawlet, Rutland county, Vermont, May 3, 1825. He was the son of Joshua and Betsey (Clark) Cobb. The immediate subject of this biographical memoir lived in Vermont until he was twenty years old, and there received his educational training, and he was employed by his father in his woolen factory and later clerked in a store; his mother died in Pawlet. About 1845 Robert C. Cobb came west and located in the village of Lake Geneva and was for a time clerk in the hotel here. On April 13, 1847, he was united in marriage with Sallie Hulett, of Pawlet, Vermont. She was the daughter of Daniel and Betsey (Woodworth) Hulett. He returned to New England for his bride, then came back to Walworth county and engaged in farming in Bloomfield township, on what is now known as the Hinspeter farm in the west side of Bloomfield township. He entered part of this land from the government, and bought part from his brother-in-law, Abraham Edgerton. He made his home there until about 1868, when he sold out and moved to the city of Lake Geneva, buying a block of ground west of Madison and north of Dodge street. Here he built a commodious and attractive residence for those days and sold the rest of the ground in city lots. He purchased the rest of the farm at the northwest part of the village of Lake Geneva, about 1870, and lived there, engaged in farming. He had seventy acres or more west of the Northwestern depot, and also another farm about half a mile farther northwest, the two farms adjoining, two hundred and twenty-five acres southeast of the Elkhorn road, extending from North street to Duck creek. He sold this land about 1886 to John Burton, and a few years later most of it was laid out into city lots and is now nearly all covered by the residences of the city, being known as Columbia addition. Mr. Cobb then bought land on the south side of Geneva street, running one-half block west from Madison street and built a home there in which he spent the rest of his life. His family consisted of two children, Ellen Maria and Harry Elbert. The former married John Melvin Wilson, May 7, 1872, he being in the lumber business at East Saginaw, Michigan, at that time. Mr. Wilson was born in Alden, New York. One daughter was born to himself and wife, Florence Cobb Wilson, who is now living in Lake Geneva with her mother, Mr. Wilson having died on August 21, 1907, at Cincinnati, Ohio. After his death Mrs. Wilson returned to Lake Geneva and now lives at the home left by her father.

Harry Elbert Cobb, mentioned above, is engaged in the hardware business in Lake Geneva, having succeeded T. C. Smith, his former employer. He married Sylvia (Bowen) Smith, daughter of Timothy C. Smith and wife. To Harry E. Cobb and wife two children have been born, Robert Clark and

Elbert Smith. Mr. Cobb has been in the hardware business since 1892 and his store is well patronized. He is active in the Republican party, and, fraternally, is a member of the Masonic order, blue lodge and chapter.

The death of Robert C. Cobb, subject of this sketch, occurred on August 14, 1900, and his wife followed him to the grave on June 28, 1906. They were excellent people and enjoyed a wide circle of friends here.

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### CHARLES H. NORTH.

Those who belong to the respectable middle classes of society, being early taught the necessity of relying upon their own exertions, will be more apt to acquire that information and those business habits which alone can fit them for the discharge of life's duties, and, indeed, it has long been a noticeable fact that our great men in nearly all walks of life, statesmanship, business, art, literature, military and many other phases of our complex civilization in America, spring from the virile middle classes. This is not to be wondered at when we study the subject in its true light, for they have the best, purest blood, their ancestors having led more wholesome lives and been higher minded and more self-reliant, more willing to undergo such hardships as are always necessary to reach the coveted goal. One of this worthy class is the subject of this sketch.

Mr. North was born on December 12, 1864, at Genoa Junction, Wisconsin. He is the son of Frederick and Julia (Killicut) North, the father a native of England and the mother of New York state. The father was about ten years old when he emigrated to the United States, and he grew to manhood in New York and received his education in the common schools there, and there he was married. He moved to Black Earth, Wisconsin, in an early day, and about 1858 came to Genoa Junction, buying a farm there which he operated successfully for about fifteen years, then moved to Geneva township, this county, and continued farming. A few years later, he retired from active work and moved to Elk City, having accumulated a competency by a life of general farming, and he spent the rest of his days in Elk City.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick North, two of whom died in infancy, namely: Melvin; Sarah is deceased; John; Ida; Carrie is deceased; Charles, Bertha.

Charles H. North grew to manhood on the home farm and there he assisted with the general work when of proper age. He received his educa-

tion in the common schools of his home community. He has devoted his life principally to agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of a choice farm of one hundred and seventeen acres in Darien township, two and one-half miles west of the town of Darien. He engaged in farming there about six years, finally selling out and buying a home in Delavan at No. 114 North Seventh street. He now lives in Janesville, Wisconsin. He has a pleasant home and has laid by a competency for his old age through his early industry and good management.

Mr. North was married to Laura N. Foster, on December 25, 1886. She is the daughter of Alro M. and Minerva (Mainard) Foster, both natives of the state of New York where they spent the earlier years of their lives. They became the parents of seven children, two of whom are now deceased, namely: Mrs. Lidia Davis, Edward, Madison, Mrs. Lilly Huey, Laura N., wife of the subject. Mr. Foster's life work has been that of a carpenter and millwright. To Mr. and Mrs. North three children have been born, namely: Mrs. Ida Rutledge, born January 11, 1888; LeRoy, born January 16, 1890; Freddie, born September 17, 1900, died in infancy.

Mr. North was reared in the Baptist faith, from which he has not departed. Politically, he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Loyal Americans.

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### WILLIAM C. KINYON.

After many years of consistent and unremitting endeavor William C. Kinyon is now living in the town of Sharon, taking life easier than formerly, for there was a time when he worked as hard in the fields in both crop season and out as any man in Walworth county, for he believed that "in the sweat of a man's face he should eat bread" and he was trained to do his full share of the world's work by his worthy father, one of the sterling pioneers who came out of the East to assist in bringing about the transformation of the West in the early days, and it is to such strong characters as he that we of today of this fair Middle West owe so much.

William C. Kinyon was born in Boone county, Illinois, on April 20, 1855. He is the son of Joseph Tracey Kinyon and Lucinda (Kinney) Kinyon, both born in the state of New York, in which they spent their childhood years. It was in 1844 that the father of the subject came to Illinois, locating on the Wisconsin state line. He engaged in farming all his life until one year of his death. He was successful in establishing a good home in the new country. He finally came to Sharon, Walworth county.

William C. Kinyon, of this sketch, was reared and educated in Boone county, Illinois, and early in life he took up farming for a livelihood and continued the same successfully. He owns a most excellent farm in section 31, Sharon township, which he placed under good improvements and kept well tilled. In 1900 he moved to the village of Sharon. His farm of two hundred acres lies in the southwest corner of Sharon township. He merely looks after it in a general way, keeping it rented.

Fraternally, Mr. Kinyon is a Mason. He was married to Katherine Piper, daughter of George Piper, of Sharon township, a retired farmer. The subject's wife died in 1902, without issue.

Mr. Kinyon is now and has been for the past seven years treasurer of the Sharon Township Insurance Company.

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### JOHN H. HOFFMAN.

A representative of one of the sterling old families of Bloomfield township, Walworth county, is John H. Hoffman, a man who has not permitted the wanderlust spirit to lure him away from his nature-favored home country, like so many of his contemporaries have done, and he has therefore won success in his chosen life work and has been of much benefit to the people of this vicinity by his judicious course and his public spirit.

Mr. Hoffman was born in this township, November 14, 1854, and is the son of Michael and Minnie (Kimball) Hoffman. The father was born in Germany, near the city of Berlin, in 1817, and when fourteen years old he ran away from home and came to New York city, arriving there with only twenty-five cents in his pocket. He walked out into the country on Long Island and at eleven o'clock at night climbed into a farmer's wagon to ride. The farmer employed him, and he stayed in the state of New York eight years, then came to Burlington, Wisconsin, and began working on the farm of Captain Booker, with whom he remained eight years, then came to Bloomfield township, Walworth county, and married, continuing to reside here until his death, in 1899. His wife, known in her maidenhood as Minnie Elizabeth Kimball, was the daughter of August Daniel and Margaret Elizabeth (Jung) Kimball. The father was born on July 4, 1801, in Saxony, Germany, and the mother was the daughter of John Adam Jung. August D. Kimball was a blacksmith in Germany. He emigrated to America in 1847 with his wife and nine children, the trip requiring seven weeks. They settled in Bloomfield



township, Walworth county, Wisconsin, and there has been the home of the Kimballs ever since.

Ten children were born to Michael Hoffman and wife, all of whom grew to maturity, but only six of them are now living. They were named: Carrie, wife of Herman Bunth, lives at Waverly, Iowa; Emily, who married Lathrop A. Udell, lived at Wilmot, Wisconsin, until her death; Frank lived in Bloomfield township all his life and remained unmarried, dying when about thirty years old; Ida, who married Peter Balass, lived in Bloomfield township until her death; John H., of this sketch; Jennie is the wife of Edwin Bailey and they live in Minnesota; Richard lives in the eastern part of Bloomfield township, where he owns two hundred and forty acres; he has been township treasurer for five years and he is a member of the board of supervisors; he makes a specialty of raising draft horses, fine Hereford cattle and Shropshire sheep; he married Ella Gifford and they have four children, Doris, Kenneth, Lucile and Gladys; Lewis Hoffman lives in Michigan; Martha married Patrick McCabe and they live in Ohio; Stella is the wife of Harry Matheson and they live at Glen Ellen, near Chicago.

Michael Hoffman, father of the above named children, died in February, 1901, and his widow survived until March 24, 1909.

John H. Hoffman grew up on the home farm in Bloomfield township, and he spent about a year near Rockford, but with the exception of that he has lived here all his life. He worked out by the month until he was twenty-eight years old, then married and bought a farm. It was in 1882 that he was joined in wedlock with Adell Maynard, daughter of Norman and Mary (New) Maynard. She was born in Bloomfield township, this county. Her mother was from Cornwall, Addison county, Vermont, and her father was from New York state, having been born at Hampton, Washington county. These parents were married in the East, and they came to Bloomfield township, this county, in the fall of 1850, locating in the west part of the township. Five years later they bought a farm in Linn township, and about three years after that her father died, after which event the mother and children moved to Lake Geneva, in 1859.

A year or two before his marriage, Mr. Hoffman bought a farm of one hundred acres near Bloomfield Center and there he has since made his home, having developed an excellent farm, making numerous improvements. For some time he raised good horses and made money at it, but later turned his attention to dairying, hog raising and general farming, and he has been very successful as a stock man as well as general agriculturist.

Four children have been born to the subject and wife, Leroy, Clarence, Howard and Wilford.

Mr. Hoffman has been a member of the township board for fourteen years, and was chairman of the same for three years. He has been a member of the school board nearly ever since his marriage and was clerk of the board many years. He is active in public affairs and stands high in his community.

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### EZRA GIFFORD.

The life sketch of the late and well remembered Ezra Gifford is closely identified with the history of Walworth county, for here he spent the major part of his useful, industrious and honorable life, beginning his career in the pioneer epoch of the county, and throughout the years which later came and went until he was summoned to his reward he was closely allied with its interests and upbuilding. His life, being one of unfailing activity, was crowned by success, and at the same time he won and retained the confidence and good will of all who knew him by his clean life and fair dealings with his fellow men in all his relations with the world.

Mr. Gifford was born in Albany, New York, April 30, 1843. He was the son of Constant and Letitia (Moore) Gifford, the father a native of Albany, New York, and the mother was born in Canada, probably Montreal.

The subject came with his parents in 1847 to Wisconsin, the family settling in Bloomfield township, Walworth county, and here he grew to manhood and received such education as he could in the early schools of the community. When the Civil war came on he proved his loyalty to his country by enlisting in Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he served faithfully for the Union. On January 1, 1867, he was united in marriage with Mariette Chapin, daughter of John Chapin and wife, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. After their marriage they moved to Jessup, Blackhawk county, Iowa, and lived there about two years, later returning to this county and established their home near Delavan, moving to Boone county, Iowa, six or seven years later, and they lived there several years, later spending about two years near Ackley, Iowa. They then came to the center of Bloomfield township, Walworth county, and went on a farm that had been owned by Mrs. Gifford's brother, W. D. Chapin, and here they resided for about twenty years, carrying on general farming successfully.

Seven children were born to Ezra Gifford and wife, namely: May married J. W. Conn and lives at Camas, Washington; Ella married R. R. Hoffman and lives in Bloomfield township, this county; Lillian married Lewis A.

Kimball, also of Bloomfield township; Charlie C., who lives on a farm in Bloomfield township, married Della Rowe, daughter of Asa Rowe; Cora married F. M. Higgins, and they live in Lake Geneva; George M., who lives on the home farm in Bloomfield township, married Mattie Gleason, daughter of Fred Gleason; Jennie is the wife of Hervey Rowe and they live in Harvard, Illinois.

Ezra Gifford spent most of the last twenty years of his life in Bloomfield township on the Chapin farm near Bloomfield Center and led an active life, retiring from farming in the spring of 1905 and bought a home in Lake Geneva. During the following fall and winter he and Mrs. Gifford traveled extensively in the West, visiting Kansas, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, making a tour of the Yellowstone Park and visiting the Portland Exposition, returning home in April, 1905. He was making extensive plans for improving his farm and city property when he was seized with his final illness, and his death occurred on May 21, 1906. He was universally loved and respected. While positive in his opinions, he always had consideration for the feelings of others and never injured anyone. He was modest and retiring in disposition, but always active for the betterment of the community in which he lived. His integrity was beyond question. He was a loving husband and kind father, well worthy the respect which he enjoyed from all who knew him. He was a member of the Masons, and until late in life belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He had also been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic while living in Iowa. He was much attached to his home and family, and was a good and useful man.

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#### BARTHOLOMEW HOMAN.

To a great extent the prosperity of the agricultural sections of our great country is due to the honest industry, the sturdy perseverance and the wise economy which so prominently characterizes the foreign element that has entered largely into our population. By comparison with their old country surroundings, these people have readily recognized the fact that in America lie the greatest opportunities for the man of ambition and energy. And because of this many have broken the ties of home and native land and have entered earnestly upon the task of gaining in the new world a name and competence. Among this class may be mentioned Bartholomew Homan, who, by reason of indefatigable labor and honest effort, has not only acquired a well merited material prosperity, but also richly earned the highest esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

Mr. Homan was born in Leimich, Hinfeld, Hessen-Cassel, Germany, on August 24, 1821, and he is the son of Joseph and Katherina (Flori) Homan. He was reared in his native country, living on the farms of his community, in the labor of which he was employed during his youth. His father died when Bartholomew was seven years old, and he began to do for himself at an early age. Having heard much of the wonderful possibilities in the republic across the sea, he emigrated to America in 1847, locating first in the state of New York. In 1849 he removed to Wisconsin, landing at Milwaukee. Later he came to Lyons township, Walworth county, and here sought employment, finally securing work on the large farm of John Spoor, an early settler living east of the village of Lyons. Later he rented a farm, in the operation of which he prospered, so that in the early fifties he was enabled to buy a tract of forty acres, around what is now known as Indian Knob, between Lyons and Lake Geneva. Not long afterwards he bought a farm of eighty acres in the center of the south edge of Lyons township. His industry and good management was rewarded and from time to time he added to his original eighty acres to the extent of one hundred and sixty-two acres, making a total of two hundred and forty-two acres in one tract, and this has been his family home ever since. The place is well improved in every respect, being one of the most fertile and productive farms in Lyons township, its present condition being due to the intelligent and wisely directed efforts of Mr. Homan, who, during his active years, gave practical direction to the operation of the farmstead in all its departments.

Coming here in 1849, he has been a witness of the development of this locality from a wild and virgin tract to one of the best agricultural sections of Wisconsin, in the transformation of which he himself bore a definite part. He has always had a deep interest in the upbuilding and development of the entire community and has not withheld his support from any worthy movement for the public welfare. Thus he has gained a high position in the esteem of his neighbors and fellow citizens who appreciate his worth as a man.

While living in New York state, Mr. Homan was united in marriage with Otilia Vogel, who also was a native of Hessen-Cassel, Germany, near Mr. Homan's old home, and who came to America in the same company of emigrants as he. To this union were born seven children, as follows: Caroline died in her second year; Katie is the wife of Oscar Kress and lives at St. Joseph, Tennessee; Joseph, who was born on February 14, 1852, is engaged in farming with his brother John; Mary, who died in 1902, was the wife of Joseph Merten and left six children, Otilia, Julia, Edgar, Joseph,

Theresa and Frederick. Theresa is at home with her father; Margaret lives with her brothers, Joseph and John; Regene is the wife of Eugene Rittman, a farmer on the east side of Springfield, and they have five children, Frank, Margaret, Eugene, John and Mary. John, who was born September 12, 1866, is farming with his brother Joseph, as told above.

Joseph and John Homan remained on the paternal farmstead until 1897, when they formed a partnership and bought five hundred acres of choice land two miles east of Lake Geneva. They at once established their home there and applied themselves to the cultivation of this fine tract of land, in the operation of which they have met with well deserved success. In the spring of 1911 they purchased an additional forty acres, making their total holdings five hundred and forty-four and one-half acres, comprising one of the most valuable bodies of agricultural land in Walworth county. They are numbered among the practical and progressive farmers of their community and have earned the high regard in which they are held. As before stated, their sister Margaret lives with them and presides over their home.

The mother of these children passed away in 1906. She was a woman of many commendable qualities and was beloved by all who knew her.

Bartholomew Homan and all members of his family are stanch adherents of the Catholic church and in their lives they strive to carry out the beneficent teachings of the mother church.

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### JOHN MATHESON.

John Matheson was born in the town of LaFayette, Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the 17th day of September, 1844, and died at Elkhorn, in Walworth county, on the 17th day of November, 1890, his death being due to a complication of diseases. At intervals after the Civil war he had chronic diarrhoea. In the winter of 1889 and 1890 he was exhausted physically and mentally, due to years of hard labor and the carrying of heavy and varied responsibilities. He contracted a cold as a result of exposure, which settled into pulmonary trouble of a permanent form. He grew constantly worse, and all efforts to restore him to health were unavailing. He left a widow, Mary A., who died at Elkhorn, June 26, 1907; a son, Alexander E., and a daughter, Lulu M. Both son and daughter are now living, the former in Janesville, Wisconsin, and the latter at the old home in Elkhorn.



Mr. Matheson was of Scotch ancestry and was most proud of the fact. He had many traits of character which suggested that ancestry. His father and mother were both born in the Highlands of Scotland. They came to this country in early days and settled in the town of LaFayette, where they reared their family and hewed out life's success, a portion of the time in the midst of the trying conditions of pioneer days. He responded to President Lincoln's call for volunteers and went to the front in 1862, enlisting August 21st. He was a member of Company 1, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served during the war and was mustered out August 23, 1865. He engaged in business at Vernon and Eagle in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and at Mayhew, East Troy and Elkhorn, in Walworth county. He was a man of large executive capacity, and was successful in business. At the time of his death he had his business well organized and was preparing to take more time for rest and travel. He appeared to realize that his many duties were exhausting his strength and that he must find a way to get relief from his numerous activities. Ever since the war he had worked so hard and had given his time so unstintingly to the interests of society that he early exhausted the strength which, if it had been conserved, would doubtless have carried him to a ripe old age.

Mr. Matheson was busy in many departments of life. He took a constant and active interest in public affairs, in the Grand Army of the Republic, in Masonry, in the church—in short, his generous disposition and his capacity to accomplish results led him to have a part in most all of the activities that related to the welfare of his fellowmen. He was a member of the county board of Walworth county a number of years, a portion of the time as chairman of the town of Troy, and later as a representative of the board from the village of Elkhorn. He was prominent in the councils of the Grand Army of the Republic and held many positions of trust and responsibility in the Masonic fraternity. His striking characteristics were his great industry; his executive and business ability; his warm-hearted generosity; his sincerity and frankness, with a hatred of insincerity, pretense, and shams; his genial, joyous disposition and democratic spirit, which made him hosts of friends; his wide interest in the affairs of life; and his rugged integrity and truthfulness. Withal, he possessed great will power. So strong was it that no task seemed too much for him. He was not easily daunted with difficulties. He had a rare faculty of pursuing the even tenor of his way with outward calm when confronted with difficulties that seemed nigh insuperable. He was possessed of a temper that was by nature easily aroused, but his mature strength and the discipline of life gave to him an almost perfect control over

it. Another trait which was striking, and mention of which must not be omitted, was his loyalty to his friends and his disposition to trust a friend to the utmost until his confidence in the friend was betrayed.

The writer of this memorial sketch feels not only a sense of filial duty, but has great pleasure in taking from the golden casket of memory a few treasures. He presents this memorial in a spirit of gratitude and affection, that we may set down these facts relative to his father. He recalls with satisfaction and thankfulness the trust reposed in him in his boyhood, youth and early manhood, and bears witness that his father always treated him with the utmost generosity, favored him with all the responsibility he was capable of bearing, and ever extended to him the fullest measure of confidence. To the writer his father gave the largest freedom and placed very little restriction upon his movements, requiring only that he should be truthful, clean and manly.

The writer ventures to mention a few incidents bearing upon his relations with his father, and they are cited for the purpose of giving a clearer insight into the father's character. In 1876, while the father and mother were attending the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, the boy, with too many fire crackers, was the cause of the destruction by fire of a barn and its contents. The boy did not know just what would be the attitude of the father upon the latter's return. When he did return, instead of complaint or accusation, he simply said, "Well, my boy, you had bad luck. You must be more careful next time." Such treatment made a profound impression on the boy and left effects that will never be erased; whereas a word of complaint or some form of punishment soon would have been forgotten.

Again, when the young man was at college, in the early part of his course, he wished to accept the invitation to join a fraternity. The father objected, or at least professed to object. In this the son acquiesced, and abandoned his cherished hope of joining the fraternity of his choice. After a few weeks the father wrote that he had changed his mind, having made some investigations, and was perfectly willing that the son should join. Later in the college course the son made up his mind to take the important step of joining the church. The father objected, or here again professed to object, claiming that the son was not sufficiently matured in his thought and judgment to do such a vital thing. The son wrote to his father in a spirit of deference that, while he was sorry to disagree with him, he had made up his mind to take the step, and was bound to do it. In both instances the father was testing the son. In the first there was no question of principle involved; it simply related to the pleasure and convenience of belonging to a society of

young men. In the latter, in the mind of the young man, at least, there was a question of principle which involved the most significant things in life and character. In the one case he willingly conceded to his father's wishes and in the other he insisted on the right to follow his own judgment and conscience; and in both cases, in the light of subsequent knowledge, he is cheered with the assurance that the father was pleased with the outcome.

There have been many regrets in the intervening twenty-one years since November 17, 1890. Many mistakes would have been avoided if the father's experience and counsel had been available. The writer cannot but think how many joyous days he would have had in his father's company and how they together might have visited foreign lands, particularly the land of his Highland forebears. But these things were not to be and were otherwise ordained by the all-wise Providence, whose judgments are altogether just and right. There remain precious recollections and the consciousness of a companionship that mere bodily absence does not destroy. We can recall the confidences and experiences of the past; we can reflect upon the characteristics of those who have passed beyond, and enjoy the blessed communions and sacred memories.

During the last days of his life the father talked much of his parents and the humble home on the farm in LaFayette. Thus he had hallowed remembrances of by-gone days. Likewise do we now recall the events and experiences of the past in a spirit of joy and thanksgiving. And so one generation is united with the other, and the fathers and mothers pass along to the coming generations those memories and experiences out of which are sublimated our Christian civilization.

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#### HENRY WILLIAM AYERS.

It is the custom with many farmers, even in this day of known advantage of putting all corn and hay raised on a farm into stock, to sell the grain which they raise and only deal to a limited extent in live stock. Time has shown that this course is unwise, and those farmers who still stick to that obsolete custom are the losers. It is found that the best results are obtained from making the sale of live stock the first consideration, and it is not necessary to point out that most of the successful farmers have adopted long ago this practice. Aside from the improvement of the farm and perhaps the dealings in farms, it is probably the fact that the great majority of the wealthiest farmers have obtained all nor nearly all their wealth from dealing in live stock. One of the

leading stock men of Walworth county is Henry William Ayers, whose fine cattle have carried his name to remote sections of the country, and which are greatly admired, owing to their superior quality, wherever they are exhibited. It would be hard to find a better judge of the bovine family than Mr. Ayers.

The subject was born in Rochester, Racine county, Wisconsin, July 23, 1855. He is the son of Maurice L. and Luthera (Akin) Ayers, the father a native of Monroe county, New York, and the mother of Vermont, his birth having occurred in 1819 and hers in 1826. The father came to Rochester, Racine county, Wisconsin, in 1839, thence to the town of Burlington, that county, where he kept a hotel, then returned to farming, which had been his occupation in his early life. He owned one hundred and sixty acres near Rochester which is still in possession of the family, where his son Edward now lives. Maurice L. Ayers came to Spring Prairie township, Walworth county, in 1857, and purchased the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, consisting of three hundred and three acres of as valuable land as the township affords, and here he became one of the substantial and influential farmers of the locality, developed a fine farm and established a pleasant home and here he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1884, his widow surviving until 1897. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living. Politically, he was a Democrat and was active in political affairs, representing his locality in the General Assembly in 1849, making a splendid record. He is remembered as a man of many sterling characteristics and he enjoyed the good will and respect of all who know him.

Henry William Ayers, of this sketch, was reared on the home farm, where he made himself useful during his boyhood days, and he was educated in the public schools of his home community. Early in life he turned his attention to farming, and he now owns the homestead of three hundred and three acres, and for twenty years he has been a breeder of fine live stock. He has kept the place well improved and well tilled, adopting all the modern methods of agriculture and everything shows thrift, good management and prosperity. He built a large, convenient barn some time ago, and has kept the buildings in good shape. He farms on an extensive scale, but the breeding of Brown Swiss cattle is his specialty. He now has a herd of eighty, all registered, of which there is no finer in the state, and owing to their superior qualities they find a very ready market whenever offered for sale. He has been a frequent exhibitor at the state fair and other fairs, and his stock are favorites everywhere they are shown. Mr. Ayers also makes a specialty of dairying, and is exceptionally well equipped for this line of endeavor. He has taken many ribbons at the various state fairs where he has had his fine cattle.

Politically, Mr. Ayers is a Democrat, and fraternally is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Ayers has never married. Personally, he is a man of pleasing presence, straightforward in his relations with his fellows, a good mixer and a keen business man, but plain and unassuming in all relations of life.

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### EDWIN EUGENE PALMER.

The life record of the late Edwin Eugene Palmer, for many years one of the leading citizens of Geneva township, should not be permitted to perish, for in it may be found many valuable lessons. He was a man who believed in carrying the Golden Rule into his every-day life and while laboring for his individual advancement and the good of his immediate family, never to neglect his duties as a citizen, and he therefore did much for the general up-building of his locality and won the esteem and admiration of all who knew him.

Mr. Palmer was born in Greene county, New York, in the town of New Baltimore, May 24, 1849. He was the son of William S. and Angeline (Palmer) Palmer, the mother having been born on April 3, 1820, at Rensselaerville, New York, and she was the daughter of Joseph and Polly (Palmer) Palmer, they being no relation. Joseph G. Palmer was the son of Jacob and Mary (Gillette) Palmer, the former the son of Thomas and Jennie (VanDusen) Palmer. Polly Palmer, who married Joseph G. Palmer, was the daughter of Robert and Eunice (Algar) Palmer. Robert Palmer was the son of Gideon and Jane (Williams) Palmer, who were married, it is believed, in 1744.

William S. Palmer, father of the subject of this sketch, was the son of Ezra and Polly (Sleight) Palmer, the latter being born in Dutchess county, New York, and she was of Dutch ancestry. Her mother was Catherine Sleight. She was Edwin Eugene Palmer's great-grandmother and she gave him a little pitcher that her husband, Ezra, gave her on their wedding trip. It is at least one hundred and fifteen years old, and is now the property of Mrs. Palmer. She also has a chair left by the mother of Joseph Palmer.

Polly Palmer, who married Joseph Palmer, and who was the subject's maternal grandmother, was a sister of Ezra Palmer, the subject's paternal grandfather and they were children of Robert and Eunice Palmer. The first of the family to come here were Joseph and Polly Palmer in 1853;



they settled in the northeastern part of Geneva township where E. C. Petrie lives at present. Joseph G. Palmer was a soldier in the war of 1812. His family consisted of ten children.

William S. Palmer and family came here early in April, 1865, and for six months lived on the farm now occupied by E. C. Petrie; then, in the following August, bought the farm in sections 10 and 11, which is still in the Palmer family. When William S. Palmer purchased this place it was only half fenced, and had on it only a log cabin, and much of the land was grown up in hazel brush. They lived there seven years and improved the place, finally building a good new house, and there they spent the rest of their lives and became active and influential in the pioneer life of their time.

Two children were born to William S. Palmer and wife, Edwin Eugene, of this sketch, and Jennie, who died in 1864, when two years old.

Edwin Eugene Palmer grew to manhood on the home farm and on December 31, 1873, he was united in marriage with Frances Chadwick, who was born in Liverpool, Onondaga county, New York, August 17, 1852, the daughter of Warren Reid Chadwick and Jane (Hamlin) Chadwick, the former having been the son of John and Susannah (Reid) Chadwick. Susannah Reid was born in New York, but her parents were from Scotland. The birth of Warren R. Chadwick occurred on February 18, 1818, in Schuylers, Onondaga county, New York. Jane Hamlin was born in Clay township, that county, June 15, 1832, and she was the daughter of David and Luanna Judd (Orvis) Hamlin. David Hamlin was born in Connecticut and was an old schoolmate of Henry Ward Beecher. Luanna J. Orvis was also born in Connecticut.

John Chadwick was the son of John, Sr., and Eunice (Murray) Chadwick. It is said that Eunice Murray was of French ancestry. John Chadwick, Sr., was descended from one of three brothers who lived in England and who emigrated to America in an early day. They had an elder brother who inherited the estate and was a knight and he died unmarried, leaving a vast estate.

Frances Chadwick came here in 1859. Her parents had preceded her two years, having located at Geneva, and she lived with them until her marriage to Mr. Palmer. Her father died in October, 1879, and her mother is now living in Pontiac, Illinois, with her son, Walter. Mrs. Palmer has two brothers, Albert of Chicago, and Walter of Pontiac. She also has a sister living in Pontiac, Mrs. Jennie Braga, wife of A. J. Braga; she also had a sister, Hattie, who died May 9, 1883.

After Edwin Eugene Palmer and wife were married they lived on the old Palmer homestead for thirty years, successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising, then moved to the city of Lake Geneva early in January, 1904.

Mr. Palmer had taken an abiding interest in the affairs of the township and county, and he held a number of local offices, from a sense of duty.

Four children were born to the subject and wife: Kate E.; William Edwin, a sketch of whom appears in this work; Jennie May, who married Eugene Woolsey, lives at Hawkeye, Iowa, and they have eight children, Clarence Edwin, Warren George, Aimee, May Angeline, Eunice, Mabel, Ruth and a baby girl; Walter Chadwick Palmer was the youngest in order of birth of the subject's children.

The death of Edwin Eugene Palmer occurred on December 27, 1907, after a successful, honorable and useful life. Since then Mrs. Palmer has lived with her daughter, Kate, and son, Walter, in Lake Geneva.

Fraternally, Mr. Palmer was a member of the Modern Woodmen, Springfield Camp, and his was the first death in that lodge, and the summons came to him just eighteen years after he had joined this lodge. He was also a consistent member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Palmer is a worthy member of the same.

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### JOHN CHAPIN.

No life is more interesting than that of the old pioneer, for in the days when the wilderness of the West was conquered there were men of iron mould, men who were fearless, courageous and self-sacrificing, who were willing to undergo hardships in order that succeeding generations might be benefited. It is doubtful if such a class of people live today. One of these worthy characters was John Chapin, one of the first settlers of Bloomfield township, Walworth county, who was prominent in the affairs of the county in its history-making days, and a man whose record should be preserved. He was born March 29, 1790, in the town of Heath, Franklin county, Massachusetts. Family tradition says that he was a descendant of Samuel Chapin, who was one of the first settlers of Massachusetts, probably coming from England on the "Mayflower."

John Chapin grew to manhood in his native state and there he was married in 1813 to Clarissa Patterson, who was born in the same town as Mr. Chapin, on September 28, 1793. To this union eleven children were born,

nine of whom came to Bloomfield township, this county. The youngest, Mariette, was born in the town of Bloomfield, in February, 1841. She grew to womanhood here and married Ezra Gifford, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; he is now deceased and his widow lives in Lake Geneva. William D. Chapin was the oldest of the family. The other children were, Jonathan Patterson, John, Jr., Jacob, Clarissa Jane, Belinda, Diantha, Emily, Lyman and Monroe. Mrs. Gifford, mentioned above, is the only member of the family now living.

William D. Chapin came to Lake Geneva in the spring of 1837 and made a claim in the present town of Bloomfield in the summer of the same year. His brother, John, Jr., came in the fall of the same year. They were thus among the earliest settlers. John Chapin moved with his family to the town of Bloomfield in the fall of 1838 and settled on the southeast quarter of section 6. At that time the land hereabout had not been placed on sale by the government. Mr. Chapin bought out a squatter's claim to the land, and in the following spring, when the land was placed on the market, entered it from the government. He and his wife were two of the thirteen charter members of what is now the Congregational church in Lake Geneva, then organized as the Presbyterian church. He was a deacon in the church for a great many years and was an influential man in the affairs of his community. The death of John Chapin occurred on December 29, 1865, at the age of seventy-five years and nine months. The death of his wife occurred on April 23, 1873, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. Of their children, William D. lived until within ten years of his death in Bloomfield township, where he owned a farm of nearly three hundred acres. His death occurred in Lake Geneva in April, 1904. Mrs. Clarissa Jane Ledington, Mrs. Belinda Foster, Mrs. Emily Woldron, all died in 1881, within six weeks of each other. J. Patterson moved to Nebraska and died there. John settled in Bremer county, Iowa, where he died. Jacob also died in Iowa. Lyman was a soldier in the Civil war in an Iowa regiment and he died in Iowa. Monroe was a soldier in the Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war and he died in Minnesota.

John Chapin, of this sketch, was a man of courage and bravery, yet loved peace, and he would bear an insult quietly. He was not easily swerved from his course, being a man of strong characteristics, and always defended the right. He was a strict observer of the Sabbath and trained up his large family to respect the Lord's day, and he was a faithful attendant on his church, rain or shine. He bore his full share of the hardships of pioneer life uncomplainingly, and he was well known among the early settlers and highly respected by them.

## ALEXANDER E. MATHESON.

Alexander E. Matheson was born in the village of Eagle, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, on the 11th day of July, 1868. Thereafter he went with his parents to Vernon, in Waukesha county, Mayhew, East Troy and Elkhorn, in Walworth county, Wisconsin. He lived in Elkhorn until July, 1894, when he went to Janesville, Wisconsin, to commence the practice of law. Since that time he has lived continuously in Janesville. He was educated at district schools in the towns of Troy and LaFayette in Walworth county, at the high schools in East Troy and Elkhorn, and finally at Beloit Academy and Beloit College, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, in 1890. He was the valedictorian of his class in college. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Beloit College in 1893. Soon after leaving college his father died. This compelled him to enter business, and he remained at Elkhorn for two years, managing the affairs of the Matheson Trading Company at that place. In 1892, owing to the selling of the business of the Matheson Trading Company at Waukesha, Wisconsin, and the coming of his uncle, George Matheson, and his friend, John Dunphy, to Elkhorn, he was able to enter the Law School of the University of Wisconsin in the fall of 1892 to pursue the study of his chosen profession. He graduated from the law department of the university with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1894. He immediately went to Janesville, where he became a member of the law firm of Fethers, Jeffris, Fifield and Matheson. He remained with this firm one year. He then formed a partnership with John M. Whitehead and Samuel M. Smith, under the firm name of Whitehead, Matheson & Smith. After two or three years Mr. Smith left the firm to pursue other activities, and the firm has since continued under the name of Whitehead & Matheson.

In Mr. Matheson's young manhood, for a long time, he was unable to determine whether he would enter the legal or the ministerial profession. He had a strong desire to be a preacher. He finally chose the legal profession for two reasons: first, because one of his father's ambitions for him was that he might be a lawyer; second, because he believed that a Christian man, living a consistent, Christian life, and speaking for the ideals of the church, could accomplish more as a layman than as a minister in the pulpit. Next to his home he looks upon the church as his leading interest in life. He is a member of the First Congregational church of Janesville, and active in all its departments. He is also active in many phases of religious work not organically connected with the church.

Since he became of age Mr. Matheson has been active in Masonry. He has held numerous offices and positions in the various branches, grades and orders of Masonry. In 1909 he received the thirty-third degree in Boston. At the present time he is grand master of the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Wisconsin. Since attaining manhood he has tried to perform his duties as a citizen and has always been more or less active in political affairs, although holding but one public official position, that of alderman in the city of Janesville for two years. He has endeavored to keep in close touch with Beloit College, for which institution and its traditions he has a profound admiration and strong affection. For years he lectured upon international law to members of the senior class in the college, and at the present time he is a member of the board of trustees.

In September, 1894, Mr. Matheson married Georgia L. Hubbard (daughter of Henry A. Hubbard), who lived at Elkhorn, Wisconsin. They have two children, Marion Barbara, born August 23, 1896, and John Hubbard, born May 2, 1908.

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#### FRANCIS X. ABBOTT.

The career of Francis X. Abbott, a public-spirited citizen of Geneva township, Walworth county, has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of those with whom he has come into contact, for he has ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in his fellow men.

Mr. Abbott was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1850. He is the son of John and Sarah (Herrick) Abbott, the former having been the son of Xavir and Elizabeth (Stevens) Abbott. Xavir Abbott was in the war of 1812. When the subject of this sketch was four years old the family moved to Chautauqua county, New York, and lived there on a farm until 1866, in which year they moved west, locating about a mile from Elkhorn, Wisconsin. After living there a year the father bought a farm a mile north of Como and there the parents spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying on August 23, 1889, and the mother on January 4, 1892. Both were members of the Baptist church. The father was a quiet, home man, an industrious and highly respected citizen.

Francis X. Abbott remained on the home farm until March, 1903. He was educated in the public schools. He was second in order of birth in a family of



four children, one son and three daughters. Emeline, who married Lyman James and returned to New York, where she died, leaving six children. Marietta, the third in order of birth, married Albert Densmore; they live at Elkhorn and have one child, Ethel. Jane, the youngest child, married Floyd Gray; they live at Como and have two children, sons.

On May 4, 1879, Mr. Abbott was married to Alice S. Goodrich, daughter of Harvey Curtis Goodrich and Sarah Emma (Dalrymple) Goodrich. She was born, reared and educated in Geneva township. When a young man her father came to Walworth county from Troy, Vermont, and here he was married to Sarah E. Dalrymple, a native of Chautauqua county, New York.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, namely: Ivy, who married W. E. Palmer, lives three miles northeast of Como, and has three children, Beulah Eileen, Alice Alveretta, and Edwin Eugene. Betha Abbott married George McCormick; they live in Lafayette township and have one child, Ethel Mavis. John, who is the youngest of Mr. Abbott's children, married Ella Belle Randall, daughter of William and Bertha Randall.

Politically, Mr. Abbott is a Republican and he has always been active in politics, and has been a frequent delegate to state conventions and active and influential in the same. He has been clerk of Geneva township for over twenty years, which is certainly a criterion of the confidence which his neighbors repose in his ability and integrity. He has held various other offices in his community, always with ability and credit. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the Mystic Workers, and is prominent in each. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

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## HENRY H. WHITE.

In the following paragraphs are briefly outlined the leading facts and characteristics in the career of a gentleman who combines in his makeup the elements of the practical man of affairs and the energy of the public-spirited citizen, and all who come within range of his influence are profuse in their praise of his admirable qualities. The high regard in which he is held by all classes indicates the possession of attributes and characteristics that fully entitle him to the respect and consideration of his fellow men.

Henry H. White, the present popular and efficient postmaster at Lake Geneva, was born in Spring Prairie township, Walworth county, on May 21, 1865. He is the son of Edgar and Elizabeth (Moore) White, the father born



HENRY H. WHITE



near Lake Champlain, Vermont, the son of David and Amelia (Bowker) White. Edgar White came to Wisconsin in 1856 and located first in Lyons township, working as a hand on the Humphrey farm. About 1860 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Moore, daughter of John Adam Moore and wife. She was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and she came to this county with her parents before 1850 and located in Spring Prairie township, where Mrs. White lived until her marriage. Edgar White made his home in Lyons township, where he had a farm and there reared his family, consisting of nine children, eight of whom are living, one having died in infancy. They were named as follows: Edgar, Jr., lives in Elkhorn; Seymour lives near the old home in the northern part of Lyons township; Edward lives in East Troy; Henry H., of this sketch; Mary married James Boden and they live in the eastern part of Spring Prairie township; John lives at Springfield, this county; Louise married John Matteson and they live in Geneva township; Edwin lives in Palmyra.

Henry H. White spent most of his boyhood on the home farm in Lyons township and there he attended the common schools, later going to school at Burlington. After leaving school he spent three or four years on the home farm, then took a contract for carrying the mail from Springfield to Lake Geneva. He also purchased the stage line in 1892, which he has been operating ever since and has also carried the mails between the above named towns since that date. In 1906 he bought a large farm at the northern edge of Lake Geneva, comprising two hundred and thirty-two acres. In 1903 he built the south half of the Diamond block on Broad street, twenty-five by eighty-seven feet, three floors and a basement, this being one of the most substantial business houses in Lake Geneva. In 1904 he built a large handsome residence on Wisconsin street, near Broad street, where he now resides. He has been very successful in a financial way and is one of the enterprising men of the city honored by his residence.

Mr. White is a progressive Republican, long active in the ranks of the party. In 1904 he was alderman and was candidate for mayor. In 1911 he was appointed postmaster of Lake Geneva, taking office on September 11th following, and he is discharging the duties of the office in an able and faithful manner, eminently satisfactory to the people and the department.

Mr. White was married to Maude Dodge, daughter of Eugene and Sarah (Relyea) Dodge, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. She was born in Lyons township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. White have two children, Herbert Relyea, who is in charge of his father's farm at the northern edge of the city of Lake Geneva, and Lorna Sarah.

Mr. White is president of the Lake Geneva Publishing Company, publishers of the *Notes*, which is one of the influential and steadily growing papers in this part of the state. Besides owning his property and the stage line at Lake Geneva, he also has a house, several town lots and other valuable property at Springfield, this county.

Fraternally, Mr. White is a Royal Arch Mason, a Modern Woodman and Knight of Pythias, having been banker of the Modern Woodmen camp at Lake Geneva for the past six years.

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### H. T. HALVORSEN.

It is interesting to note from the beginning the growth and development of a community, to note the lines along which progress has been made and to take cognizance of those whose industry and leadership in the work of advancement have rendered possible the present prosperity of the locality under consideration. The Halvorsen family, of which H. T., of Whitewater township, Walworth county, is a very creditable representative, belong to that class of enterprising citizens who promote the general good of a community and they are therefore worthy of a place in the history of the same.

H. T. Halvorsen was born on the old homestead in this township, March 22, 1852. He is the son of Tosten and Jane (Linos) Halvorsen, both born in Norway, where they grew up and were educated. The father left that land in 1846 and emigrated to Walworth county, Wisconsin, the mother not coming until 1849, in which year she reached Dane, this state. The father got possession of a farm before he was married and on this they began housekeeping and soon had a comfortable home, their place of one hundred and sixty acres in Whitewater township making them a very comfortable living, but they worked very hard in developing it, for the land was new and the country roundabout a wilderness. Here they spent the balance of their lives, the father dying in October, 1909, having survived his wife many years, her death occurring in 1874. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are living. Politically, he was a Republican and a member of the Lutheran church.

H. T. Halvorsen, of this sketch, was reared on the home farm where he worked hard when a boy and received what education he could in the early schools of the home district. He has devoted his life to general farming and raising live stock. He has a very productive and well-improved farm of one hundred and twenty acres.



Politically, Mr. Halvorsen is a Republican and for three years he served his township as assessor. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Halvorsen was married in 1879 to Anna Nelson, who was born in Lagrange township, this county, the daughter of Nels and Martha Nelson, a highly respected family here. To the subject and wife seven children have been born, namely: Nettie, Theodore, Jessie (deceased), Emma, Arthur, Alice and Howard.

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### W. V. B. HOLLOWAY.

In all the relations of life W. V. B. Holloway, one of the most progressive of the younger generation of farmers of Sugar Creek township, Walworth county, has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought into contact as is abundantly evidenced by his retention for a period of fifteen years as township clerk, during which time he has discharged the duties of this important office in a manner that has proven his integrity as well as ability. His capable management of his own business interests and his well-directed efforts in the practical affairs of life have brought him well merited success, demonstrating what one may accomplish, often in the face of obstacles, by rightly applied energy and perseverance.

Mr. Holloway is the scion of one of the worthy old families of Sugar Creek township and here he was born on December 23, 1872, and here he has been content to spend his life. He is the son of James and Mary B. (Bray) Holloway, both natives of England, the father born in Devonshire, August 18, 1839, and she on March 29, 1845, in Cornwall, England.

The father came to Canada in an early day, and the mother accompanied her parents, Walter and Rachael (Baker) Bray, to Wisconsin when she was a girl. The Bray family settled in Troy township, later moving to Sugar Creek township where they bought a farm and here they spent the rest of their lives.

The parents of the subject were married in Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1870 and they began life on a farm in Sugar Creek township, this county, which he rented, then moved to Troy township where they lived three years. By hard work and economy they had gotten a start and so bought a farm in Sugar Creek township and on this they remained nine years, then moved to Rock county, this state, and lived there five years, after which they lived in White-water one year. Then they returned to Sugar Creek township in 1894 and bought sixty-seven acres and there lived until 1903, in which year they moved

to the home of their son-in-law, Gerden Olsen, with whom they remained two years. James Holloway then moved to the town of Millard, this county, where his death occurred on August 1, 1911. In politics he was a Republican and was active in local affairs. He held the offices of township assessor and township supervisor for a number of years. He was a man well known and highly respected for his public spirit and upright life. His widow is still living. They were the parents of two children, namely: W. V. B., of this review, and Lizzie R., wife of Gerden Olsen, and the mother of one child, Willard J. Olsen.

W. V. B. Holloway was reared on the home farm and educated in the public schools and in the high school at Whitewater, Wisconsin. Early in life he turned his attention to farming. He is now the owner of forty acres in Lagrange township, and besides this he works the homestead, and as a general farmer and stock raiser he has met with encouraging success all along the line. Politically, he is a Republican and, as stated above, is the present incumbent of the township clerk's office. Religiously, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

On February 3, 1903, Mr. Holloway was united in marriage with Lorena G. Taylor, a native of Lagrange township, this county, her birth having occurred here on January 25, 1882, and she is the daughter of Charles H. and Nellie (Wishart) Taylor, both born in this county, the father on June 22, 1853, and the mother on May 10, 1851. They are now living at Heart Prairie, Lagrange township, Walworth county. To Mr. and Mrs. Holloway one child, Alice Marie, has been born, the date of her birth being April 29, 1906.

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### CHARLES H. BAKER.

Charles H. Baker, of Lake Geneva, is a man whose life has become an essential part of the history of this section and he has exerted a beneficial influence in the city honored by his residence, as has also his wife, the former in business circles and the latter in educational affairs. Mr. Baker's chief characteristics seem to be fidelity of purpose, keenness of perception, unswerving integrity and sound common sense which have earned for him the esteem of the entire community.

Mr. Baker, like many of our leading citizens, hails from the old Empire state, his birth having occurred at Seneca Falls, New York. He is a son of Hon. Charles M. and Martha (Larrabee) Baker, the father having been one of the most prominent men of this county. His complete sketch appears on another page of this work.

Charles H. Baker came to Walworth county with his parents when two years old, and was thus a true pioneer, for the country was wild and settlers few at that period. The family settled at Lake Geneva, and there young Baker lived until he was fourteen years old. He then went to Chicago and lived about three years, then spent a year in Beloit College, in the academic department. He had decided to take up mechanical engineering, and the next two years were spent in a locomotive and marine works in Detroit and Boston, along the line of his studies. He also spent some time in Hamilton College, now Colgate University, at Madison, New York. He next spent about ten years on the Pacific coast in mining engineering. From there he went to Mexico in the interests of a mining company in the state of Coahuila. He then spent a year in Europe, trading in almost every country, studying his chosen lines of engineering. Returning, was a year in the employ of the Guggenheim Company, in Mexico. Later he was employed by the Topia Mining & Smelting Co., of Durango, Mexico, remaining with them about ten years, as general manager. He became an expert in his line and his services were much in demand. During his wanderings in the West, he retained the old homestead at Lake Geneva, and he has lived retired in this city of recent years, although he sometimes makes a trip as a mining expert.

Mr. Baker was married in 1907 to Marietta B. Smith, of Racine, Wisconsin, a lady of talent, culture and refinement, whose charm of manner has made her a favorite with a wide circle of friends. She was graduated from the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and took post-graduate work in the University of Chicago. She is a musician of marked ability.

Before coming here Mrs. Baker spent a summer in Europe, during which she gave particular attention to what would be of special interest in her chosen subject of literature.

She came to Lake Geneva about 1903 to fill a temporary vacancy in the high school, but the position became permanent and her services were of such a high order that she was later offered the position of principal, which she accepted and the duties of which she has discharged ever since in a manner that reflects much credit upon herself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. She has brought the local high school up to an equal place with the best in the state, and in the school room she is an enthusiastic instructor. She is broadly educated and has kept well abreast of the times in all that pertains to her profession. She has been active in public affairs at Lake Geneva, and she is a member of the library board. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Baptist church.

Charles H. Baker was one of a family of four children, namely: Edward L., who became captain of Company E, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war; he is now deceased and is buried at Lake Geneva; Robert H., who became a prominent politician, was a member of the Republican state central committee and a man of influence at Racine; for thirty years he was a partner of J. I. Case, the well-known threshing machine manufacturer; Mary L., deceased, was the wife of Col. George Brown, a prominent attorney of Providence, Rhode Island, commanded the Ninth Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, and at one time was a member of Congress.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker are prominent in the life of Lake Geneva and their pleasant home is the mecca for a host of warm friends.

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### ALBERT E. PETERSON.

One of the progressive twentieth century farmers of Lagrange township, Walworth county, who ranks among the best of his fellow tillers of the soil is Albert E. Peterson, a native son, and the representative of a good old family, and here he has spent his life. "His sober wishes never learned to stray," for he knew that no better place could be found for his chosen line of work, and succeeding years have brought to him increasing success.

Mr. Peterson was born in this township, on the farm where he still lives, on July 24, 1869. He is the son of Erick and Anna (Churchill) Peterson, both natives of Norway. The father was born at Voss, Burgin, May 13, 1831, and the mother in Nomadohn, Kongsberg, May 15, 1837. They spent their childhood in their native land, emigrating to America when single, he being about twenty years old, and she was twelve years of age when her parents settled in Muskegon. Erick Peterson came alone to Walworth county in an early day and located on the farm now in possession of the subject. He was married in LaGrange township, May 3, 1856. The father of the subject's mother worked in Racine county for some time, finally coming to Walworth county and bought a farm just west of the Peterson place and there spent the rest of his life.

Erick Peterson first bought forty acres here. This he improved and added to until he had a fine farm of over one hundred and sixty acres. The place was timbered with the exception of fifty acres of marsh, covered with willow. He cleared and improved the land, erected substantial buildings and here spent the rest of his life. He was a well-educated man and was very active in the early-

day church work here, being a strong Lutheran, advocating the Norwegian church of Seaponong. His family consisted of five children, one of whom preceded him to the grave by one year; the rest are living, as is also the mother, who makes her home on the old place.

Albert E. Peterson, of this sketch, was educated in the public schools and when but a boy he assisted with the general work on the home place and here he has continued to work. He has met with a large measure of success through his close application and his good management, and he owns not only the home place of one hundred and sixty acres, but also another place of equal size. He has kept his land under a fine state of improvement and cultivation, besides erecting fine buildings. Everything about his place not only indicates good management, but thrift and prosperity. He carries on general farming, stock raising and dairying on a large scale, and each year finds him further advanced than the preceding.

Politically, Mr. Peterson is a Republican and he has been supervisor of his township for the past three years, which office he has filled in a worthy and satisfactory manner. He belongs to the Lutheran church.

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### CURTIS H. SHERMAN.

The occupation of farming, to which Curtis H. Sherman has applied his time and attention since reaching his majority, is the oldest business pursuit of mankind and the one in which man will ever be the most independent. Of course when this is said reference is made to civilized man, because hunting and fishing were the primitive pursuits of man before he reached the civilized state.

One of the most scientific farmers of Whitewater township, Walworth county, is Curtis H. Sherman, who was born in Cortlandt county, New York, May 5, 1840. He is the son of Erastus and Rhoda T. (Bostwick) Sherman, the father born in Connecticut on August 23, 1798, and the mother born in Saratoga county, New York, May 21, 1802. They came to Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1844 and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Whitewater township, later added eight-seven acres and here the father of the subject developed a good farm, on which he spent the rest of his life, dying June 22, 1866, his widow surviving until June 6, 1870. Their family consisted of seven children, three of whom are living. In politics the elder Sherman was a Republican and a member of the Episcopal church.



Curtis H. Sherman was four years of age when his parents brought him to Wisconsin, and he grew to manhood in Walworth county, attended the rural schools, also the high school at Whitewater. He has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and has lived to see the county develop from its forests to a fine agricultural section. He is the owner of one hundred and eleven acres, which he has kept well tilled and well improved, it being a part of the old homestead. In connection with farming and stock raising, he makes a specialty of dairying.

Politically, Mr. Sherman is a Republican, but he has never been an office-seeker. He is a member of the Methodist church.

On August 29, 1862, Mr. Sherman was united in marriage with Harriet E. Hull, daughter of Lomas Hull, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sherman: Lillie May and Lullie Belle, twins, were born on October 18, 1863; the former married Alfred Pitt and four children were born to them, Ernest H., Curtis H., Clara B. (deceased) and Leota M. The death of Mrs. Pitt occurred on February 1, 1898. Lullie Belle married Dr. M. J. Bagley, of Whitewater, and two children were born to them, Frank C. and Mark J. (deceased). The death of Mrs. Bagley occurred on March 18, 1889. Roy Ravella Sherman, who was born September 19, 1872, was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools and he now manages the home place. Politically, he is a Republican and a member of the Methodist church. He was married on June 5, 1901, to Bessie Bloxham, who was born in Lima, Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1873, the daughter of George and Emma (Watson) Bloxham, both natives of England, and there they spent their early lives, finally coming to Rock county, Wisconsin, and they now live retired at Whitewater. One child, George Curtis, has been born to Roy R. Sherman and wife, his birth occurring on December 30, 1907. Mary E. Sherman was born on October 24, 1881, was educated in the public schools and she lives at home.

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#### JAMES CONSTANT REYNOLDS, M. D.

It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that move a life of ceaseless activity and large professional success; little more can be done than to note their manifestation in the career of the individual under consideration. Doctor Reynolds has long held distinctive prestige in a calling which requires for its basis sound mentality and rigid professional training and thor-

ough mastery of technical knowledge with the skill to apply the same, without which one cannot hope to rise above the mediocre in administering to human ills.

Dr. James Constant Reynolds, of Lake Geneva, Walworth county, was born in Exeter, Green county, Wisconsin, July 17, 1849. This town, now no longer on the map, was at that time a mining town of probably twelve hundred inhabitants. He is the son of Dr. Benoni O. and Mary J. (Smith) Reynolds, a complete sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

The family moved to Elkhorn, this county, in 1854, and have lived in Walworth county, nearly ever since. The subject had the advantages of a liberal education, having attended the common schools and Racine College about two years, also Beloit College about two years. Desiring to follow in the footsteps of his father in a professional way he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1870. He went to Canton, South Dakota, where he engaged in the practice of his profession for about five years, after which he took a course at Bellevue Hospital, New York. He then came to Lake Geneva, Walworth county, in 1876, and this locality has been the arena of his endeavors ever since, during which time he has built up a large and lucrative practice, taking a position second to none of his compeers in the medical profession in southeastern Wisconsin.

Doctor Reynolds is an active Republican and has been honored by his party with various offices. He served several terms as a member of the village board of Lake Geneva and in 1884 he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Wisconsin, and made such a creditable record that he was in 1886 re-elected by a big majority. He there made his influence felt for the general good and won the hearty commendation of his constituents and all concerned by his wise and judicious course. During the thirty-eighth Assembly he served as chairman of the committee on railroads. In 1888 he was elected to the State Senate for four years, and again distinguished himself as a public servant, discharging his duties in a manner that reflected much credit upon his ability and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned, irrespective of party alignment. While state senator he was chairman of the committee on town and county organizations and he was a member of the joint committee on claims. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1900 that nominated McKinley and Roosevelt, and he had the honor of being appointed a member of the committee to notify Colonel Roosevelt of his nomination. Doctor Reynolds was one of two physical examiners appointed by the governor to make examination of all the soldiers from Wisconsin during the Spanish-American war. He was a member of the battleship committee, a

committee of three appointed by the governor of this state to select the person to christen the battleship "Wisconsin," and to convey the ten-thousand-dollar silver service sent to the ship at the Pacific coast and present it on behalf of the state of Wisconsin.

Doctor Reynolds is a member of Geneva Lodge No. 44, Free and Accepted Masons, also the State Medical Society. The Doctor was married in May, 1883, to Mrs. Carrie S. Blanchard, daughter of John A. and Rachael (Caldwell) Carson. This union has been graced by the birth of one son, Benoni O. Reynolds, who attended college at Racine and is now a student in Northwestern University, preparing for the ministry. Doctor Reynolds and family are members of the Episcopal church.

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### BENONI O. REYNOLDS.

The name of Dr. Benoni O. Reynolds for many decades was one of the best known in Walworth county, where he was esteemed by all classes and where so much of his useful and honored life was spent. He was born in Semponius township, Cayuga county, New York, July 26, 1824. He was the son of John and Nancy (Hay) Reynolds and the grandson of Benoni Reynolds, who was born in Wales, from which country he came to America in colonial days and took part in the war for independence, as a private in the Thirteenth Regiment of Albany County Militia, and also served in the Sixth Regiment of Dutchess County Militia under Colonel Graham of New York. For many years he lived at Marcellus, that state, and his death occurred when he had nearly attained the century milestone. Nancy (Hay) Reynolds was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, who came to this country from Germany, and he, too, lived to a ripe old age.

When thirteen years of age Dr. Benoni O. Reynolds was bound out to learn a trade, and for a time he worked in a cooper shop, but, not liking the work, he ran away and began life for himself. After two years' experience teaching school he began the study of medicine, later taking the course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and there was graduated in 1851, and about ten years later he was graduated from the Ophthalmic College of New York. He practiced for some time at Huntsville, Ohio, then went to Wisconsin and began practicing in and near Racine in 1848. He enlisted for service in the Mexican war, but was not called to the front. In 1854 he located in Elkhorn and made

his home in this county until his death. He took up his residence in Lake Geneva in 1866 and here he soon acquired an extensive practice. In 1861 he was commissioned surgeon of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry and he served with distinction in that capacity until the close of the war, in 1865. The estimate of his ability as a surgeon in the army is shown by the following order of Brig.-Gen. J. R. West, chief of the cavalry division: "The operating staff will consist of Surgeon B. O. Reynolds, of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and Surgeon W. W. Bailey, of the First Missouri Cavalry, and no operation shall be performed without their sanction and direction, and in all doubtful cases the board of operating surgeons shall consult together and a majority shall decide upon the expediency and character of the operation." In 1863 Doctor Reynolds was appointed medical director on the staff of General Ewing. While in southwest Missouri in 1862 he was taken prisoner by Colonel Coffee's command and after being held ten days made his escape through the Confederate lines on a night when Coffee's camp was attacked by Union cavalry. At the battle of Prairie Grove, in the fall of 1862, his skill as a surgeon was put to the test. General John C. Black was so badly wounded that an eye witness said he looked as if there was hardly enough left of him to call for the services of an undertaker, but Surgeon Reynolds took charge of him, and out of a mass of gaping wounds and splintered bones reconstructed a man who later was of fine personal appearance.

Doctor Reynolds was married on March 30, 1848, to Mary J. Smith, of Trumbull county, Ohio, the daughter of Dr. John and Sarah (Buttles) Smith. In 1861 she was graduated from the Women's Medical College and during the war she enjoyed an extensive practice while her husband was away in the army. She is a woman of unusual attainments and force of personality. To the Doctor and wife two children were born, James C., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and Willis S., who was graduated from the Chicago Medical College, and who is now cashier of a bank at Hurley, Wisconsin.

Dr. B. O. Reynolds died at his home in Lake Geneva, January 19, 1911, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was a member of McPherson Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and a companion of the Loyal Legion. He always took an abiding interest in public affairs, and was an active Republican and well-known in state and county politics. He once represented his home district in the Assembly and was also in the State Senate for several terms, and for eight years he was a member of the state board of health. As a public servant he performed his duties in an able, conscientious and commendable manner, winning the hearty approval of all concerned irrespective of party alignment. He was a member of the national board of health, of the State

Medical Association, and of the National Medical Association. He was also prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic. As a physician he had few equals and no superiors in this part of the state. Mrs. Dr. Reynolds is still living at Lake Geneva, now eighty-eight years of age.

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### JULIAN M. CAREY.

Read back the pages of history until you are lost in the hieroglyphs and obscurity of the dim past; walk back through the dark corridors of time from the magnificent civilization of today until you find yourself musing on the world's first battlefield; scan the characters of every great commander, and throw your brightest light on the motives of every soldier, and the impartial historian will then tell you that in all this gloomy concave of war, in all this cavernous darkness of suffering and death, in all the sacrifice that humanity has offered upon the sanguinary field of Mars, no character so pure, so noble, so unselfish—so heroic has yet been given the world as the American citizen soldier, fighting, suffering, dying to lift up a fallen race, to preserve the integrity of a free nation, and to make immortal the flag painted by the finger of destiny and illuminated by the stars of heaven. When the dreams of the far-flung legions of the grand army of the early sixties have been terminated by "the angel with the backward look and folded wings of ashen gray," the future generations will find their dream was true, and turn and look down the mist-shrouded aisles of the past to their record of glory, and with a sacred tear and a proud thrill of memory, will be glad that their old age was filled with peace and plenty, and that the republic which they saved was generous with her defenders, and that they faltered not at death, for they carried the everlasting love of their fellow men with them, and reached the mystic goal where no furloughs are given, and none are wanted, and where the password is "Eternal Peace and Rest."

One of this great host, who is yet active in life's varied affairs, is Julian M. Carey, an honored resident of Genoa Junction. He was born in Cayuga county, New York, June 2, 1844, and he is the son of David W. and Jane E. (Rand) Carey. The father was born in Columbia county, New York, in 1808, and he was the son of Amos E. and Carissa (Barnes) Carey, the former born in Cherry Valley, New York, in 1790. Amos E. Carey was a soldier in the war of 1812, and he received a land warrant for his services, and located in Lee county, Illinois. He sold this land to a Mr. Loverage, an early resident



of this county, southeast of Lake Geneva. Amos and David W. Carey came to Wisconsin in September, 1846, and settled in Bloomfield township, section 5. The subject was then two years old. He recalls, as he grew older, seeing deer run across their farm, and he remembers their first Christmas dinner in this county. David W. Carey had two brothers, but they did not locate here. Amos Carey lived here until 1853. His wife died in 1852 and the following year he went back east and married again, remaining there until his death in 1858. Jane E. (Rand) Carey was the daughter of John Rand and wife. It is believed her parents came from Holland and through them she was one of the heirs of the famous estate that claims the Trinity church property in New York City. After Amos Carey sold out he returned east. David W. Carey and family moved to Kenosha county in 1853 and farmed in Wheatland township. His wife, mother of Julian M. Carey, died there in 1855. That broke up the home. There were six children, Milton B., Victorene, Julian M., Isadore L., Therese A. and Edwin, who died in infancy.

The father of these children went to California and the children scattered; only two of them now survive, Therese and the subject. The former is the wife of Thomas Norton, a native of Kentucky, and they now live in Chicago.

Julian M. Carey was offered a home in Illinois with his father's sister. He lived there about seven years, until the spring of 1862, when he returned to Bloomfield township, this county, and worked on a farm east of Lake Geneva. When the call came for troops to suppress the Rebellion he enlisted on September 2, 1862, in Company C, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. They were sent to Kentucky on garrison duty where they remained until in February, 1863, then went down the Ohio and up the Cumberland to reinforce Rosecrans. They went from Nashville to Franklin and from there on a reconnoitering expedition. He was taken prisoner March 25, 1863, and sent to Libby prison, and after being kept there about a month, in April he was sent to Parol Camp, Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and there exchanged in June, 1863. He was sent back to Tennessee and did garrison duty at Murfreesboro and around Nashville until April 19, 1864, when he was ordered to join Sherman's army, and on May 2d started on the famous Georgia campaign. There was hard fighting almost continually. The brigade containing the Twenty-second Wisconsin Regiment, under Brigadier-General Coburn, has the distinction of having received the surrender of the city of Atlanta. After the capture of Atlanta they went on with Sherman on his march to the sea, taking Savannah, December 10, 1864, then on through the Carolinas to Goldsboro where they were when Lincoln was assassinated. From there they went to Raleigh

in pursuit of Johnson, and from there they went north to Washington, having marched and covered all the distance in that world-famous campaign in thirteen months to a day. Mr. Carey was eighteen years old when he enlisted and he was just past twenty-one when he was honorably discharged after taking part in the Grand Review in Washington. He was mustered out at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 28, 1865.

After the war Mr. Carey went to Illinois and engaged in the harness business at Chemung, remaining there eighteen months, then gave it up and worked around there until the winter of 1869 and 1870, when he went to Kansas and Missouri. In May, 1870, he joined his father at Georgetown, Eldorado county, California, and worked at gold mining two years. Returning to Chemung, he remained there a year, then came back to Walworth county, locating again in Bloomfield township. In August, 1873, he began clerking in a general store. In March, the following spring, he bought the store from the widow who owned it, buying the stock on credit, giving his personal note. He continued the business successfully and paid off the note in due course of time, and he has been in business ever since, having expended his operations in many lines. About 1884 he bought the mill at Genoa Junction and was in the flour business until 1910 when he sold the mill, but he still carries on the flour and feed business in addition to his general merchandising. On February 14, 1898, the same day the battleship "Maine" was blown up in Havana harbor, he installed an electric light plant for lighting in Genoa Junction, which he ran by water power in connection with the mill. He also built an ice house about 1891 and shipped ice, later selling out to the Knickerbocker Ice Company. He has also been in the coal business ever since coming to Geneva. In September, 1909, he bought a farm at the east end of Genoa Junction, part of it extending across into Illinois.

Mr. Carey was married on January 28, 1874, to Adelia Bywater, at Chemung, McHenry county, Illinois, where she had taught school seven terms. She was born in Cayuga county, New York, and she came to Illinois with her parents when young. Her father had enlisted in 1862 as a soldier in the Civil war and was killed at Vicksburg.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carey, of whom May died when eighteen months old; Eddie died in infancy; those living are, Grace I., wife of John R. Sibley, who is with the Reitz Lumber Company, in Chicago; Myrtle J. married John H. Moore, who is with the Knickerbocker Ice Company and lives in Chicago, where he has a position of great responsibility; David William is in partnership with Mr. Carey in the store, and he is unmarried; Blaine, who is also unmarried, is operating the farm for his father;

Alice married Arthur Maine, and he has charge of the canning department for the Borden Condensed Milk Company at Genoa Junction; Sherman is attending the State University at Madison; Bernice L. is at home and is in school; Winifrede, the youngest daughter, is also at home and in school.

Mr. Carey is a Republican and he has served several terms on the school board, also was town clerk. He has taken an active part in county and state politics at various times.

Mr. Carey joined the Lake Geneva lodge of Masons in 1865 and he held his membership there until the lodge was organized at Genoa Junction, when he became a charter member of the latter. In 1879 he built the store building, with the Masonic lodge hall above. He and his wife belong to the Methodist church.

Although sixty-eight years old, Mr. Carey is exceptionally well-preserved and is as vigorous as most men at fifty. He has long been regarded as one of the leading citizens of Genoa Junction and has done much for the good of the town. He is a plain, obliging, hospitable gentleman who stands high in his community.

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### JOHN T. TOBIN.

The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and fellow citizens. The life of John T. Tobin, one of the successful young farmers of Lagrange township, Walworth county, has been such as to elicit just praise from those who know him best, having spent his life right here at home engaged in the pursuits for which nature and training have best suited him and is a creditable representative of one of our much respected old families.

Mr. Tobin was born on the old homestead in this township, March 9, 1876. He is the son of William and Bridget (Dooley) Tobin, both natives of Ireland, the father born in 1828 and the mother in 1851. When nineteen years of age the father emigrated to the United States and settled in New York. In 1857 he came to Walworth county, Wisconsin, settling in Lagrange township in 1859, and here he and his brother, Patrick, bought two hundred and ninety-six acres, which they divided; later the father of the subject added sixty acres making a good farm of two hundred and three acres, which he continued to operate until his death in 1903. His widow is

still living on the old homestead. Politically, he was a Democrat, but not an officer-seeker. He was a member of the Catholic church.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. William Tobin, named as follows: John T., of this review; Ella, wife of Ernest Stallman, of Sugar Creek township; William is with the subject on the home farm; Joseph M. was graduated from the Elkhorn high school and then took three years in the State University at Madison and he is now in the office as bookkeeper for the Pullman Car Company, of Chicago; Francis T. was graduated from the Elkhorn high school and he is now a student at the Marquette school in Milwaukee.

John T. Tobin, of this review, received a diploma from the country school, later attended the Elkhorn high school. He has devoted his life to farming on the homestead and is still here, operating the same with his brother as mentioned above. Politically, Mr. Tobin is a Democrat and he is now serving his fourth term as township clerk.

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#### LEWIS A. KIMBALL.

Among the men of influence in Bloomfield township, Walworth county, who have the interest of their locality at heart and who have led consistent lives, thereby gaining definite success along their chosen lines, is Lewis A. Kimball, one of the leading farmers and stock men of the southeastern part of the county, where he has a valuable and highly productive farmstead, which he manages with that care and discretion that stamps him as a twentieth-century agriculturist of the highest order.

Mr. Kimball was born in this township on March 13, 1869. He is the son of John Casper and Christine (Runkle) Kimball, both natives of Germany, the father born in Saxony, November 29, 1830, and died October 21, 1908, at the age of seventy-seven years, ten months and twenty-two days. He grew to manhood in the fatherland and from there sailed to America in 1856, landing on our shores July 17th, after a voyage of nine weeks on a sailing vessel. He came west with the pioneers of Wisconsin and located in Bloomfield township, Walworth county. In 1862 he was able to buy a farm, on which he resided until his death, his well improved place lying in sections 9 and 10, Bloomfield township. In 1863 he married Christina Runkel, who was born in Grolsheim, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1840. She came to America with her brother in 1860 and located in Bloomfield township, this county, and here she lived with John Kull's family and attended school.







RESIDENCE OF LEWIS A. KIMBALL



LEWIS A. KIMBALL



Five sons were born to Caspar Kimball and wife, two of whom died in infancy; the eldest lived to be about five years old; Lewis A., of this sketch; Philip, who has a part of the home farm, and Henry, who is farming in this township and a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Kimball was a hard working man, who met his many obstacles with a stout heart and a steady purpose and he succeeded in establishing a good home and a valuable farm was developed by his close application. He was a lover of home and family and trained his children in a Christian manner. He was a tender hearted, kindly, forgiving, obliging gentleman whom everybody respected and admired—always ready to aid anyone in any trouble or need. His wife lived until January 25, 1909, being advanced in years when called to her reward. She was a woman of beautiful character, neighborly, charitable and a true helpmeet to her sterling husband for over forty-five years.

Lewis A. Kimball, of this sketch, grew to manhood on the home farm, where he assisted with the work in the crop seasons, and he received his education in the common schools of his district and the high school at Lake Geneva. On January 8, 1891, he was united in marriage with Lillian Gifford, daughter of Ezra P. and Marietta (Chapin) Gifford, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

For three years after his marriage, Mr. Kimball continued on the home farm, then bought a farm in the southwest quarter of section 17, Bloomfield township, and lived there five years, then rented for about nine years, part of the time on the Moore stock farm and most of the time in McHenry county, Illinois. In 1905 he bought the farm of one hundred and thirty-six acres where he now lives in the southwestern quarter of section 16. Here he has developed a good farm, well improved, and has been very successful in his varied operations. He has a commodious and attractive dwelling, from which is a splendid panorama overlooking Pell's lake, but he did not move here until March 1, 1908. In 1911 he completed a large, convenient and, in fact, unusually fine barn, substantially built of concrete blocks, with concrete floors, and modern in every appointment. In connection with general farming, Mr. Kimball keeps a good grade of live stock, being a breeder of Holstein cattle and Poland-China hogs, all registered.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, namely: Eunice May, Edna Gertrude, Ruth Helene, Arthur Gifford, and two who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Kimball belong to the Congregational church in Genoa Junction and they stand high in all circles in the community, their pleasant home being known as a place of hospitality and good cheer to their many friends.

## B. J. BAUMANN.

A list of Walworth county's honored and successful families would be incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of the well-known farmer and representative citizen whose name introduces this biographical review, for his life has been one of industry, honor and public spirit, resulting in good to everyone with whom he has had dealings, whether in business or social life. He has won success because he has persevered in pursuit of a worthy purpose, gaining thereby a satisfactory reward, and setting an example not unworthy to be emulated by others, especially the young and the discouraged.

B. J. Baumann, well known farmer in the vicinity of Burlington, Wisconsin, was born in Racine county, this state, on March 26, 1876. He is the son of Peter and Dina (Giebel) Baumann, both born in Germany where they spent their childhood, emigrating to America when young, he coming to Racine county, Wisconsin, in 1854, she having preceded him there in 1850, and there they were married. The father's death occurred on June 30, 1897. His widow survives, being now advanced in years. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Baumann, eight of whom are living. In politics the father was a Democrat, and in religious matters a devout Catholic.

B. J. Baumann, of this review, was reared on the home farm, and there assisted with the general work when a boy, and he received his education in the common schools in Racine county, and early in life he directed his attention to farming for a livelihood, which he has followed to the present time, having been very successful as a general farmer and stock raiser. He is now the owner of one of the choice farms in Spring Prairie township, Walworth county, consisting of one hundred and fifty-nine acres, which he has placed under a high state of improvement and cultivation, and he makes a specialty of dairying, keeping well informed on this and all matters pertaining to his chosen life-work. He has a very pleasant home and maintains a good set of outbuildings on his place.

Politically, Mr. Baumann is a Democrat and more or less active in local party affairs. He is at present school treasurer. In religious matters he belongs to St. Charles Catholic church, being a liberal supporter of the same.

Mr. Baumann was married in 1903 to Emma Reesman, who was born in Racine county, Wisconsin, on August 23, 1876. She is the daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Fishman) Reesman, both born in Germany, from which country they emigrated to America in early life, locating in Racine county, this state, the father in 1851 and the mother in 1844, and there they were



married, and to them three children were born, two of whom are living at this writing. Mr. Reesman was twice married, his first wife being known in her maidenhood as Elizabeth Rau, by whom eleven children were born, three of whom are living. The death of Frank Reesman occurred on April 4, 1907. His widow is living in Burlington, this state. To Mr. and Mrs. Baumann five sons have been born, all of whom survive, namely: George Francis, Ralph William, Elmer Bernard, Waldo Joseph and Mark Henry.

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### SEYMOUR AMOS COOK.

One of the most active, thoroughgoing and enterprising farmers of Lagrange township, Walworth county, is Seymour Amos Cook, who has been contented to spend his life in his native community, wisely deciding that no better opportunities could be found for the young man of energy and determination, and he has met with success as a farmer here.

Mr. Cook was born in Whitewater township, this county, on August 21, 1860. He is the son of Alvin Wesley Cook and Lucinda (Safford) Cook, both natives of New York, he born in Jefferson county and she in Allegany county. Alvin W. Cook came to Lagrange township, Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1845, and in 1846 Lucinda Stafford came and here they were married. Eight children were born to them, three of whom are living. Mr. Cook spent his life on a farm here, owning one hundred and thirty acres. Politically, he was a Republican and he was assessor for twenty-seven years in succession, and later he was again incumbent of this office for three years. He was well known and influential in his community. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church.

Seymour A. Cook was reared on the home farm where he began working when quite small, and he attended the rural schools in his district. About twelve years of his life have been spent engaged in merchandising, at which he was successful, but for some time he has followed farming, in which he is still engaged, owning fifty-seven acres. He makes a specialty of breeding Chester-White hogs, for which he finds a very ready market.

In political matters, Mr. Cook is a Republican and he has been more or less active in local affairs. He was township clerk for about ten years, and he is now serving his fourth year as chairman of the town board. As a public servant he has been most faithful and given the utmost satisfaction

Mr. Cook was married in 1885 to Vira Holden, who was born in Lagrange township, Walworth county, the daughter of Nathaniel Holden, an early settler of Lagrange township, now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Cook one daughter and one son have been born. Raymond, died, aged eleven months. Edith L. is now the wife of George T. Packard, of Whitewater.

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### WALTER CURTIS.

Among the earnest and enterprising men whose depth of character has gained him a prominent place in the community and the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, is Walter Curtis, farmer and stock raiser of Geneva township. A man of decided views and laudable ambitions, his influence has ever made for the advancement of his kind and in the vocation to which his energies have been given through a long lapse of successful years he ranks among the representative farmers of the community.

Mr. Curtis was born December 16, 1854, in Lake Geneva, then a mere village. He is the son of Lewis Curtis and wife, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

The subject grew to manhood in his native town and attended the seminary there. When only seven or eight years old he assisted his father in the postoffice, the elder Curtis having been the first postmaster at this place under Republican administration, retaining the office eleven years, the commission having been signed by Lincoln, the subject remembering when it was received. As the boy grew older he also assisted his father in his store and on his farm. Lewis Curtis kept a drug store, also handled farming implements. He had bought land when he first came to Lake Geneva.

Walter Curtis gave his entire attention to farming after reaching manhood. He was married on March 15, 1883, to Caroline Esther Foote, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, a daughter of Lucien Andrew Foote and Susan Greer (Sunderland) Foote, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. She was born at Clayton, Indiana, but lived at Rockville until she was twelve years old, then accompanied the family to Crawfordsville, where her father had a book store, and afterwards for about eighteen years was deputy county clerk of that county, holding the office under both the Republicans and Democrats, because of his efficiency. He was a gallant soldier in the Civil war. (See his sketch in another part of this work.)

After his marriage Walter Curtis and his wife took up their abode on one of the Curtis farms along the north shore of Lake Geneva and here they established a comfortable home, and he has been very successful as a general farmer. Mr. Curtis is a Prohibitionist and takes an active interest in promoting the principles of his party.

Six children have been born to Walter Curtis and wife, five of whom are living, namely: Florence Belle married John Brooks and they live on land belonging to Mr. Brooks, near the city of Lake Geneva; they have three children, Elizabeth May, Elliott Lucien and Caroline Emogene. Lucien Humphrey Curtis married Agda Brandt and lives on the Curtis farm. Junia Foote Sunderland Curtis died when seven and one-half years old. Constance Elizabeth is teaching in the public schools. Lewis William is on the farm with his father. Walter Hiram is at home and attending school.

Mr. Curtis and family belong to the Congregational church. They stand high in the community in all circles.

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#### GEORGE DELAVAN PEARCE.

Throughout an active and interesting career duty has ever been the motive of action with George Delavan Pearce, one of the old settlers and well-known agriculturists of the southern part of Walworth county, and usefulness to his fellow men has by no means been a secondary consideration with him. Thus strong and forceful in his relations with his fellows, he has gained the good will and commendation of his associates and the general public, retaining his reputation among men of integrity and high character, and never losing the dignity which is the birthright of the true gentleman.

Mr. Pearce was born at New Hartford, Oneida county, New York, January 26, 1832. He is the son of William and Amy (Dodge) Pearce. He is descended from Nathan and Abigail (Spink) Pearce, who were married on October 8, 1724, and they lived in Rhode Island, probably near Providence. Nathan Pearce was a minister of the Baptist church. His family consisted of nine children, of whom the youngest, William, was born September 12, 1745, old style calendar (September 23, new style), at Providence. He was a member of the New York State Militia during the Revolutionary war, and he saw service along the Hudson river. His wife, Chloe Carey, was born on June 6, 1746, married March 2, 1766, and died September 4, 1778. Her father was also a minister. Six children were born to William Pearce by his first wife.

His second wife was Lydia Birdsall, who was born August 20, 1757, married February 7, 17—, and to this union four children were born, William being the eldest, and he was the father of George D. Pearce, of this sketch. William, father of the subject, was born June 15, 1784, in Dutchess county, New York. He married Amy Dodge, May 18, 1809. She was born in Dutchess county, New York, April 18, 1789, and in that county the parents of the subject lived about 1816 when they came to Oneida county, New York. They became the parents of thirteen children: Lorenzo Dow being the eldest, and George Delavan, of this review, was the twelfth in order of birth. The eighth child was Jonathan Howland Pearce. He lived in Walworth probably seven or eight years before and during the war, returning to New York in November, 1864. A sister, Eliza, married Justus Moak, September 7, 1853, and came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1854 and they lived at Watertown, where he was postmaster for a number of years.

George D. Pearce lived in Oneida county, New York, until in April, 1854. On April 18th of that year he was united in marriage with Emily Jane Baker, daughter of James and Ann (Brakefield) Baker. She was born in Oneida county, New York, June 3, 1836. Her parents came from London, England, and they were natives of Maidstone, county Kent, England. They came first to Philadelphia later moving to Oneida county, New York, not long before Mrs. Pearce was born, and they moved to Walworth county, Wisconsin, about 1858 and after a short residence with Mr. Pearce moved to Waukesha county, where Mrs. Baker died, after which Mr. Baker returned to Walworth and lived with his son, Benjamin Baker, who then farmed at what is now part of Walworth village. When Benjamin moved to Minnesota, Mr. Baker moved there and spent the rest of his life in that state.

The day of their marriage George D. Pearce and wife started for Wisconsin. After spending three months at Delavan, he bought a farm of eight acres in section 20, Walworth township, Walworth county, also bought forty acres near the lake. He paid sixteen dollars an acre for the land, getting half a crop. He got one dollar and fifty cents per bushel for his wheat during the Crimean war and in a few years he had a good start in the new country. He then bought sixty-six and two-thirds acres in the northwestern half of section 29, Walworth township. He remained on the first eighty ten years, then sold it and bought where he now lives in 1864. His present fine farm is in section 18. He became the owner of over one hundred and eighty acres and here he has lived ever since. He has lived in only three different houses in his life, one in New York, one in section 20, this township, and the one which he now occupies. He never owned a firearm and never saw a fist fight.

Within a month after he located in Walworth township he was called on to contribute to the erection of the First Baptist church, and he did so, and he has been an earnest member of the church for years. He has been a deacon for thirty or forty years, and he was clerk of the church for thirty years.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pearce: Mary Hart, born April 4, 1855, married James M. Weeks, November 10, 1875, and she lived at Delavan about five years and two years at Darien, then went to Pipestone, Minnesota, where they lived seven years, then returned to Delavan and spent ten years. Mr. Weeks was a merchant, was born February 26, 1849, and died in December, 1906, his wife preceding him to the grave on January 29, 1904. They were the parents of five children: George, who died when seventeen years old; Grace, who married Will Harrison; Mary, who married Frank E. Wire, lives in Denver, and they have four children, Justin, Marian, Dorothy and a baby girl that died in infancy; Belle Weeks married Frank Roland and lives at San Antonio, Texas; Pearl Weeks is living at Walworth with Mr. Pearce. Theodore Hurd Pearce, born August 29, 1857, lived on the home farm until he was grown, then worked a year at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, after which he spent some time in Dakota and Minnesota, then returned to the home farm, after which he rented a farm in Sharon township and lived there about two years; on October 18, 1881, he married Carrie J. Teeter, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Joyner) Teeter; she was born in Sharon township, this county, her people having come here from Schoharie county, New York, in the early days, her parents being descended from the early Dutch of New York. After his marriage Theodore H. Pearce rented another farm, on which he remained a season, then bought a farm in Boone county, Illinois, and lived there ten years; he owned this farm. After selling it he bought eighty acres in Sharon township, this county, but did not live on it, having moved to the farm owned by his wife's father, where he remained, taking care of the old people, until January, 1898, when he moved to Franklin county, Tennessee, and bought one hundred and thirty-six acres on which he farmed. His wife died on August 17, 1899. In September, 1900, he returned to Wisconsin, driving a team all the way; he farmed two years on his father's place, then purchased it and has since farmed for himself. Six children were born to Theodore H. Pearce, namely: Alma, who married D. M. Edens, of Tennessee, now lives at Tweedie, Washington, near Spokane; they have two children, Walter Robert and Carrie Talitha; Mr. Edens has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres there. Fern May Pearce married William D. Sutton and they also live near Tweedie, Washington, where Mr. Sutton has one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, and they have one



daughter, Mary. Sarah Emily Pearce married Howard Flores and they live in Denver, where he is an architect and fruit grower, and they have one daughter, Ina. Grace Emma Pearce is attending college at Beloit in her senior year. Lawrence Bernard Pearce, born November 6, 1895, died in infancy. Edith Georgia Pearce is attending school. Theodore H. Pearce was again married on September 19, 1901, to Mildred P. Moore, daughter of McChesney and Nancy (Hawkins) Moore. She was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, where her parents both died. Four children were born of this marriage, Mildred Alice, Theodore Arvin, Dorothy Irene and Elna Louise.

Emily Baker Pearce, third child of George D. Pearce, of this sketch, was born July 2, 1860. She married Herman R. Adams, December 15, 1881, a broker in Denver, and they have one son, Royal, born November 30, 1882. He married Mattie A. Yoxall, October 1, 1907, and they have two children, Royal H. and Marjorie Eleanore.

George Benjamin Pearce, next child of the subject, was born September 23, 1863. He married Effie E. Lloyd, October 1, 1889. He lived at Janesville until his wife died in March, 1907, leaving two children, Rexford DeWitt and Malvern. After the death of the wife and mother, George Pearce moved to Whitewater and there he has since engaged in gardening and fruit growing; he has recently moved to Lima Center.

Grace Anna Pearce, the next of the subject's children, was born October 11, 1866. She married William J. Peets, August 4, 1886, and lived in Waupun and Walworth. Mr. Peets, who was a civil and mechanical engineer, died February 6, 1892, leaving two children, Wilbur J., Jr., and George Kenneth Peets, both now attending the technical department of Cincinnati University. Mrs. Peets married Rev. Joseph Jenkins, November 22, 1898. He is a minister in the Baptist church, having been pastor of the First Baptist church at Walworth seven years and at Toulon, Illinois, for seven years. He is now at Macomb, that state. They have one daughter, Emily May.

William Henry Pearce, the next of the subject's children, was born August 31, 1871. He married Dora N. Christianson, September 22, 1897, and they live at Lima Center, Rock county, Wisconsin, where he has a general store, but he formerly engaged in farming; they have five children, J. Howland, Herman, Anders, Emily and Percy. Frankie James, seventh in order of birth of George D. Pearce's children, was born March 5, 1874, and died in infancy. Charles Sumner, the youngest of the children, was born September 10, 1877. He married on June 21, 1909, Vivian Coats, of Corsicana,

Texas, and they live in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he is interested in the Johnson Soap Works, and he has an active part in its management. They have one daughter, Jane Pearce.

The subject's children have all received excellent training and they are well situated in life, and are highly respected wherever they live.

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### FRANK CUSACK.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch has long enjoyed prestige as a leading citizen in the community in which he resides, and as an official against whose record no word of suspicion was ever uttered. For many years Mr. Cusack has been an important factor in the history of Walworth county. His prominence in the community is the legitimate result of genuine merit and ability, and in every relation of life, whether in the humble sphere of private citizenship or as a trusted official with many responsibilities resting upon him, his many excellencies of character and the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged his every duty have won for him an envied reputation as an enterprising and representative self-made man. In Mr. Cusack's veins flows the blood of a long line of sterling Irish ancestors, in fact, he himself is only of the second generation of this great people in the United States.

Frank Cusack grew to manhood on the homestead here and he assisted with the general work about the place when of proper age. He received his education in the public schools of Darien. Early in life he turned his attention to farming for a livelihood and has been very successful as a general farmer and stock raiser, being now the owner of one of the choice farms in section 22, Darien township, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, which he has placed under excellent modern improvements and on which he has a pleasant home and a good set of outbuildings. In connection with general farming he is making a specialty of dairying, for which he is well equipped in every way, and has a good grade of cows.

Mr. Cusack was married on February 3, 1902, to Elizabeth Flynn, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Stewart) Flynn, a highly respected family of Darien township, this county, where they have become very well established through their enterprise and honorable dealings.

Frank Cusack, farmer of Darien township, Walworth county, was born on February 14, 1872, in this township, and he has been content to spend his

life right here at home. It would have been hard for him to have found a better place. He is the son of Patrick and Ellen (Sullivan) Cusack, both natives of Ireland, where they spent their earlier years and went to school and from there they emigrated to Canada in 1851 and engaged in farming until 1857, in which year they moved to Darien township, Walworth county, Wisconsin, and there he worked out as a farm hand until 1870, in which year he father purchased a good farm in Darien township, which he improved and on which he spent the balance of his life, dying in November, 1906, and there, on the old homestead, which he left in excellent condition, his widow still resides.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Cusack, named as follows: Mary, now Mrs. Moran; John; Nellie is deceased; M. E., James, Julia; Frank, of this sketch; Agnes is deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cusack two children have been born, namely: Elizabeth, born February 7, 1903; and Loretta, born July 13, 1905.

Politically, Mr. Cusack is a loyal Republican and more or less active in local party affairs. He was assessor of his township for a period of eight years, filling this office in a manner that won the hearty approval of all concerned. He is at present treasurer of the Darien high school. He is a member of the Equitable Fraternal Union, an insurance order, and the Modern Woodmen and the Knights of Columbus. Religiously, he is a faithful member of the Catholic church.

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#### WILLIAM EDGAR MASSEY.

"Earn thy reward; the gods give naught to sloth," said the old Greek sage, Epicharmus, and the truth of the admonition has been verified in human affairs in all the ages which have rolled their course since his day. William Edgar Massey, farmer of Linn township and scion of one of the worthy old families of Walworth county, has, by ceaseless toil and endeavor, attained a large degree of success in his chosen calling and has gained the respect and confidence of men.

Mr. Massey was born near his present home on February 2, 1809. He is the son of William and Mary (Delaney) Massey, the father born near Cork, in county Limerick, Ireland. When about eighteen years old he and his three brothers, George, Charles and John, and their mother emigrated to America, the father having died in Ireland. The mother and her four sons first spent a few years in New York and other points in the East, then

William Massey came to Linn township, Walworth county, Wisconsin, and here worked nine years for General Boyd, being about twenty-two years old when he came here. After nine years he purchased a farm of eighty acres, later buying sixty acres additional, and made his permanent home near the center of Linn township. He was married in 1861 to Mary Delaney, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Brown) Delaney, both born in Ireland, Thomas Delaney being from county Kilkenny and his wife from Munster. Elizabeth Brown came to America when twelve years old with her parents, George and Ann Brown, this family settling in Lyons township, this county, being among the pioneers. The Browns and Delaneys both came to America in the thirties and located first in Michigan, where they spent two or three years, and there Thomas Delaney and Ann Brown were married. Then Thomas Delaney and his brother-in-law, John Brown, and James Curran, another brother-in-law of Delaney's, came to Wisconsin on a prospecting tour and located in Walworth county, Thomas Delaney entering two hundred acres from the government in section 33, Lyons township, in 1840, his land being located three miles east of Geneva. Mr. Curran entered land near there also, and the Browns entered land three miles farther east.

The family of Thomas Delaney consisted of the following children: George, Ann, Mary, Margaret, John, William, Thomas, Jane, Dennis, Elizabeth, Patrick Henry, James and Valentine.

Thomas Delaney and wife spent the rest of their lives on the land they first secured here and there reared their large family and died there, and there Mary lived until she married William Massey. After his marriage William Massey purchased his farm in Linn township, and there spent most of his life and reared his family of nine children, who were named as follows: Elizabeth, Elen, George, Martha, Gertrude, Cecily, William, Frank and Emma (not named in the order of birth).

In 1904 William Massey retired from farming and he and his wife moved to Chicago where his death occurred in 1906. Mrs. Massey now makes her home with her daughter, Ellen, wife of George Boyden, an electrician; Elizabeth is the wife of Thomas W. Slavin, of Geneva township; George married Margaret Doyle and has a good farm in Linn township; William Edgar is the subject of this sketch; Frank married Frances Reiley, of Chicago, and lives on the farm left by his father; Emma married George Kenney and lives at Janesville, Wisconsin; Martha is a Sister of Mercy in a convent in Milwaukee; Gertrude lives in Colorado; Cecily married Arthur Moynihan.

William E. Massey grew to manhood on his father's farm in Linn township and was educated in the local schools. On February 22, 1898, he was united in marriage with Mary Tulley, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Quincannon) Tulley. She was born at Delavan and lived in Lake Geneva most of her life. Her parents were natives of Ireland. Mary Quincannon was the daughter of Michael and Bridget Quincannon, very early settlers near Lake Geneva. Mrs. Massey's mother died when she was five years old. Her father is still living near Delavan, where he is engaged in farming.

William E. Massey and wife have three children, namely: Earl William Joseph, born March 12, 1889; Mary Genevieve, born February 6, 1901; Katherine Evelyne, born April 28, 1903.

For four years after their marriage William E. Massey and wife lived on the farm now owned by George Massey in section 21. After four years there he bought the farm where he now lives in the northeast quarter of section 21, Linn township, adjoining the brother's farm, where he had rented before buying a farm of his own. He has been very successful as a general farmer and stock raiser. The subject and family belong to the Catholic church at Lake Geneva, and fraternally he belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters.

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#### LUCIEN ANDREW FOOTE.

The life record of such a man as the late Lucien Andrew Foote, for many years one of the prominent citizens of Montgomery county, Indiana, is worthy of perpetuation on the pages of history, for in it may be gleaned many valuable lessons, for he was a man of sterling characteristics of head and heart and left behind him a heritage of which his descendants and friends may well be proud. He was the son of Andrew Foote, who was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on December 15, 1786, and he was a son of Thomas and Jane Foote. According to family tradition, four generations before Andrew Foote the family came from Wales to Ireland between the years 1680 to 1690. The ancestor in the third generation before the subject was born during the siege of Londonderry, 1690. His son Thomas afterwards resided in Rapho, province of Ulster, and there reared his family. One of his sons, Thomas, father of Andrew Foote, emigrated to America in 1774, landing in Philadelphia and married Janet Roan at Middleton, Pennsylvania, in 1778 and they settled in Carlyle, that state. About 1781 they moved to Baltimore, Maryland, where they resided a number of years, then returned



to Carlisle, then in 1793 moved to Ohio and there he spent the rest of his life, dying in Adams county in 1806, when fifty-two years old.

Thomas S. Foote, son of the above named gentleman, married Mary Tweed, daughter of Archibald Tweed, of Clermont county, Ohio. He was an attorney-at-law. Archibald Tweed married Jeannette Patterson in Pennsylvania and in 1798 moved to what is now Ripley county, Ohio, and reared a large family, one of whom, Jane, married Andrew Foote. Ancestors of the Tweed family lived in the north of Scotland, the name having probably originated from the Tweed river, or *vice versa*. Andrew and Jane (Tweed) Foote were the parents of Major Foote. The mother was born December 7, 1787. Susan Greer Sunderland Foote, mentioned above, died on April 1, 1858.

Maj. Lucien A. Foote was born in Batavia county, Ohio, December 16, 1824. In April, 1833, he moved with the family to Indiana, locating at Rockville, where the father engaged in the general merchandise business. Lucien acquired such education as he could in the common schools and he assisted his father in his business when a boy. On March 9, 1849, he started with a party overland to California. At that time all west of the Mississippi river was a vast wilderness. The trip with ox teams required nearly six months, they arriving there in September. Major Foote located in Placerville and remained there two years engaged in mining, then returned to Rockville, Indiana, where, on December 31, 1851, he was united in marriage with Susan G. Sunderland, a daughter of John and ——— (Page) Sunderland. She was born in Rockville in 1833 and her death occurred on April 1, 1858, in that town. Her parents were pioneers in Parke county, Indiana.

Three daughters were born to Major Foote and wife: Mrs. Howard E. Proctor, of Chicago; Mrs. William H. Stevens, of Versailles, Missouri; and Mrs. Walter Curtis, of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. About two years after the death of his first wife the Major was united in marriage with Amelia Ann Holt, of Madison, Wisconsin, who now survives him and lives with Mrs. Walter Curtis, of Lake Geneva.

In October, 1859, Major Foote was elected auditor of Parke county, Indiana, and he served in that capacity until the Civil war broke out, when he recruited a company and was elected captain of Company A, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He resigned on account of disability and afterwards enlisted in Company C, Seventy-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was captured with part of the regiment in Uniontown, Kentucky, September 1, 1862, and sent home on a parole. After his exchange was effected he re-enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Volun-

teer Infantry, and was commissioned major of that regiment. He was a splendid officer and won the admiration of his men and superior officers.

In March, 1865, the Major moved to Crawfordsville, Indiana, and engaged in the book and stationery business several years. For more than sixty years he was a very prominent Mason, reaching by gradual succession the highest office in the gift of the order, grand master of the grand lodge, and was one of the most widely known and influential men in the order in the United States. He was a charter member of McPherson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, also a charter member of the Loyal Legion of Indiana, and at the time of his death he was chaplain of the order. He lived to be nearly eighty-six years old, his death occurring at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Walter Curtis, near Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, December 1, 1910, after an unusually active, honorable and useful career.

The Major was an intimate friend of many celebrated people of his day and generation. In a copy of "Ben-Hur," written by Gen. Lew Wallace, his fellow townsman at Crawfordsville, Indiana, we find the following written by the great author himself: "Major Foote asks me to write my name here, and as I am an ancient friend of his, I can refuse him nothing. Lew Wallace, February 1, 1889."

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### HENRY KIMBALL.

At the outset of his career Henry Kimball, farmer and stock raiser of Bloomfield township, Walworth county, realized that the foundation of all achievement is earnest, persistent labor, so he did not seek any royal road to the goal of prosperity and independence, but began to work earnestly and diligently to advance himself, and the result has been most satisfactory, and while still young in years he has become owner of an excellent farm and a comfortable home and takes his place in the ranks of those men who, while bettering their own condition, lend a helping hand to public improvements as well and is therefore entitled to the esteem of their fellow men. This Mr. Kimball can certainly claim.

The subject was born on the farm where he now resides in the northern part of Bloomfield township, Walworth county, June 26, 1878. He is the son of Caspar J. and Christina Kimball, and is a brother of Lewis A. Kimball, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and in which will be found the Kimball ancestry. However, suffice it to say here that his father was born in Saxony, Germany, and his mother in Grolsheim, Germany, near

the city of Worms, and they spent their childhood days in the fatherland, and when young emigrated to America and married in this country. The father came with the pioneers to Walworth county in the fifties and here became well established through thrift and industry.

Henry Kimball grew to manhood on the home farm and when young he worked out by the month three or four years. He was married in 1902 to Freda Pfaff, daughter of Carl Louis Pfaff and Bertha (Kuempel) Pfaff. She was born in Wernshausen, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany. She came to America in 1882 with her parents and the rest of the family. They located at Mauston, Juneau county, Wisconsin, and lived there until her marriage. Mr. Pfaff is a successful farmer, still living in Juneau county.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kimball, three of whom are living at this writing, namely: Marian died when about nine months old; Thedora, Helen and Louis are at home.

After his marriage Mr. Kimball took up farming for himself on the old homestead and has lived here ever since. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, which he has placed under good improvements and cultivation, his labors being annually repaid by bounteous harvests, due to his skillful management and his close attention to his work. For a time he carried on butter making, but found it detrimental to his health and abandoned the same. Mr. Kimball is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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#### HOBART M. HATCH.

Hobart M. Hatch, one of the most progressive and painstaking agriculturists and stock raisers of Linn township, Walworth county, is a worthy representative of the great middle class of Anglo-Saxons from which the true noblemen of our republic spring; for it is a fact patent to all contemplative minds that those who belong to the respectable middle class of society, being early taught the necessity of relying upon themselves, depending upon their own exertions, will be more apt to acquire that information and those business habits which alone can fit them to discharge life's duties in a commendable manner, and, indeed, it has long been a noticeable fact that our great men in nearly all walks of life in America spring from this class.

Mr. Hatch was born in the central part of Linn township, Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the farm where he now lives, May 3, 1861, and he has been contented to spend his life in his home community. He is the son of

Seymour Norman Hatch and Mary (Stoneall) Hatch, a complete sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Hatch grew up on his father's farm and there assisted with the general work when quite young. He received his education in the public schools here, also the seminary at Lake Geneva. His father had one of the finest farms in the southern part of the county, consisting of seven hundred acres, and Hobart M. Hatch was placed in charge of the place while yet a young man, managing it in an able and satisfactory manner. With the exception of one year spent in California, he has spent his life on the homestead and is regarded as one of the most up-to-date and skillful of our general farmers. His judgment of live stock is also equal to that of any of his contemporaries in the county.

Mr. Hatch was married on September 22, 1898, to Mary Grimm, daughter of John Chalmer Grimm and Lillian Amanda (Eshelmann) Grimm. She was born at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and from there moved to Cleveland, where she lived most of the time up to 1897, when she came to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, namely: Helen May, Lester Franklin, Dorothy, Seymour Norman and Donald Hobart.

Mr. Hatch has been a member of the town board, and he and his family belong to the Congregational church. He is a progressive Republican and is a member of the Republican county committee, also chairman of the central committee for Linn township. He is regarded as a local leader and wields a potent influence in public affairs. He is a man of broad ideas and is of genial and obliging address, so that he enjoys the confidence and good will of all with whom he has come into contact, his honesty of purpose being unquestioned.

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#### HARRY ELMER COCROFT.

The gentleman to whom the reader's attention is now directed was not favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of these, by perseverance, industry and a wise economy, he has attained a comfortable station in life, and is well and favorably known throughout Walworth county as a result of the industrious life he has lived here for many years, being regarded by all who know him as a man of sound business principles, thoroughly up-to-date in all phases of agriculture and stock raising and as a man who, while advancing his individual interests, does not neglect his general duties as a citizen.

Harry Elmer Cocroft was born in Rochester, Racine county, Wisconsin, on March 7, 1867, the son of Joseph E. and Ann (Woodhead) Cocroft, an excellent old family, long influential in the affairs of southeastern Wisconsin, a complete sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work.

Harry E. Cocroft, the present efficient superintendent of the famous Ceylon Court farm near the city of Lake Geneva, has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits with marked success, having received excellent training on the home farm, where he grew to manhood, assisting with the general work during the crop seasons, and in the winter time he attended the neighboring schools. When twenty-one years old he left home and went to North Dakota, where he spent two years in charge of a big farm. He then accepted a position with the American Express Company at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and was with this company until 1901, becoming one of their most faithful and trusted employes. In that year J. J. Mitchell, well known Chicago capitalist and horse man, began developing Ceylon Court farm near the shores of Lake Geneva, and Mr. Cocroft was employed by him. After three months in a subordinate position, he was put in charge of the farm and directed the improvements, also bought all the live stock for the place, Mr. Mitchell having trusted everything almost entirely to his judgment. He has also had the hiring of the men who work on the farm, and has a large force under his direction. He drew up the plans and specifications for the buildings (described elsewhere), which are regarded by all who see them as models of their kind, and they were built under his supervision. And he is still working on plans for future improvements.

Although Mr. Cocroft was compelled to leave school when only eleven years old and take up the work of a man, which he has continued ever since, he has found time to do a great deal of home study and is therefore a self educated man in the most liberal terms, being familiar with various branches of literature, science and art, familiarizing himself especially with all phases of agricultural, horticultural, stock raising, landscape gardening and architecture, and after his daily work he has often studied late into the night,—in fact, has ever been a profound student.

Mr. Cocroft was married in 1891 to Catherine Moon, of Lake Geneva, the daughter of William and Margaret (Foster) Moon, a highly respected family of this community. To the subject and wife two sons and one daughter were born, namely: Lloyd Everett, Glen Earl and Marguerite. The wife and mother passed to her rest in 1901, and in 1904 Mr. Cocroft was united in marriage with Clara Griniger, of Lake Geneva, daughter of John and Mary (Giesie) Griniger, an excellent German family, the parents both natives of the



empire, having emigrated to Lake Geneva in early life, first living, however, near Vienna, Wisconsin, where their daughter, Clara, was born.

Mr. Cocroft is a quiet, practical man, obliging and thoroughly enamored of his work, consequently does it exceptionally well and he can claim a wide circle of friends throughout this locality.

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### ALMON L. PETERSON.

The record of Almon L. Peterson, a successful farmer of Whitewater township, Walworth county, is that of an enterprising gentleman whose life has been very intimately associated with the material prosperity and moral advancement of this locality during the most progressive period of its history, and he has always been found on the right side of questions looking to the development of his county in any way.

Mr. Peterson was born in Richmond township, this county, on April 4, 1860. He is the son of Oliver H. and Mary (Halderson) Peterson, both natives of Norway, the father born in 1830 and the mother in 1829. He came to Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1849 with his parents, John and Carrie (Valley) Holden, the father dying the second day after landing, and he was buried in Richmond township. His widow subsequently married John Arveson, whose death occurred in 1872, and in 1879 she passed away. She was born in 1795. Mary Halderson came to Walworth county in 1849 and the parents of the subject were married in Delavan, this county. Their family consisted of seven children, four of whom are living. Oliver H. Peterson devoted his life to farming and became the owner of one hundred and fifty-four acres. His death occurred in 1909 and his wife died in 1908.

Almon L. Peterson was reared on the home farm and received his education in the public schools of his township and the Whitewater Normal. He has continued farming from boyhood and he purchased one hundred and forty acres in Sugar Creek township, which he later sold, then came to Whitewater township, three miles east of his former place, and purchased one hundred and seventy-six acres, known as the "Big Spring" farm. Here he has been most successful as a general farmer and stock raiser, carrying on dairying and breeding Jersey cattle.

Politically, Mr. Peterson is a Republican, and he was assessor of Sugar Creek township for a year, and was also a member of the school board for a year. He was assessor in Whitewater township for three years, and was

township chairman one year, filling these various positions with much credit and satisfaction. He belongs to the Methodist church.

Mr. Peterson was married on January 23, 1895, to Laura Larsen, who came to Wisconsin in 1871. She is the daughter of Peter and Mary (Rasmussen) Larson, both born in Denmark, where they were reared. About 1858 they emigrated to America, and soon came on to Neenah, Winnebago county, Wisconsin. Her father's death occurred in Oconto county, this state, in 1908, and his widow is still living there. To the subject and wife two children have been born, namely: Ira L., born May 13, 1896, and Almon Harold, born March 19, 1898.

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### EDWIN GEORGE PRICE.

It is safe to say that Bloomfield township has no more painstaking tiller of the soil than Edwin George Price, a very creditable representative of one of the old families of Walworth county, and a descendant of thrifty Germans, many of whose estimable qualities seem to have outcropped in him.

Mr. Price was born in this township October 20, 1859, and here he has been content to spend his life. He is the son of Caspar and Christene (Kessler) Price, both natives of Saxony, Germany, where they grew up and were married, making their home near Schmalkalten, Schpringstille, until 1852, and there two of their sons, twins, Godfrey and Ferdinand, were born. In 1852 the family emigrated to New York, and spent one year in Pennsylvania, then came to Wisconsin and located in section 15, Bloomfield township, Walworth county. There were no railroads here at that time and even the wagon roads were few and poorly kept. People traveled mostly on foot or horseback. Here the parents of the subject spent the rest of their lives. Godfrey Price married Julia Chapin, daughter of John Chapin, and he farmed in Bloomfield township most of his life, and his death occurred at Genoa Junction in the winter of 1902. Ferdinand Price married Bertha Steffen, of Simache, Pommern, Germany, daughter of Fred and Wilhelmina Steffen; he is farming in the west part of Bloomfield township on his own farm, and he has a family; Caspar Price died October 6, 1883, in his seventieth year, and his wife, Christene Price, died on May 3, 1893.

Edwin G. Price, of this sketch, grew to manhood on the home farm in Bloomfield township and lived there most of the time until his marriage, in 1883, to Wilhelmina Krause, daughter of August and Gusta (Tell) Krause,

a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Price was born near Berlin, Germany. Her mother died in the old country, from the results of a conflagration in which their city, Deutsch Kronin, was nearly wiped out. The mother and her child, only three hours old when the fire started, were exposed to the cold, which was too severe for them to bear. The father had already made preparations to come to America, and after the death of his first wife he married again and came on to the United States, bringing Wilhelmina and her brother, Julius Edward Krause, now of Lyons, this county.

Edwin G. Price bought the farm where he now lives at the time of his marriage, this place consisting of one hundred and six acres in sections 17 and 20, Bloomfield township. The place was without improvements, not even a fence on it. Mr. Price has, through years of close, persistent work, brought it up to a high standard of improvement and cultivation, and is successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising.

For nine years Mr. Price was treasurer of the school board, also served as clerk of the board for some time. He has never been an office seeker or a politician, preferring to devote his attention to his farm and home. He raises fine cattle, formerly keeping full blooded Holsteins, and he now raises registered Jerseys, his fine stock being greatly admired by all.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Price, the oldest, Emma, dying when thirteen years old, on January 24, 1897; Carrie, who has remained single; Louis, who married Dagmar Langkilde, daughter of Carl and Rosa Langkilde, of Bloomfield Center; Louis lives at Genoa Junction, being employed in the Borden milk plant; Ethel, Chester and Edith Price, the younger children of the subject, live at home. Mr. Price and family all belong to the Lutheran church at Lake Geneva.

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#### WALTER EDWARD LEDGER.

The enterprise of Walter Edward Ledger, well known farmer and stock raiser of Linn township, Walworth county, has been crowned by success, as a result of rightly applied principles which never fail in their ultimate effect when coupled with integrity, uprightness and a congenial disposition, as they have been done in the present instance, judging from the high standing of the subject among his fellow citizens, whose undivided esteem he has justly won and retained. He is the scion of one of the early families of this township, members of which have lived to take a more or less conspicuous part in

the transformation of the same from the wilderness of a half century ago to the present, with its fine farms and pleasant homes, and they have not only aided in the material development, but have also done their full share in promoting the civic and moral welfare of the community, being known as advocates of wholesome living, both in public and private life, and the many admirable characteristics of the elder Ledgers seem to be fostered in the subject.

Mr. Ledger was born on the farm where he now lives in Linn township, Walworth county, Wisconsin, on October 29, 1868. He is the son of Thomas and Fannie (Shepherd) Ledger, both natives of England, the father born in Lincolnshire, and there they spent the earlier years of their lives. It was about 1850 when Thomas Ledger emigrated to America. He visited many parts of the country before settling permanently, and he spent considerable time in Michigan, also came to Walworth county, Wisconsin, for a while, then returned to England about three years after his arrival on our shores, and while on this trip he and Fannie Shepherd were married. Soon afterwards they returned to the United States and purchased forty acres, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 23, Linn township, comprising the farm where his son, Walter E., of this sketch, now resides, and here he established his home and spent the rest of his life, engaged in general farming, in which he prospered from the first, and he added to his original purchase until he became the owner of two hundred and forty acres of excellent land.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ledger, namely: John William lived in Linn township, south of the Ledger homestead and owned a farm of one hundred acres, and here his death occurred on September 27, 1890, leaving a wife and two children: Nellie married A. G. Palmer and they live in Geneva township, this county; Maria, who married Henry M. Turner and lived in Illinois, just across the state line south from her home, died in April, 1886; David owns and operates a large farm in the southwestern part of Geneva township; Susan, who married T. H. Speaker, lives in Richmond, Illinois; Charles lives in Rockford, Illinois; Frances, who married Frank Brewster and lived in Geneva township, this county, is deceased, as is also her husband; Walter Edward, of this sketch, was the youngest of the family.

Politically, Thomas Ledger, the father, was a Republican, and he took an active interest in public affairs, and at one time he was a member of the township board of supervisors. His death occurred in April, 1908, at an advanced age, his wife having preceded him to the grave in September, 1898.

Walter M. Ledger grew up on the home farm and he received his education in the common schools of his district. He early turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and he has spent his life on the homestead, which he has managed with a skill little less than his able father before him, keeping the land well tilled and improved so that it has increased in value rather than been depleted.

Mr. Ledger was married to Eva C. Weter on October 18, 1893. She was born in Linn township, this county, and is the daughter of Mahlon Eber Weter and Cordelia (Mickle) Weter. Both parents came from Oneida county, New York. Mrs. Ledger's paternal grandparents, Palmer and Jane (Palmer) Weter, were also natives of the East, and her father, Mahlon Weter, came to Wisconsin with his father and step-mother when he was nine years old, his own mother having died in New York. The Weter family came here probably as early as 1845 and located in section 23, in the south part of Linn township, and there the Weter home remained for many years. Palmer Weter remained there until late in life, then moved to the village of Sharon, where he spent the rest of his days. There Mahlon Eber Weter grew to manhood and was married to Cordelia Mickle. She was the daughter of John and Polly (Nutt) Mickle. She was born in Oneida county, New York, and she came here with her parents about the same time the Weters came here. The Mickle family located in section 31, in the southwestern part of Linn township and there established the permanent home of the family. Upon their arrival they had an opportunity to locate on Bloom Prairie, but, like most pioneers, they selected a place where timber and water were plentiful, but it was in the hills and rougher land, similar to what they had been used to in the state of New York. After Eber Weter was married he bought a farm adjoining his father's, in sections 32 and 33, a little of it across the line in Illinois, owning one hundred and twenty acres there, and this place continued to be his place of abode until 1903, when he moved to the village of Hebron, Illinois.

Mrs. Ledger was one of a family of six children, namely: Emma, wife of Howard Cornue, lives just across the line in Illinois, just south of Zenda; David lives near Hebron, Illinois; Eva, wife of Walter E. Ledger; Albert lives in Illinois, near his father's farm; Palmer lives on the old homestead; Alice is at home with her parents.

After his marriage Walter E. Ledger, of this sketch, continued farming on the old home place, as he had done for two or three years previously and he has continued farming. He has been very successful as a general farmer and stock raiser, always keeping a good grade of live stock, and he is making a specialty of dairying, for which he is exceptionally well equipped.



Politically, Mr. Ledger is a Republican and he is more or less active in political affairs. He is a member of the township board of supervisors and is also treasurer of the school board.

Besides his farming and dairying interests, Mr. Ledger is a director in the Farmers National Bank of Lake Geneva and a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the town of Geneva, a company doing business in Geneva, Lyons, Linn, Bloomfield and Delavan townships.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ledger, named as follows: Albert William, Walter Mahlon, Maria Cordelia and Eunice Mary, all attending school, two in the Lake Geneva high school.

Fraternally, Mr. Ledger is a member of the Masonic order, the Royal Neighbors and the Modern Woodmen. He and his wife belong to the Linn and Hebron Presbyterian church.

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### JOSEPH STONEALL.

There are always lessons of extraordinary interest to be gained through the perusal of life records such as that of the late Joseph Stoneall, for many years one of the honored and influential citizens of Walworth county, and now that he has gone to the land of the Mystic Beyond, his memory is revered by a host of friends who yet linger on "this brink and shoal of time."

Mr. Stoneall was born in Wilkeshire, England, about twenty miles from Bath, probably in the year 1817. He was the son of Richard Stoneall and wife. The mother died in England while Joseph was a youth. When he was about twenty years old he and his father and two sisters and brother, George, came to America. Another brother, Henry, and a cousin and cousin's wife had previously voyaged to our shores and settled at Geneva, Illinois. In 1840 Joseph Stoneall and his father came to the eastern part of Linn township, this county, and built a small house, when Mary came and kept house for them. She afterwards married Seymour Hatch. George Stoneall remained at Geneva, Illinois, and died there. While there a nurseryman set out a large stock of nursery trees on his land, under an arrangement for leasing or renting, but he never came back, and Mr. Stoneall tended it and furnished trees to the entire locality, supplying many orchards here in the early days. The family experienced many hardships during the first year or two of their residence here. They had been tailors in England and were without experience as farmers. They were prodigious walkers and when they came here

from Geneva, Illinois, they walked all day without food. The country was sparsely settled, mostly by young men "keeping batch," and they found it difficult to get anything to eat. They walked about sixty miles the first day. About 1852 they bought a farm in the southeastern part of Linn township. It was new land and all overgrown with hazel brush. This they cleared and finally had a good farm. Richard Stoneall died about 1859. In 1861 Joseph Stoneall married Mrs. Lucy (Rowe) Everson, widow of Hiram Everson, Jr. She was the daughter of Lucian and Lucy (Stillwell) Rowe, and she was born in Onondago county, New York, and there she lived until the death of her first husband, January 8, 1857; by her first marriage one son was born, Herbert Everson, who now lives in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. In June, 1857, she came to Genoa Junction, this county, and she lived in that vicinity with her brother, Franklin Rowe. Daniel Rowe, her uncle and an old pioneer, also lived in that neighborhood. After her marriage she made her home on the farm in the southeastern part of Linn township. Mr. Stoneall cleared the ground, built a house and continued to improve the place, building a better house in 1880, and he proved to be one of the best farmers in that part of the county. Three sons and one daughter were born to them: Martha Louise, who married Naynard Cornne, lives in Lake Geneva; Seymour Joseph lives in Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Franklin Lewis died when three years and eight months old; George Edward married Anna Rodeweg, of Saybrook, near Bloomington, Illinois, and they have three children, Winifred Elaine, Bernice Althea and Rex Milfred; George E. is running the farm; they have two hundred and twenty acres, of which sixty acres lie across the state line in Illinois.

The death of Joseph Stoneall occurred in 1897. He was a member of the Linn Hebron Presbyterian church, now known as the Hill church, although he was reared an Episcopalian. Mrs. Stoneall is a member of the Hill church; she still makes her home on the farm where she has resided since 1861. Mrs. Stoneall's parents moved to Joliet, Illinois, when she was four years old; they lived there two years and there the father died; then the mother returned to New York state with her eight children, and lived there until the children grew to maturity and married. The father had left a section of land in Michigan and that was the mother's support. She came west shortly after Mrs. Stoneall came, probably in 1865, and lived among her children. She was born in 1800 and she died in 1882, at the age of eighty-two years.

George Edward Stoneall was born near where he now lives in Linn township, Walworth county, February 23, 1869, and there he grew up on his father's farm and attended the home public schools and the high school at

Hebron, Illinois. He was married in the fall of 1894 to Anna Rodawig, of Saybrook, Illinois, daughter of William Rodawig and wife. Her father was born in Prussia and came to Illinois about 1850 and spent most of his life near Saybrook.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stoneall, two daughters, Winefred and Bernice, and a son, Wilfred. He and his wife belong to the Presbyterian church. Mr. Stoneall has two hundred and twenty acres of fine land on which he is successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising. He is well known in this part of the county and is a man of honest principles.

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### AUGUST KRAUSE.

Another of the excellent German citizens who has long been a resident of Walworth county and by his thrift and honorable dealings has benefited himself and family and the community as well, is August Krause, whose pleasant home is to be found in section 32, Geneva township, in the picturesque community at the head of Lake Como.

Mr. Krause was born in the city of Deutsch Kronin, Germany, August 15, 1834, and is the son of Ferdinand and Katherine Krause. He grew up in his native community and worked on the farms there. He married Augusta Tell, who was born and reared in a village near that in which her husband was reared. Four children were born to them, Edward and Wilhelmina living, and two who died in infancy. Within three hours after the birth of one of the children, in February, 1868, the city was being destroyed by fire and many hundreds were left homeless and destitute. Mrs. Krause died from the effects of the cold and exposure. Mr. Krause had already planned to come to America. He later married his first wife's sister, Amelia, and brought her and his two children to the United States, locating first at Burlington, Wisconsin, and lived there until 1872. He then came to Walworth county and bought fifty-eight acres where he now lives, and this has been their home for forty years. Twelve children have been born to them here in America, three of whom died in infancy; William died in March, 1892, when nineteen years old; Frances, who married William Gardner, died in February, 1893, leaving a little daughter named Frances; Annie, who married George Eifer and lives at Walworth, has one son and two daughters; Emma married William Gardner, former husband of her deceased sister, Frances, and they live at Williams Bay and have two sons and one daughter;

Frank lives on a farm in Linn township, near his father's home, and he married Amelia Larsen and they have one son and four daughters; George, who lives at Williams Bay, married Lena Lindquist and they have one son and two daughters; Henry, who lives near Williams Bay, married Frances Henne and they have one daughter; Fred and Otto are at home with their parents.

Of the children by Mr. Krause's first marriage, Julius Edward lives in Lyons township on a farm of his own; he married Lizzie Weyerauch and they have five sons. Wilhelmina Krause married Edward G. Price, a farmer of Bloomfield township, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Krause and family belong to the Lutheran church at Elkhorn. In the early days after the Krause family came to this county they experienced the hard times that beset the early settlers, but bore their privations and hardships bravely and by perseverance succeeded. The chinch bugs completely destroyed their first crops. Employment was hard to find and the family was in dire straits for a time. The father was a brick mason as well as a farmer and he helped erect many of the buildings in Lake Geneva.

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### JOSEPH EPWORTH COCROFT.

The history of England has always been one pervaded with intense interest, especially to America, where a certain kinship is felt, for it has to do with a sterling race of people, possessing admirable qualities of heart and mind and ever vigilant to push the car of civilization on to the edge of things,—globe circumnavigators and empire builders,—even if the most sanguinary methods had to be resorted to, for they have ever had in mind the ultimate good of the race. We of America owe much to this hardy people. Wherever they have taken up their work in our states we find a thriving, law-abiding community. And it is of a scion of such praiseworthy people that the biographer now essays to tell in a brief history.

Joseph Epworth Cocroft was born in Yorkshire, England, May 9, 1821, the son of Charles and Mary Cocroft. He spent his boyhood in his native country, emigrating to America when twenty-one years old, reaching his majority while on board the ship, the old-fashioned sailing vessel requiring six weeks to make the voyage. He came on west, locating at Rochester, Wisconsin, where he made his home for over forty years. He worked on the farm, in a saw-mill and other kinds of employment among the pioneers, finally saving money enough out of his earnings to buy a farm there of one

hundred nineteen and one-half acres and there he made his home until in March, 1880, when he moved to Spring Prairie, Walworth county, where he purchased a farm of seventy-seven and one-half acres and there he lived until November, 1891, when he retired from the active work of the farm, moved into the village of Lyons, where he has since made his home. He had been very successful as a general farmer and stock raiser.

Mr. Cocroft was married at Rochester, this state, to Ann Woodhead, also a native of England, and the daughter of William and Lydia (Tinker) Woodhead, her father having been born on April 1, 1785, and the mother on March 1, 1789.

Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Cocroft, namely: Mary, who married Stuart Harris, lives at Alhambra, California, where Mr. Harris is regarded as one of the most substantial citizens, financially, of the place; Charles, who married Ida Cooms, lives at Lake Geneva, where he is engaged in poultry raising; William, who married Minnie Tompkins, lives in Minnesota; Allen married Cora Watkins and lives at Weyerhauser, Wisconsin, where he is engaged in the lumber business and owns considerable land; Horace, who married Anna Bell, lives in Burlington township, Racine county, this state, where he is engaged in farming; Nettie married Edward Smith and they live in Racine; Walter, who married Rose Kingston, lives in Lake Geneva and has charge of the fine horses of Ceylon Court farm; Martha married George Ballack and they live on a farm in Dover township, Racine county; Susannah married C. F. Headington and they live in Chicago, where she has a large physical culture class, which she teaches by mail. She requires a large staff of assistants and her pupils are to be found throughout the Union. Her business is conducted under her maiden name and is widely known. Her husband is a successful banker and merchant; Emma Cocroft, who married Dana Albee, lives in Waterford, Wisconsin, he being a retired farmer; Harry is foreman on the farm of J. J. Mitchell, a Chicago millionaire, his position being one of much responsibility (see his sketch in this volume); Lydia, the youngest of the family, died in infancy.

The mother of the above named children was called to her rest on December 14, 1869, when forty-four years of age. She is remembered as a woman of many virtues, a true helpmeet and a faithful mother.

Joseph E. Cocroft was again married May 30, 1877, to Mrs. Ann (Jeakins) Lewis, widow of J. B. Lewis, deceased. She was the daughter of Burford Jeakins and wife. She was born at Battle, Sussex county, England, her mother dying in that country when Mrs. Cocroft was four years old, and the latter came to America with her father about 1841 and after a short resi-



dence in New York City they came to Racine, Wisconsin. Here the father died, leaving the daughter, Ann, orphaned at an early age.

Mr. and Mrs. Cocroft are both remarkably well preserved, and they find employment by working about the home, especially with their flowers, of which many varieties are to be seen about their house. They are hospitable, obliging, genial and have a host of warm friends wherever they are known. Although now seventy-five years old, Mrs. Cocroft has all her faculties and is as active as most women at forty; she is a lady of refinement and their pleasant home in Lyons is often the gathering place for the many admirers of this fine old couple, who fully enjoy their declining years, which are passing serenely away.

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### WILLIAM H. WHITING.

One of the well remembered and highly esteemed citizens of Walworth county of a past generation, who performed exceptionally well his allotted task and then fell serenely into that sleep which wakes not to toil, leaving behind him a rich heritage, not only in material things but in a good reputation and an honored name, was William H. Whiting, than whom it would have been hard to have found a more genial, whole-souled, high-minded, public-spirited man within the boundaries of this county; therefore, it is with pleasure that he is given specific mention in a volume of the province of the one at hand.

Mr. Whiting was born in Hudson, Columbia county, New York, August 15, 1813. His father died when the subject was an infant, and soon thereafter the mother moved to Albany, and there the subject grew to manhood and received his education, with the exception of short intervals spent at the academies of Hudson and Kingston, New York. In 1829 he became a pupil of the engraving firm of Rawdon, Clark & Company, of Albany, which city, with Philadelphia, was at that time the headquarters of bank-note engraving. His father had also been an engraver, a pupil of the celebrated Gideon Fairmon, of Philadelphia.

On the 18th of August, 1834, Mr. Whiting was married in the city of Albany to Mary Jane Christian, a native of that city. Messrs. Rawdon, Clark & Company, having taken in other partners, decided to move their establishment to New York City, and the firm name was changed to Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, and in the spring of 1836 Mr. Whiting followed them and continued in their employ until 1847; however, he had been admitted as a

member of the firm several years previously. In 1842 DeWitt C. Hayes and Mr. Whiting bought four hundred acres of land, in the southwestern part of Bloomfield township, Walworth county, Wisconsin, and in 1844 Mr. Whiting made his first visit here. He had caused to be erected a small house on his land in 1843. In the spring of 1847 he and his family came from New York to his farm here and began building the brick house where he made his country home. There the family resided until 1851 and in August of that year Mr. Whiting returned to New York and became a member of the bank-note engraving firm of Wellstood, Hanks, Hay & Whiting, and he remained a member of that firm until the American Bank Note Company was formed, and absorbed all the other firms. As secretary of that company he remained with the same until 1861, then returned to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and resumed charge of his farm again and became very well established here. He was elected one of the trustees of the American Bank Note Company, in which capacity he served for several years. He was regarded as an expert in his line, and was one of the best known engravers in the United States. His son Robert was born on his farm here, and here the death of the wife and mother occurred on November 28, 1879.

The death of William H. Whiting occurred July 9, 1886.

Mr. Whiting was a devoted churchman, and he was one of the staunch supporters of the little Episcopal church at Bloomfield township, in which he took a deep and abiding interest. He was an able lay reader and he held services there and taught the Sunday school for many years. He was the idol of a large circle of worshipers there and the especial friend and companion of the children of the neighborhood, to all of whom he was indeed a true and helpful friend throughout his life.

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#### EDWARD MILLER.

As one reviews the history of Walworth county and looks into the past to see what peoples were prominent in its early development, he will find that for the past three-fourths of a century the Germans have been closely connected with the progress and advancement of this section of the state. Wild was the region into which they came. Its forests stood in their primeval strength, the prairie land was still unbroken, and the Indians still roamed through the dense woods, seeking the deer and lesser game which could be had in abundance. The Miller family, while not so early as some, yet figured

in the latter-day development of this section of the state, and Edward Miller, for a period of thirty-seven years a carpenter and builder at Genoa Junction, is a connecting link between the pioneer epoch and the present, having spent most of his life here and thus been identified with the history of the county, having ever manifested the characteristic thrift of the emigrants from the great empire of northern Europe.

Mr. Miller was born near Berlin, Germany, July 26, 1846. He is the son of William and Louise (Lanlauff) Miller, natives of Germany, where they grew up and were married and made their home until in October, 1855, when they voyaged across the wide Atlantic to our shores, landing at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, having continued their westward course on the Great Lakes. They settled on a farm about eight miles from that city and there resided until their son, Edward, was about fifteen years old, then moved just north of Hebron, McHenry county, Illinois, on Hebron Prairie, where the subject worked out on a farm, remaining four years at one place. He later came to Genoa Junction, Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he worked at different things, finally learning the carpenter's trade. On April 14, 1874, he was united in marriage with Anna Kaskan, daughter of Herman and Elizabeth (Bocker) Kaskan. She was born at Burlington, Wisconsin, but her parents were from Bourse-Steinford, Westphalia, Germany. They had been schoolmates there, and came to America at the same time, in 1851, single, and both located near Burlington, Wisconsin, and here they were married about 1856. They later moved near Slades Corner, where they maintained their home for over thirty years, then came to Genoa Junction, where they spent the rest of their lives, the mother dying in January, 1897, and the father in July, 1899.

Mr. Miller's parents moved to Genoa Junction about 1873 and here spent the rest of their lives, the father dying in April, 1879, and the mother in November, 1901.

After his marriage Edward Miller turned his attention exclusively to carpentering and building and has followed it ever since, having been in the business over thirty-seven years, as before stated, at Genoa Junction, during which time he erected many of the dwellings, business houses and barns of the community which will long stand as monuments to his skill as a builder, having in fact, erected most of the houses in Genoa Junction and nearly all the big barns and large buildings in general over the surrounding county. He has long enjoyed the reputation of building the best barns ever constructed in the county, some of them models in every respect.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, namely: Emma died when nine months old; William, who was born on April 28, 1876, in Genoa Junction, married Sadie Reynolds, and they have one son, J. Edward; William was a carpenter with his father until 1901, when he went into the general merchandise business at Genoa Junction; Mary married Luther Buell, of Genoa Junction, and they have one son, Edward; Elizabeth married Mahlon Toyton, of Genoa Junction, and they have two daughters, Gladys and Frances; Anna died when two and one-half years old; John Henry died when two years and two months old.

Mr. Miller was reared in the Lutheran church, but he is not narrow in his religious views and contributes to the support of all denominations. He loves home and family and is honest and trustworthy.

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#### TIMOTHY HOPKINS FELLOWS.

It is always a pleasure when we can trace our ancestry back through several generations, especially if our progenitors have been men and women of honor and usefulness, as were those of Timothy Hopkins Fellows, who traces his ancestry back to William, father of Ephraim, father of Abiel, father of Abiel, Jr., the subject being the son of the latter and his third wife Dorcas Hopkins, she the daughter of Timothy Hopkins. This is an old Connecticut family, which settled in Wyoming Valley, or near Forty Fort. The subject was born on March 14, 1812, and he came to Kalamazoo county, Michigan, in 1829 and he was married on December 1, 1831, to Eliza Ann Duncan, daughter of William and Ruth (Gilmore) Duncan, and they had eleven children. The Duncans were of New Hampshire. The subject's sister, Emma, who was born in 1816, married George Field; and other sister, Lucy, who was born in 1826, married Charles W. Sibley, son of John Sibley, and they all settled at Bloomfield, Walworth county, Wisconsin, in an early day, when the country was wild and neighbors few, the subject settling here in 1839, in sections 33 and 34, Bloomfield township, and here established a good home through his industry and perseverance, despite obstacles and hardships.

Mr. Fellows took a lively interest in the affairs of his community and he was three times a member of the county board, and he was a member of the General Assembly in 1852 and there made his influence felt for the good of his locality and the people in general. In this race he beat Dr. Hilton W. Boyce and Moses Seymour, two strong men of that period. He made such a

commendable record that he was chosen to represent the county at the next session of the Legislature over Capt. Albert Y. Wheeler and Dr. Lewis N. Woods. He was a keen observer and noted the trend of events and he had rare ideas as to what was best for the new state at that time, when conditions were all different to what we find today and he made a most satisfactory record as a public man.

The death of Mr. Fellows occurred on November 5, 1894, after a successful and honorable career, his wife having preceded him to the grave on April 23, 1887.

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### JAMES S. REEK.

Upon the role of rerepresentative citizens of Walworth county of a past generation and prominent and highly esteemed men of affairs of the township of Linn consistently appears the name of the late James S. Reek. He spent his life in this township and gradually won his way into the affections of the people through his genial address, his obliging and charitable nature and his unswerving honesty,—in short, he possessed those sterling qualities of character which commend themselves to persons of intelligence and the highest morality. He was a public-spirited man, delighting in the upbuilding of his native community in any way possible, and his support was not withheld from all laudable movements looking toward the general welfare of his neighbors and friends and the inhabitants of the county which knew his parents in its early history, for the Reek family was attracted to this community when it was sparsely settled and undeveloped.

Mr. Reek was born in Linn township, this county, on November 18, 1850. He was the son of John, Jr., and Amelia (Bennett) Reek. John Reek, Jr., was the son of John Sr., and Mary (Garside) Reek. He was born in Cheshire, England, August 12, 1813, there grew to manhood and married Amelia Bennett, and when twenty-two years old he emigrated to America. He located at Taunton, Massachusetts, where he worked as a carriage maker for eight years, then moved to Linn township, Walworth county, Wisconsin, and here established his permanent home, literally hewing it out from the heavy woods covered the county in those early days.

James S. Reek, of this sketch, was a man of determination and correct habits and established a good credit at once, and in due course of time he was well established, owning three farms in sections 20 and 21, Linn township, aggregating five hundred and twenty acres. He became one of the most





MR. AND MRS. JAMES S. REEK

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successful and substantial farmers in the southern part of the county. He believed in employing progressive methods and leaving no stone unturned whereby he might advance his interests and those of the locality, and thus he became one of the wealthiest farmers of Linn township. He was one of the promoters of the Co-operative Creamery, whose large success was attributable to his advice and influence in no small degree, and he was treasurer of the same until 1894, when it was discontinued. He devoted much of the last six or seven years of his life to buying and shipping live stock, doing an extensive business,—in fact, was one of the most extensive dealers in the county, shipping about one car load of stock to market a week, leaving the active work of the farm to his sons, believing that he was doing the right thing to develop their abilities, by such a course.

Politically, Mr. Reek was a Republican, and was active in party affairs, being one of the local leaders. He was elected a member of the board of supervisors in 1887, which office he held for many years.

On December 25, 1881, James S. Reek was united in marriage with Julia Kaye, daughter of Abram and Harriet (Brayshaw) Kaye. She was born and reared on the farm where she now lives in Linn township, this county, having never resided anywhere else. Abram Kaye was born in England in 1809 and there he grew to manhood, emigrating to America in 1840, but soon returned to his native land. In 1842 he brought his family to the United States, locating in the city of Baltimore, where he remained three years, then moved to near Philadelphia, where they spent three years. The father was a grader of wool in a woolen mill, but the work was hard and confining and his health failed under the strain, so he came west and bought a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Linn township, Walworth county, Wisconsin. Here he became well established and here his death occurred on April 21, 1875. His wife, known in her maidenhood as Harriet Brayshaw, was the daughter of John and Mary (Stock) Brayshaw. She was born April 15, 1811. She spent her old age with Mrs. Reek, dying at the advanced age of ninety-two years, in 1903. When Abram Kaye came here he bought one hundred and sixty acres, for which he paid two dollars and fifty cents per acre, later buying eighty acres more, for which he also paid two dollars and fifty cents per acre in 1848. Only a small clearing had been made, the land being mostly covered with dense woods. It had a small cabin on it, so Mr. Kaye had to do a great deal of hard work before he could make a crop, but he persevered and in due course of time had a fine farm and a comfortable home.

Mrs. Reek was the youngest of a family of ten children, five of whom were born in England, the other five in America. The eldest was Arthur, who founded Kaye's Park along the south shore of Lake Geneva, and was a prominent man, well known all around the lake and the southern part of the county, being successful in a financial way; his death occurred in 1893, leaving a family. The other brothers and sisters of Mrs. Reek were, Addin, Hammon, Mary, who became the wife of Robert Lightbody; John B.; Sara, who married Frank E. Baker; Harriet, who became the wife of William Matthews; Abram, William J., and Julia, widow of the subject of this sketch.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James S. Reek, named as follows: Nettie Mabel, Lillian Ethel, James Bennett, Alice K., Robert Arthur, and Harriet, the last named dying in infancy. The others all attended the Lake Geneva schools. Alice is now in the State University at Madison and Robert is in high school at Lake Geneva.

The death of James S. Reek occurred on September 24, 1911, after several months illness. He had lived a very active and industrious life. He was a man of rare business ability, managed well and made few mistakes. Being scrupulously honest in his relations with his fellow men, he won and retained their good will and confidence. While interested in public matters, he was not ambitious to hold public offices or be a leader of men, preferring to spend his time with his family and give his attention to his business interests. He had the reputation of being a kind and indulgent father and husband, an obliging, genial neighbor and a man of fine ideas and many commendable attributes of head and heart.

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### CHARLES HIGH.

This well remembered pioneer and prominent citizen of Walworth county who is now numbered "with them that sleepeth," was a native of the state of New York, which has been the cradle of much of our western civilization and upon which the commonwealth of Wisconsin has largely drawn for its most enlightened, enterprising and progressive citizenship. Early in life Mr. High established those habits of industry and frugality which insured his success in later years. Coming here when the country was wild and undeveloped, he secured raw land which, with the able assistance of his estimable life companion, he soon extended the area of cultivable land and in due course of time found himself upon the high road to prosperity with a fine farm in his possession and many of the comforts and conveniences of life surrounding

him,—in fact, he was one of the large land owners of the county and one of our most substantial and influential citizens for many years, and, having exemplary habits and being public spirited, doing much for the permanent good of the locality, his name is eminently deserving of a conspicuous place in his country's history.

Charles High was born in Herkimer county, New York, May 10, 1810. He grew to manhood in his native state and received such educational training as the early times afforded. He emigrated to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in an early period and there he and William Doughton built the first saw-mill. He was a millwright by trade, which he learned when a young man in New York. He became very successfully established in business in Milwaukee and while living there he was united in marriage with Nancy Bartlett Rolfe, a native of Manchester, New Hampshire, born there on September 9, 1818. She was descended from John Rolfe, who married the celebrated Pocahontas, the Indian maid, in the early days of Virginia, told of in colonial history.

In 1841 Charles High came to Walworth county and here he entered land in Bloomfield township, section 20, and lived there a number of years. He was very successful as a general farmer and an extensive dealer in live stock. He made one shipment of fat cattle, aggregating ten thousand dollars. He had put these cattle in the stable and fed them all winter. He was one of the largest stock men of his day in this part of the state and no small amount of his fortune was obtained in this manner. By close application, the exercise of sound judgment and honest dealings with his fellow men, he prospered with the increasing years and became the owner of thirteen hundred acres of valuable land.

Mr. High was twice married. Four children were born of the first union, one of whom died in infancy; the other three were, Eugenia Christina, now Mrs. William K. Slade, of Canton, South Dakota; Anna Mary, wife of Albert Pierce, of Hudson, South Dakota; Martha Alice, who married Robert Whiting, now living on the old homestead.

The mother of these children passed away on March 17, 1872, at the age of fifty-three years, and Charles High was subsequently married to Margaret Groesbeck, from near Aiden, Illinois.

Charles High built a new home, large and attractive, just east of his first home and there he spent the rest of his life, dying there on February 8, 1877, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, after a useful, industrious and well spent life, a life which resulted in much good to the community, in fact to all with whom he came into contact.



## • SEYMOUR NORMAN HATCH.

Wonderful indeed has been the transformation of Walworth county since it was first beheld by the late Seymour Norman Hatch, one of our earliest pioneers and for many years an influential and highly honored citizen, for when this sterling character cast his lot here he found a wide-stretching wilderness, still the domain of the various tribes of Indians of this section of the Union, and also the haunts of various species of ferocious creatures of the earth and air. But he was not a man to be disheartened at seemingly insurmountable obstacles,—in fact, being a man of courage and farsightedness, he underwent the hardships and trials incident to life in a new country and enjoyed it better than being hampered by the civilization of the old Empire state, from whence he came. He was a man whom all admired for his sterling honesty, his courage, his hospitality and his public spirit, and he is eminently deserving of a permanent place in his county's history.

Mr. Hatch was born at Leroy, Genesee county, New York, on April 12, 1817, and there he was reared to manhood. He was the son of Hervey and Amy (Seymour) Hatch, the latter being the daughter of Zadock and Naomi (Munger) Seymour. The father, born April 30, 1757, enlisted at Waterbury, Connecticut, for service in the Revolutionary war, through which he served with much credit. He was a son of Steven and Mehitable (Hickox) Seymour, of Waterbury, Connecticut, he having been born in 1718. Steven Seymour was a son of Ebenezer Seymour, who was the son of Richard Seymour, who was born in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1682, and in 1668 he was the leader of a pioneer colony to what was then termed "the great swamp," now Kensington. Richard Seymour was the captain of Fort Seymour, built for protection of the settlers from Indians. He was the son of Richard Seymour, Sr., who emigrated to America in 1639 and settled at Hartford, Connecticut, and in 1650 became one of the founders of the town of Norwalk, in which he spent the rest of his life.

Hervey Hatch was the son of Timothy and Abigail (Porter) Hatch, he having been born in Vermont in 1792. Abigail Porter was the daughter of Moses and Sarah (Kelham) Porter, the father a soldier in the Revolutionary war, who fought at Bunker Hill, Long Island and Saratoga and was at the surrender of Burgoyne. He was a selectman at Powlet in 1785 and 1787, and was a deacon in the Congregational church.

Hervey Hatch's father, Timothy Hatch, was born on May 7, 1764. He devoted his life to farming in Genesee county, New York. He was a captain of militia, and was senior warden in the Episcopal church for a period of

twenty-seven years. His father, Timothy Hatch, Sr., was born June 22, 1728, at Tolland, Connecticut. His father was also named Timothy, and he was born at Falmouth on October 19, 1695, and his death occurred at Kent, Connecticut, on March 30, 1766. In May, 1740, he was commissioned captain of the "training band" by the General Assembly at Hartford, Connecticut. He was a justice of the peace for many years and was moderator of the town; he was a man of large wealth and was very influential in his locality. The last named Timothy Hatch was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Eddy) Hatch, he a native of Falmouth and she of Tisbury. Benjamin Hatch was a cordwainer. He was born at Falmouth on September 7, 1855, and was the son of Jonathan and Sarah (Rowley) Hatch. The father was born in England about 1625 and he came to America with his parents, Thomas and Grace Hatch. He lived to be nearly one hundred years of age. Thomas Hatch was the ancestor of the family of this name in America. He emigrated to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1630, or at least not later than 1634; his wife, Grace, was of Welsh descent. He was born in the county of Kent, England. He became a freeman of the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1634, and in 1639 he became one of nine original purchasers of Yarmouth township, Plymouth colony, in Cape Cod. In 1640 he became an equal or joint proprietor with about twenty-five other men of the township of Barnstable, and there his death occurred in 1661. He became well-to-do for that early day.

The mother of Seymour N. Hatch died while he was young. He grew to manhood in the state of New York, and when he reached his majority he came west and located in Linn township, Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1838, taking up eighty acres of government land along the northern shore of the lake, on which he located. Then he went down into Illinois, where he spent about four years, returning to Walworth county in 1842 and entered another eighty acres from the government, bordering the south shore of the lake. Some years afterwards he bought one hundred and sixty acres along the south shore of the lake, and in time he became the owner of seven hundred acres of very valuable land in this locality, and was one of the substantial and influential men of the county, and he made his home the rest of his life in the beautiful lake country which he loved so well.

Seymour N. Hatch was married to Mary Stoneall, who was born in England, a daughter of Richard Stoneall and wife. Her mother died when Mrs. Hatch was a child. The father was a tailor and followed his profession in England. About 1837 he brought his daughter Mary and son Joseph to

Geneva, Illinois, where the brother of Mrs. Hatch, Henry, and a cousin had already located. In 1840 the father and Joseph Stoneall came to Walworth county and settled in the eastern part of Linn township and built a small house there, and the daughter and sister, Mary, came and kept house for them. They underwent many of the hardships of pioneer life. In making the trip here they walked all the way from Geneva, Illinois, in one day. Later a nurseryman leased part of their land and set out many fruit trees, then went away and never came back. Mr. Stoneall took care of the trees and later they became the stock of a number of the finest orchards in Linn township.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Seymour N. Hatch, named as follows: Louise E., wife of Isaac Moorhouse, lives in Lake Geneva; Emily A. lives near the old home in Linn township; Norman Henry lives at Wichita, Kansas; Harvey R. lives at Zenda and follows farming; Hobart M. lives in the central part of Linn township; Mary is the wife of John Betts and lives near the old home in Linn township; Clara died when seven years of age; and George died when fourteen months old.

Mr. Hatch was active in public affairs and in the early days he held a number of the township offices. He was a most valued citizen in the community which he honored by his residence for over fifty years. The death of this sterling old pioneer occurred on August 12, 1899, his wife having preceded him to the grave on November 29, 1887.

The Hatch home was for a half century known as a place of genuine hospitality and it sheltered many people, some distinguished in the affairs of their country. The old people could relate many interesting reminiscences of the early days.

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#### DANIEL FAIRCHILD.

No compendium such as the province of this work defines in its essential limitations will serve to offer fit memorial to the life and accomplishments of the late Daniel Fairchild, for many years one of the leading agriculturists of Walworth county, a man of indomitable perseverance and strong individuality, and yet one whose entire life had not one esoteric phase, being able to bear the closest scrutiny. His accomplishments but represented the fit utilization of the innate talent which was his, and the directing of his efforts along lines where good judgment and discrimination led the way. There was in him a weight of character and a fidelity of purpose that commanded the respect of all, but greater than these was his honesty, and "an honest man is the noblest work of God."

Mr. Fairchild was born in section 17, in North Geneva, Walworth county, Wisconsin, on November 1, 1851. He is the son of Nelson and Laura (Kinney) Fairchild, a complete sketch of whom appears on another page of this work.

The subject grew to manhood on the home farm and there began working during the summer months when quite young. He received his education in the common schools in that district and in Elkhorn, and he began life for himself by teaching school, which he followed successfully for several years. He began farming for himself on forty acres which he bought about 1876. In 1878 he purchased of his brother George the place which remained his family home the rest of his life, in section 17, adjoining his father's farm on the east, and which place consisted of two hundred two and one-half acres. Being a man of excellent ability and very industrious, he improved his farm and made it one of the finest farms in the county. He went into the dairy business in connection with general farming and stock raising, making a large success of all. He was a practical farmer, but he also studied and investigated, constantly experimenting, always seeking to improve his methods. He was a leader in gardening and raising potatoes. He paid much attention to his fruits and berries, which showed the result of care and scientific cultivation in their unusually good quality. His dairy barn was inspected by experts soon after he built it and they pronounced it the finest in southern Wisconsin at that time. It stables fifty cows and has a capacity for one hundred and ninety-five tons of hay, and is provided with the latest approved system of ventilation. He raised his own cows, and he kept thoroughly informed on all points touching dairying, horticultural and agricultural work, both technical and practical. He built up a private trade in Chicago which he supplied for twenty years or more. His place, known as "Willow Glen Stock Farm," is one of the attractive landed estates of the county. Its large, convenient, substantial buildings, well kept fields, bespeak the care and industry in its management.

Mr. Fairchild was a man who took much interest in the general upbuilding of his community. He was a member of the town board for years and was chairman for several years. When sixteen years old he united with the Baptist church at Elkhorn and throughout his life was an active worker both in the church and Sunday school and he was superintendent of the Sunday school for some time.

Mr. Fairchild was married in May, 1878, to Edna Vincent, daughter of Jarvis and Sarah A. (Waterbury) Vincent. She was born and reared at Williams Bay, this county, and received her education in the local schools.

Her parents were from Onondaga county, New York, and they emigrated to Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1845, locating in section 31, one of the choice vicinities of Geneva township, northeast of Williams Bay, overlooking Lake Geneva. Mr. Vincent entered part of his land from the government, and bought more adjoining, owning altogether two hundred and forty acres. Jarvis Vincent's mother was known in her maidenhood as Phoebe Dean, and she was a Quaker. The death of the former occurred on his home farm in 1891. To Jarvis Vincent and wife six children were born, five daughters and one son, namely: Elizabeth married Hiram Cornwell and lived and died at Rockford, Illinois; Oscar was a soldier in the Civil war, in the Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and his health was shattered by reason of his service, but he survived and lived until May, 1911; Phoebe married A. B. Calkins and lives at Delavan, this county; Ida married J. W. Utter, of East Delavan, and her death occurred about 1879; Edna is the widow of Daniel Fairchild, of this sketch; Jennie, who has remained unmarried, lived with her mother in Delavan until the latter's death on November 2, 1910, at the advanced age of ninety-two years; she had retained her faculties to a remarkable degree.

Three children, two daughters and one son, were born to Daniel Fairchild and wife, named as follows: Jessie Laura married Charles R. Burton and lives near Delavan, and they have one son, Ralph Fairchild Burton, now two years old; Jennie is at home with her mother; Burton D. married, in February, 1910, Edith Gates, daughter of Charles M. Gates, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. They have a little daughter, Edna Caroline. Burton Fairchild was eighteen years old when his father died, and since then he has had charge of the home place and has shown that he is a worthy successor of his father, having kept the place well improved and well tilled.

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### ALBERT HOGE.

One would be compelled to cover a wide radius of territory in southern Wisconsin to find a more painstaking tiller of the soil than Albert Hoge, of Geneva township, but this is not to be wondered at when we learn that he comes of the thrifty Germanic race and that his ancestors were all people who believed in hard work and painstaking effort.

Mr. Hoge was born in Pommern, Germany, on September 3, 1867, and is the son of Christ and Rica Hoge. The subject spent his boyhood in the fatherland, and when sixteen years old he emigrated to America, with his aunt, to Harvard, Illinois. After working out a year and a half, he had saved



enough out of his earnings to pay for the transportation of his father, mother and brother, Ben, and sister, Freda, to America, which he accordingly did, and the family located near Harvard, Illinois, the parents finally buying a nice home and lived there many years, the father dying in May, 1908. The mother is still living, making her home with her daughter Freda, who married August Prussing. Ben also worked and saved his money, learned the barber's trade, which he now follows, and he, too, owns a good home.

Albert Hoge bought his farm in 1899, but rented his father-in-law's farm for four years and then moved on his present farm in Geneva township, Walworth county, section 19, in which he has eighty acres; he also owns forty acres in section 20. He built a splendid residence here in 1911, and is now well fixed, having a well improved and productive farm, which he has kept up to a high state of cultivation. He handles a good grade of live stock.

Mr. Hoge was married in May, 1891, to Annie Rader, of Geneva township, this county. She was born in Brandenburg, Germany, and when a child was brought to Walworth county, Wisconsin, by her parents, William and Dora (Brinkman) Rader. They located in Bloomfield township, this county, about 1870, buying a farm there. After living there some time they bought a farm in Geneva township, near Como, and lived there twenty-five years or more. The mother died a few years after coming to America, and the father is now living near Genoa Junction, Bloomfield township. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoge, Oleda. They all three belong to the Lutheran church at Elkhorn.

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### NELSON FAIRCHILD.

The death of Nelson Fairchild, a sterling pioneer of Walworth county, was regretted by all who knew him. He was a man who regarded home ties as most sacred and friendship as most inviolable. Emerson says, "The way to win a friend is to be one," and no man in the locality of which this biography deals had more friends than the subject. He was a man of sympathetic and generous nature, a pleasant companion, and especially congenial to those who cultivated all that was highest and best in life, and today his memory is cherished in the hearts of his many friends, and his influence still remains as a blessed benediction to those among whom he walked on the highway of life.

Mr. Fairchild was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in April, 1822, and there he grew to manhood, emigrating to Walworth county in 1843 and bought the farm where Daniel D. Fairchild, his son, and who is mentioned in this work, was born, and here the permanent home of the family was established.

Nelson Fairchild was one of a family of eight children born to Samuel and Sallie (Alexander) Fairchild. The father was a farmer and he brought his family to Walworth county in 1844. He lived a year in Spring Prairie township, then made his home with his son Nelson, of this sketch, until his death, in March, 1856, dying at the age of seventy-five; his widow died three years later at about the same age. Samuel Fairchild was the son of Eleazer Fairchild, whose parents were natives of Ireland, from which country three Fairchild brothers emigrated to America in colonial times and founded the family in America. Eleazer Fairchild went to Canada and served as an officer in the British army, and he received twenty-one hundred acres of land for his services. He died at the age of seventy-five years, having given his attention to the management of his valuable land, which the city of Montreal now covers.

Sallie Alexander, mentioned above, was the daughter of David Alexander, a native of Scotland and a tailor by trade. He also spent his last days in Canada.

Nelson Fairchild spent his boyhood in his native county in New York, and there attended the public schools and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed there and in Wisconsin for many years, having come to Walworth county in 1843, and in 1844 he bought one hundred and sixty acres in section 17, Geneva township, to which he later added twenty acres, and here he engaged successfully in general farming and stock raising until his death, in 1903. He was a good manager and kept his place well cultivated and had a good home.

Mr. Fairchild was married on November 13, 1847, to Laura Kenney. She was the daughter Daniel and Margaret (Lytle) Kenney, natives of Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, New York, respectively. The death of Mrs. Fairchild occurred on August 20, 1885.

To Nelson Fairchild and wife six children were born, named as follows: George W. married Susan Wylie, who died in August, 1911; he was engaged in the lumber business at Manchester, Iowa, until recently, and he now lives in Everett, Washington; Daniel D., whose sketch appears on another page, was the next in order of birth of the subject's family; Albert N. married Elma Bray and he recently went to Everett, Washington, to engage in the lumber

business with his brother, George W.; for a number of years he was a teacher in Milwaukee; Alson, who married Cora Bagley, was an excellent dentist, but he is now engaged in the real estate business at Mechanicsville, Iowa; Samuel lived at Marcelene, Missouri, for about twenty years, but he now resides at Ft. Madison, Iowa; he married Lou Williams; Mina married Eugene Barker, of Delavan, and they have two daughters, Elma and Ruth; he is a member of the Barker Lumber Company, of Delavan.

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### CAPT. THEODORE A. FELLOWS.

The Union soldier during the great war between the states builded wiser than he knew. Through four years of suffering and wasting hardships, through the horrors of prison pens and amid the shadows of death, he laid the superstructure of the greatest temple ever erected and dedicated to human freedom. The world looked on and called those soldiers sublime, for it was theirs to reach out the mighty arm of power and strike the chains from off the slave, preserve the country from dissolution, and to keep furled to the breeze the only flag that ever made tyrants tremble and whose majestic stripes and scintillating stars are still waving universal liberty to all the earth. For all these unmeasured deeds the living present will never repay them. Pension and political power may be thrown at their feet; art and sculpture may preserve upon canvas and in granite and bronze their unselfish deeds; history may commit to books and cold type may give to the future the tale of their sufferings and triumphs; but to the children of the generations yet unborn will it remain to accord the full measure of appreciation and undying remembrance of the immortal character carved out by the American soldiers in the dark days in the early sixties, numbered among whom was Capt. Theodore A. Fellows, for many decades a highly respected citizen of Walworth county, whose death occurred at his home at Genoa Junction, on February 16, 1912.

Captain Fellows was born in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, May 12, 1836. He was the son of Timothy Hopkins Fellows and Eliza Ann (Duncan) Fellows. The lineage of this family may be traced back to William Fellows, who was born in England about 1609, who emigrated to America, making his home at Ipswich, Massachusetts, where his death occurred in 1676; tradition makes it probable that he came to the New World about 1630 or a few years later. His son, Ephraim, born in 1639, was a trooper in King Philip's war, in 1675, under Capt. Nicholas Page. His son, Ephraim, had a son, Abiel, Sr., who lived at Canaan, Connecticut, his birth having occurred on October

29, 1734. Abiel, Jr., was born in October, 1764, and he also lived at Canaan, Connecticut; he was three times married, and had nineteen children, all of whom lived and reared families of their own. His grandson is Captain Fellows of this review. Timothy Fellows, father of the subject, was the son of Abiel Fellows, Jr., and his third wife, Doreas Hopkins. He was born March 14, 1812, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Abiel Fellows, Sr., was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and he was granted six thousand acres of land in Pennsylvania. Part of it was mountainous and apparently worthless and he traded it off. Since then it has increased to wonderful values, in view of the fact that rich veins of anthracite coal underlie it. Eliza Ann Duncan was the daughter of William and Ruth (Gilman) Duncan, of Ackworth. She was descended from George Duncan, who emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1719 and settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire. He married Margaret Cross. William Duncan, son of George, born in Ireland in 1716, came with his parents to America, and he became a captain probably in the French and Indian war, for he was sixty years old when the American Revolution began. His son, John, of Ackworth, New Hampshire, was a colonel in the latter war, and he became a representative in the Legislature. His son, William, was the father of Eliza Ann Duncan.

Timothy H. Fellows, father of the subject of this sketch, had gone to Michigan in 1829 when he was seventeen years old and there he married Eliza Ann Duncan, December 1, 1831, and to them eleven children were born, five of whom died in infancy, Theodore A., of this sketch, being the third in order of birth. He was three years old when the family moved to Wisconsin in the spring of 1840 and located in the southeast corner of Walworth county, when the country was wild and without roads. Genoa Junction was not started until eleven years later. The father had previously entered into an arrangement with Daniel Rowe and Delmore Duncan whereby Rowe was sent here to enter land. He accordingly took up a large tract, including the water power site at what is now Genoa Junction, and this they afterwards divided. Mr. Fellows' land was in sections 34 and 35 along the south line of the county and state, and there he established the family home where he and his wife spent the rest of their lives. He not only engaged in farming, but also merchandising for some time in the early days. He was the first chairman of the town board of Bloomfield, after Geneva had been divided into four townships and the Bloomfield township was thus created. He became prominent in public affairs, influential in politics, and he was a representative in the Legislature two different terms in the fifties. His death occurred in November, 1894, and his wife died on April 23, 1887.

Capt. Theodore A. Fellows grew up on his father's farm. He spent a year at Cedar Park Seminary, Michigan. In 1856 he married Jane A. Moncar, daughter of William and Marcia (Christian) Moncar. She was born on the Isle of Man and came to America in 1844 with her parents, who located in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, later moving to McHenry county, Illinois, not far from the Fellows home at the state line.

The subject and wife moved to Minnesota a few months after their marriage, where he prospected for claims and improved them, remaining there two years, after acquiring about a half section of land which he held for a number of years. Returning to his father's farm, he remained there until the spring of 1860, spending the summer of that year in the mountains of what was then called western Kansas, later becoming Colorado Territory, the country then being a wild frontier. Returning to his home in Walworth county, the Civil war coming on the meanwhile, he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and he was soon seeing service in the Army of the Tennessee, along the east side of the Mississippi river until after the fall of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, when he was moved about to the Gulf of Mexico, then back to the department of the Cumberland and again back to the department of the Gulf. He was in the battle of Nashville, which is mentioned by historians as being possibly the completest Union victory of the war. He was also at the capture of Vicksburg, Corinth and Spanish Fort, was at Fort Blakely and Mobile Bay, thus seeing much hard fighting and strenuous campaign work, in fact his regiment was in more engagements than any other from Wisconsin. At the battle of Corinth Mr. Fellows was wounded and he ever afterwards carried the bullet in his side. He was also wounded in the leg at the battle of Nashville, and was disabled two or three months. He was made orderly sergeant when the company was organized, having enlisted as a private. He proved to be a faithful and gallant soldier, winning the admiration of his comrades and the confidence of his superior officers, consequently his promotion was gradual. In July, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant, and in the fall of the same year he was commissioned first lieutenant, and in 1865 he attained the rank of captain.

After the war Captain Fellows went to Iowa, in the spring of 1866 and lived three and one-half years at Des Moines, where he engaged in the general merchandise business. In the fall of 1869 he went to western Kansas where he followed farming and dealing in live stock, chiefly Texas cattle, remaining there about nine years. He went to Leadville, Colorado, in 1879, when the mining excitement was on at its height. There he engaged in mining, also general merchandising, remaining there about seven years. Returning to



Genoa Junction, Wisconsin, in December, 1885, he remained here most of the time since, engaged in general farming and stock raising on his fine farm in the edge of the village.

Captain Fellows was a member of the county board and also supervisor of Genoa Junction. He was a member of the Masonic order, also the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion.

The death of Captain Fellows' first wife occurred in January, 1904, and in February, 1905, he was united in marriage with Peryl M. Creighton, daughter of Alfred and Julia (Jones) Creighton. She was born and reared at Ida Grove, Iowa. Her parents formerly lived at Sioux City, Iowa, but they now reside in Genoa Junction. The Captain's family consists of two children, Theodore A. and Maxine Jeanette. Captain Fellows was a man of high standing in Walworth county or wherever he was known. He was noted for his industry, courage and public spirit and his loyalty to friends.

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#### WILLIAM EDWIN PALMER.

This well known farmer of Geneva township is a descendant of one of our old settlers who was among the first to come to the wilds of southern Wisconsin and undertake the task of clearing a farm and home from the dense woods. When the Palmer family arrived here the clearings were few and the homes far between, and all the members of the family were required to bestir themselves in placing the wild land under cultivation and in establishing a comfortable home.

William Edwin Palmer was born on the farm on which he now lives in sections 10 and 11, Geneva township, this county, his birth occurring on February 2, 1878. He is the son of Edwin Eugene and Frances Alveretta (Chadwick) Palmer, a record of whom and their ancestors will be found on another page of this work; suffice it to say here that they did much toward the early improvement of the county.

William E. Palmer, of this sketch, grew up on the home farm and there made himself generally useful during the crop seasons when he became of proper age, and during the winter months he attended the public schools in his home district and received a fairly good education. He has spent his life on the homestead, which he has kept well improved and well tilled so that it has retained its original fertility. He took charge of the place in January, 1904, and ran it on the shares until his father's death, the latter merely directing

the operations in a general way and advising the subject as to the best and time-tried methods of general farming and stock raising in which he had been successful through a long life of industry.

Mr. Palmer of this sketch was married on December 4, 1901, to Iva Viola Abbott, daughter of Frank Abbott and wife, a highly respected family of this county, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. Here Mrs. Palmer grew to womanhood and was educated. To the subject and wife three children have been born, Beulah Ellen, Alice and Edwin Eugene.

For a time after his marriage Mr. Palmer worked out, then farmed one year on Frank Abbott's farm. He is a kind, courteous and industrious gentleman whom everybody likes, being a man of good character.

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### LAWRENCE C. KOHN.

The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is one of the progressive business men of Walworth county, a man whose life has been led along conservative and praiseworthy lines and, while laboring for his individual advancement, he has never neglected his larger duties of citizenship. He is a member of the well known firm of Kohn & Jennings, of Lake Geneva.

Lawrence C. Kohn was born near Ringwood, McHenry county, Illinois, February 16, 1875. He is the son of John Kohn and wife, a complete sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Kohn was six years old when he accompanied his parents to Walworth county, in March, 1881. He grew to manhood in Lake Geneva and there attended the public schools and the high school. After leaving school he spent a year in the grocery business, after which he went to Valparaiso, Indiana, and took a course at the Northern Indiana Normal School. Returning to Lake Geneva he worked for thirteen months in the dry goods store of J. W. Lone, then entered the employ of O. C. Colby & Company in the shoe and clothing department of their store. He remained there over four years, then he and John T. Jennings formed a partnership under the firm name of Kohn & Jennings, in March, 1901, and they have since operated one of the popular stores of the southern part of the county. They bought out the store of J. W. Lone, Mr. Kohn's former employer, dealing in men's and boys' clothing, furnishings and shoes. Both partners started with nothing but what they had saved of their wages and by hard work, careful management and square dealings they have built up a large and growing business, enjoying a

wide trade from the southern part of the county. They have a large and well arranged store and always carry a complete, carefully selected and up-to-date stock of goods. They are also the owners of the substantial brick business block at the southeast corner of Main and Broad streets, as good a location as can be found in Lake Geneva.

Mr. Kohn is a public-spirited man, ready to boost the city's interests, and he is at present a member of the board of aldermen.

Mr. Kohn was married on October 9, 1901, to Minnie Dopke, a sister of Charles Dopke, of Geneva township, a sketch of whom is to be found on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Kohn have three children, Katherine Caroline, Helene Marie and Mary Elizabeth. The subject and wife belong to the Lutheran church and are faithful in their support of the same.

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#### GEORGE T. TAPPEN.

One of the successful farmers and public-spirited citizens of Linn township is George T. Tappen, a man who has worked hard and managed well and therefore has accumulated a sufficiency of material things to insure comfort for himself and family and his old age against want.

Mr. Tappen was born at Rockford, Illinois, October 10, 1861. He is the son of John Matthew and Eleanor (Baker) Tappen, the mother being a native of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and the father of Rhinebeck, New York. They spent their early years in the East and were young people when they came to Illinois. They were married at Rockford, later moving to McHenry county, less than two miles south of Zenda, about 1863. In 1871 they went to Cloud county, Kansas, where they spent the rest of their days, the father dying in February, 1910, and the mother in July, 1904. They were industrious people and became well established in the Sunflower state.

George T. Tappen, of this sketch, was nine years old when the family went to Kansas, and there his father homesteaded government land on the prairies, which the subject helped to develop and there grew to manhood. He recalls a number of the interesting pioneer experiences, many of which were similar to the pioneer conditions here thirty-five years earlier. He farmed on the home place until 1893, then came to Walworth county and worked out at farm labor for some time. In the spring of 1895 he began farming for himself in Linn township and he has met with uniform success as a result of close application. In November, 1900, he bought a farm of his own and now

has one hundred and fifteen and one-half acres in sections 10 and 15, Linn township. He has a fractional forty acres in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 10, also a fractional eighty in the east half of the northeast quarter of section 15. He keeps his land well improved and under a fine state of cultivation, and carries on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale.

Mr. Tappen was married on June 22, 1895, to Hattie E. Medberry, of East Troy, Walworth county. Mr. and Mrs. Tappen have one adopted child, Donald F. Tappen. His name before his adoption was Herman Schroeder, his father having died prior to his adoption by the subject and wife.

Mr. Tappen is treasurer of the town of Linn, having held that office two years. He has always been a Democrat, but is now a progressive Republican. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen.

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#### ELRY CHANNING PETRIE.

Conspicuous among the representative agriculturists and stock men of Walworth county is Elry Channing Petrie, of Geneva township. He has made his influence felt for good in his community, his life having been closely interwoven with its history for a number of years. His efforts have been for the material advancement of the same as well as for the social and civic uplift of his fellow men, and the well regulated life he has led, thereby gaining the respect and admiration of all with whom he has come into contact, entitles him to representation in a work of the nature of the one in hand.

Mr. Petrie was born at Concord, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, on December 5, 1855, and is the son of Jost D. Petrie, Jr., and Florinda (Holcomb) Petrie. The father was born in Herkimer county, New York, and he came to Wisconsin among the first settlers, and entered land from the government in Jefferson county, near Concord. He was the son of Jost and Anna (Garter) Petrie. The family is of German descent. The subject's grandfather Petrie was a general in the Revolutionary war, and he had a brother, George Petrie, who also was an officer in the patriot army. The former died in the state of New York.

Jost D. Petrie came west in later life, his mother also making the trip and here she spent the balance of her life. Florinda Holcomb was born in Medina county, Ohio, and was the daughter of Webster and Abigail (Perkins) Holcomb. This family came to Concord, Jefferson county, during the forties, being among the very first settlers. Both Jost D. Petrie and Webster Hol-

comb took up their land when this country was heavily timbered and settlers were few. They went to work with determination, and in due course of time had cleared the land, put it under cultivation and had good homes. They underwent the usual hardships and privation of pioneers.

Jost D. Petrie was prominent in public affairs, and a loyal Republican. He was a member of the Wisconsin Assembly for two terms, in 1861 and 1867, where he made a splendid record, and he also held a number of other minor offices within the gift of the people, always with eminent satisfaction to all concerned. He moved to Oregon in 1882 where he made his home until his death, in June, 1911, his wife having preceded him to the grave in February, 1905.

Elry C. Petrie, of this sketch, grew to manhood at Concord, and he attended the normal school at Whitewater. In 1880 he began farming for himself on rented land. In 1890 he bought the farm where he now lives in section 2, Geneva township, Walworth county, but he did not move here until two years later. Since 1892 this has been the scene of his labors, and he has placed this excellent farm under a high state of cultivation and improvement and has been very successful as a general farmer and stock raiser, being much interested in raising Holstein cattle, and he keeps a splendid herd.

Politically, Mr. Petrie is a Republican, and takes an interest in public affairs of his community and he is at present a member of the township board.

Mr. Petrie was married in 1876 to Mary A. Ransome, daughter of Harvey I. and Sallie Ann (Noyse) Ransome. She was born in Concord, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where she was reared and educated and there remained until her marriage. Her father was from Cattaraugus county, New York, and he took up land from the government, and was one of the well known pioneers here. Her mother was born in Canada and she died when Mrs. Ransome was a little girl.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Petrie, namely: Winnie C. died when eight years old; Avery C. died in infancy; Merton E. and Lottie E. are at home with their father.

Mrs. Petrie's death occurred in November, 1892, and in November, 1898, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Nora L. Turner, widow of Frank Turner, deceased. She was the daughter of John and Myra (Gott) Olp, and she was born and reared in Lyons township, this county. Her parents came from New York and settled here in an early day. The father was born in Genesee county, New York, and he was the son of Jacob Olp and wife, an excellent old family there. To Mr. and Mrs. Petrie one child has been born, Jost C. Mrs. Petrie had one son by her first marriage, Charles L. Turner.



## RUSSELL HOLMES.

One of the best known and most progressive of the citizens of Genoa Junction and vicinity is the present popular and able mayor of that village, Russell Holmes, a man who leads an exemplary life and while laboring for his own advancement never fails to discharge his duties as a public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Holmes was born in Lake county, Illinois, February 24, 1851. He is the son of Thomas and Maria (Roddell) Holmes, both natives of Lincolnshire, England, where they spent their youth and were married, emigrating to America and settling in New York in an early day. Thomas Holmes was left an orphan in his childhood. He finally came on to Illinois where he spent many years, dying in 1880, his wife surviving until 1895. Their family consisted of nine children, of whom, three sons and one daughter only survive, Riley, Frank and Mrs. Ida Louise Reynolds, all of Hebron, Illinois, and Russell, of this sketch.

During the boyhood of Russell Holmes, the family moved across the line into Wisconsin, first locating in Racine county, then moved to Kenosha county, and in 1871 they moved to a farm in McHenry county. The subject grew up on the farm and he has devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits, having begun farming for himself about 1879 near Hebron, Illinois, remaining there until March, 1890, when he moved to Genoa Junction. He began by renting a farm for two years, then bought a farm and there became well established. He purchased a livery barn upon coming to Walworth county which he ran two years, then bought thirty-eight acres in the eastern part of Genoa Junction, within the corporate limits, and there he built a fine home on the high ground in the eastern edge of the village. When the village was incorporated in 1901 he was elected the first mayor, and he has since been re-elected several times, in fact has held this office ever since with the exception of two years. The office came to him unsought, which shows his high standing in this community. He has been a most efficient public official, doing much for the permanent good of the town and has done as much, if not more for its development during the past decade or more, than any other man. Prior to his election as mayor of Genoa Junction he served two years as a member of the county board, and he has also been treasurer of the school board for the past seventeen years.

Mr. Holmes was married in 1878 to Carrie Louise Street, of Hebron, Illinois, daughter of Seldon G. and Mary Street, and to this union one son was born, Rennie C., whose birth occurred on May 23, 1882. He married

Florence Simpson, of Genoa Junction, and they have one child, a daughter, named Neva Evaline. Rennie Holmes and family live in a large handsome home, next to that of his father, and he is engaged in carpentering and building, also farms and engages in the poultry business.

The parents of Mrs. Russell Holmes came from Orleans county, New York, to Illinois in the spring of 1854, and located two miles east of the village of Hebron, near the Wisconsin line, but there was no village when they arrived there. Their house had been a wayside inn, and the railroad from Chicago had not been extended as far as Walworth county. All this country was yet in an undeveloped condition. Mrs. Holmes grew up in the house where her parents first settled and lived there until her marriage. The death of her father, Seldon G. Street, occurred in 1894. Her mother is still living, making her home most of the time with Mr. and Mrs. Holmes. She is now eighty-two years old and is in excellent health, being remarkably well preserved for one so much advanced in years.

Mrs. Holmes has one brother and two sisters: Henry Street lives on the old home farm near Hebron, Illinois, and Mrs. Delia Bliss lives at Albia, Orleans county, New York; Mrs. E. B. Greeley lives in Alden, Minnesota.

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#### WALTER A. WEST.

The name of Walter A. West is known to every one who has the slightest acquaintance with the business history of Elkhorn and Walworth county. For many years he has filled a large place in the industrial affairs of the city, and as an energetic, far-seeing, enterprising man whose judgment and discretion are seldom at fault and whose influence makes for the substantial up-building of the community.

Mr. West was born in Sugar Creek township, this county, on November 14, 1856. He is the son of Stephen Gano West and Martha A. (Lake) West, the father a native of North Norwich, Chenango county, New York. He came to Walworth county, Wisconsin, when about twelve years old, in 1838, with his parents, Stephen Gano West, Sr., and Rebecca (Pike) West, and here in the midst of primeval surroundings they established a good home through hard work and close application, the country then being a wilderness. The West family came to New York state from Connecticut a number of generations ago.

Martha A. Lake was born at Cooperstown, New York, and during his childhood lived a near neighbor to James Fenimore Cooper, the great novelist.

She was the daughter of Nelson and ——— (Brandon) Lake, her maternal grandmother having been a Knowlton, a daughter of Capt. John Knowlton, a soldier in the American Revolution. The Lake family came west and lived for a time in Illinois, and about 1850 moved on to Walworth county, Wisconsin, settling in the village of Troy, on what is now known as the Schwartz farm on Pickerill lake, later moving to Eagle Prairie, Waukesha county. Stephen G. West, Jr., and Martha A. Lake were married in 1852 and took up their residence in Sugar Creek township, moving in the spring of 1866 to Elkhorn, buying a farm in the north edge of town where they spent the rest of their lives, his death occurring on the last day of October, 1889, his wife having preceded him to the grave in July, 1884. Politically, he was a Democrat, and he filled the office of assessor for years, was a member of the school board, and was also chairman of Sugar Creek township. He took a lively interest in public affairs and was influential in the same.

Stephen G. West, Jr., was twice married, his second wife, whom he married in the fall of 1886, being known in her maidenhood as Hanna Merrifield, who is now living at Beloit. One son was born to the second union, Myron Chester West. By the first marriage there were eight children, namely: DeWitt Clinton, who died at Perry, Iowa; Walter A., of this sketch; Helen R. is the wife of B. B. Taylor and lives on a farm near Elkhorn; Charles F. lives at Oak Park, Illinois; Stephen Gano is a physician and surgeon in Chicago; Arthur Penn died when fourteen years old; Hattie is the wife of Albert J. Reed, a furniture dealer in Elkhorn; Cora died when ten years old.

Walter A. West, of this sketch, grew up on the farm at Elkhorn, and he received his education in the public schools and the State University. Finishing school in 1880, he was married on March 16th of that year to Laura R. Fitch, daughter of Zadock Martin Fitch and Julia (Barns) Fitch. She was born and reared at Elkhorn. Her parents came from Brockton, New York, and located at Elkhorn about 1850. The father of Mrs. West conducted a draying business for many years at Elkhorn.

For three years after his marriage Walter A. West engaged in farming in the north part of Elkhorn. On March 13, 1884, he went into the butter and cheese business, starting first as a partner of J. H. Harris. Their business grew rapidly and prospered and developed into the Wisconsin Butter & Cheese Company, of which Mr. West is vice-president, and its large business has been due in no small part to his influence. This company is given special mention on another page of this work.

From 1890 to 1894 Mr. West was state dairy commissioner. In local affairs he has been a member of the school board and he is also an alderman.

He is a loyal Democrat. Fraternally, he is a Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree, and he belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is past grand high priest of the grand chapter of Wisconsin. He was grand high priest in 1910, and has long been active and popular in lodge circles. In religious matters he belongs to the Congregational church, of which Mrs. West is also a member.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. West, namely: Maurice Edgar married Amanda Winters and lives at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he is engaged in the creamery business; Julia lives at home; DeWitt C. is a student in the State University; Walter A., Jr., lives at home and is attending high school.

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#### CHARLES MONROE GATES.

Earnest labor, unabating perseverance and good management are the elements which have brought prosperity to Charles Monroe Gates, who was born on the farm where he still resides in the southwestern part of Geneva township, Walworth county, September 24, 1861. Every locality needs such men—men of genuine worth, of unquestioned integrity and honor.

Mr. Gates has been content to spend his life in his home community and he is widely known throughout the same. He is the son of Irwin Franklin Gates and Charlotte Dewey (Spencer) Gates. The father was born in May, 1817. He came from near Moscow, New York, in the early forties, and located in Walworth county, Wisconsin. He was the son of Daniel and Betsey (Fenton) Gates. The subject's maternal grandparents were Hiram and Lois (Mosley) Spencer. Their daughter Charlotte was born in St. Lawrence county, New York. One of Irwin F. Gates' ancestors was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was wounded by a poisoned bullet. The father of the subject of this sketch was about nineteen or twenty years old when he came west. He was a stone mason, and he located first at Racine, Wisconsin, then came to Geneva, Walworth county, and upon his arrival he spent his last quarter for something to eat. He worked at his trade for years. Soon after he was twenty-one years of age he bought the farm where the subject now resides and made his home here the rest of his life. Here he was married and he bought the farm of his wife's father, who came here when the country was first opened for settlement and entered the farm from the government. Mr. Spencer was killed by a mad bull on the farm, after which his widow moved to Elkhorn, where she spent her last days.

Charles M. Gates was the third in order of birth of a family of four children, namely: Hiram Franklin lives in Rock county, Wisconsin; Charlotte Sophia is the wife of C. J. Eaton and they live in Elkhorn; Bettie Lois married H. W. Weed and they live in Saskatchewan, Canada. The father of these children was a Democrat and active in the affairs of his community. His death occurred on February 9, 1908, his wife having preceded him to the grave on July 3, 1906, both dying on the homestead, which they had developed through long years of labor, and on this farm, as before intimated, their son, Charles M., grew up and has spent his life, keeping it well improved and well tilled and the buildings in proper repair.

Mr. Gates is a Democrat and he has been a frequent holder of township offices, always discharging his duties faithfully. For eleven years he was assessor of his township and this is his fifth year as chairman.

Mr. Gates was married on November 4, 1883, to Ida Cornwell, and her death occurred on November 11, 1884. On November 11, 1885, he was united in marriage with Edie Caroline Kreuger. She was born in Germany and was brought to this county by her parents, Frank and Elizabeth (Walhandt) Kreuger, who have lived for many years in Lafayette township. To Mr. and Mrs. Gates three children have been born, namely: Edith May, wife of Burton Fairchild, lived on the Fairchild farm in the central part of Geneva township; she has one daughter, Edna. Harry Monroe Gates married Mabel White, and they live on a farm two and one-half miles north of Williams Bay, and they have two children, Edith and Donald. Frank Eugene Gates is on the home farm with his father.

Fraternally, Mr. Gates is a Mason. He is industrious, diligent, kind and straightforward in manner. Everybody likes him.

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#### GEORGE OLNEY KELLOGG.

The present popular and efficient clerk of the circuit court, George Olney Kellogg, of Elkhorn, has been one of Walworth county's well known citizens for over two decades, where he has sustained an envied reputation in business and public life. His energetic nature, strong determination, sagacity and capable management have brought to him success in life's arena where many of his compeers have been unable to attain more than a mediocre victory. He is a man who has, by his exemplary life in all its relations with his fellow men, earned the high esteem in which he is universally held.



Mr. Kellogg was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, February 18, 1859. He is the son of Charles Horace Kellogg and Almira (Olney) Kellogg, the father born in the same vicinity as was the subject, April 15, 1819, and in that county was also born the subject's mother on November 30, 1823, the daughter of James and Phoebe (Smith) Olney, he born January 29, 1789, and she on January 6, 1792. The parents of the subject grew up in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, and there they were married on March 10, 1853. Charles H. Kellogg devoted his life to farming. Politically, he was a Republican, and in religious matters a Congregationalist. His death occurred in Oriskany Falls, New York, October 13, 1893, and the death of his wife occurred on May 19, 1894. They were the parents of the following children: Charles Warren lived at Westmoreland, New York; Fannie Maria is the wife of John N. Cole and also lives in Westmoreland; Harriet E. is the wife of Charles Byron Keith; Caroline S. died in girlhood; George Olney, of this sketch; and Willis James.

The paternal grandparents of these children were Deacon Warren and Rhoda (Case) Kellogg, the latter the daughter of Caleb and Rhoda (Mills) Case. Warren Kellogg was born in New Hartford, Connecticut, finally moved to Trenton, thence to Westmoreland, New York. He was a carpenter by trade and was influential in church affairs for many years, being a deacon. He was the son of Abraham and Sarah (Seymour) Kellogg, the latter the daughter of John and Hannah Seymour, and was born July 12, 1750. Abraham Kellogg was born in 1750, and was the son of Abraham Kellogg, Sr., and Sarah (Marsh) Kellogg. She was the daughter of Jonathan Marsh, of Hartford. Abraham Kellogg, Sr., was the son of Capt. Isaac and Mary (Webster) Kellogg. The latter was born May 31, 1697, and she was the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Judd) Webster. Capt. Isaac Kellogg was born in Hartford, Connecticut, January 17, 1697. He was the first representative from that town to the Connecticut Assembly, and was elected to that office twenty-three times. He was captain of the Fourth Company, of the Train Band. He was distinguished for piety, good judgment, firmness and ability as a magistrate. His descendants are now a small nation. Capt. Isaac Kellogg's father, Deacon Samuel Kellogg, was born in Hadley, September 28, 1662, and he married Sarah Merrill, daughter of Deacon John and Sarah (Watson) Merrill, of Hartford. Deacon Samuel Kellogg's father, Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, was baptized in Great Leighs, England, April 1, 1626. He came to America among the early settlers and lived at Farmington, Connecticut, in 1651. In 1659 he bought, for seven hundred dollars, a tract of land, now covered in part by the Advertiser building in Boston, which is now worth

more than one hundred dollars per square foot. He was a pioneer in several towns, and was twenty-nine years in military service, being a lieutenant in a military company, and was in command at some famous fights with the Indians. He was the son of Martin Kellogg, of Lights, Braintree, England, a weaver by profession. His father was Phillip Kellogg, son of Thomas and grandson of Nicholas, of Debden, in Essex.

George Olney Kellogg, the immediate subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in New York state, on a farm. When about twenty years old he began cheese making, which he followed for a number of years. In 1885 he bought a cheese factory in the town of Westmoreland and went into the business for himself, continuing there until the end of the year 1888, and the first of January, 1889, he came to Whitewater, Walworth county, Wisconsin, and the first of April went to Grant county, this state, where he bought a cheese factory, remaining there until the fall of 1892, then returned to Whitewater and engaged in farming and gardening near that city until 1896. In 1897 he came to Elkhorn to take a position as deputy sheriff and turnkey, serving under F. A. McMillen, also under Seth H. Hollister, remaining in this office four years. Later he was an assistant at the county farm for two years. In 1903 he returned to Elkhorn, and became deputy clerk under T. R. Morgan and served as deputy until October 1, 1905, at which time Mr. Morgan died, and the subject was appointed clerk to fill out the unexpired term. He was elected to that office in 1906, and re-elected in 1908, and was elected for a third term in 1910, and is still holding the office of clerk of the circuit court. While serving as deputy in that office he was also city marshal of Elkhorn.

Politically, Mr. Kellogg is a loyal Republican, and he takes much interest in public affairs, although he has never claimed to be a politician, and he is always found willing to do his part in the county organization and, in fact, in furthering any movement looking to the general public weal. As a public official his career has been highly commendable and has elicited the praise of all concerned, irrespective of party alignment.

Mr. Kellogg was married in 1889 to Margaret Barns, daughter of Sylvester and Cornelia Celestia (Parker) Barns. Her death occurred in Whitewater, March 13, 1894, leaving one son, Amos, who was born November 15, 1890; he is now attending the State University at Madison.

Mr. Kellogg was again married November 15, 1900, to Esther Louise Purdy, daughter of Perry Lewis and Esther Ann (Wilcox) Purdy. She was born in the town of Lyons, between Lyons and Springfield. Her father was from Delaware county, New York, and her mother is still living, making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg. A sketch of Thomas H. Wilcox and family appears on another page of this work.

Mr. Kellogg is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and council, and is a Knight Templar. He and his wife are members of the Order of the Eastern Star, as is also Mrs. Kellogg's mother. Religiously, the Kellogg family belong to the Episcopal church and are faithful supporters of the same.

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### ARTHUR CLOHISY.

The name of Arthur Clohisy, of Elkhorn, is deeply engraved on the pages of Walworth county's history, for through many years he has been an important factor in professional and political life, ranking among the leading legal lights of the local bar. Absolute capability often exists in special instances, but is never brought into the clear light of the utilitarian and practical life. Hope is of the valley, while effort stands upon the mountain top, so that personal advancement comes not to the one who hopes alone, but to the one whose hope and faith are those of action. Thus is determined the full measure of success to one who has struggled under disadvantageous circumstances, and the prostrate mediocrity to another whose ability has been as great and opportunities wider. Then we may well hold in high regard the results of individual effort and personal accomplishment, for cause and effect here maintain their functions in full force. The splendid success which has come to Mr. Clohisy is directly traceable to the salient points of his character.

Mr. Clohisy is a native of East Troy township, this county, and here he has spent his life. He is the son of Mathew and Bridget Clohisy, natives of Ireland, from which country they emigrated to the United States when young, and after their marriage established the family home in Walworth county, Wisconsin, becoming the owners of eighty acres of land. The father died suddenly, leaving the widow with five small children. By good management, economy and perseverance she kept the family together and reared them in comfort and respectability. John is now a druggist in Mukwonago, Wisconsin; Daniel, Matthew and Katherine reside at Eagle, Wisconsin; and Arthur of this sketch. The death of the mother occurred in 1885, and the old homestead is still the undivided property of the children.

Arthur Clohisy was reared on the home farm, where he began working in the fields when quite young. He received his primary education in the district schools and the village schools at Mukwonago, later attended the White-water Normal School. He then learned telegraphy, at which he worked for some time, saving money enough to defray his expenses at Marquette College,

Milwaukee. After spending a year in that institution, he was compelled to give up his studies owing to failing health. He subsequently entered the University of Wisconsin, where he made an excellent record, and was graduated from the law department with the class of 1894.

Thus well equipped for his chosen life work, Mr. Clohisy entered upon his career, first spending a short time in a law office in Milwaukee, then, in 1895, he returned to Walworth county and opened a law office in Elkhorn, where he has continued in the practice to the present time, being in partnership for a short time with David Agnew, but he has continued alone the major part of the time. He was successful from the first and has built up a large and growing clientele, and is known as a painstaking, alert and able lawyer, keeping fully abreast of the times in all that pertains to his profession and taking high rank among his professional brethren in southern Wisconsin.

Politically, Mr. Clohisy is a Republican and has been active in party affairs ever since coming to Elkhorn. He was county commissioner one term, and was city attorney for three years; he was for some time justice of the peace, filling this office in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned, his decisions being characterized by fairness to all parties, a deep insight into the principles of jurisprudence and they seldom met with reversal at the hands of a higher tribunal.

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### JOHN T. JENNINGS.

We are glad to give John T. Jennings, one of the successful young business men of Walworth county, a place in this work along with other enterprising citizens, for he has led an active and praiseworthy career. He is a member of the well known firm of Kohn & Jennings in Lake Geneva. He was born in Fayette, Wisconsin, on December 10, 1867, and he is the son of John C. and Katherine Jennings. Both parents were born and reared in England, the father in Cornwall and the mother in Brighton. Early in life they went to Australia and there met and married. Later they went back to England, and from there emigrated to the United States, reaching here in July, 1867, and settled on a farm in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, near Fayette. There John T., of this review, was born and reared, and there they became very comfortably established. The father's death occurred there on October 11, 1911, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. The mother survives and makes her home in Darlington, Wisconsin.

When John T. Jennings was twenty years old, having grown up on the home farm and made himself useful during the crop seasons there, attending the local schools in the wintertime, he went to Darlington and began life for himself by clerking in a general store, remaining there six and one-half years, during which time he mastered the ins and outs of the business, and then went to Beloit, remaining there in the Golden Eagle Clothing Store for six months. He then came to Lake Geneva, Walworth county, where he worked in the clothing, dry goods and shoe store of O. C. Colby & Company for five and one-half years, in the men's shoes and clothing department, giving his usual high grade service and satisfaction.

Mr. Jennings formed a partnership with Lawrence C. Kohn, in 1901, and entered the business for themselves in Lake Geneva, under the firm name of Kohn & Jennings, and they have continued together ever since, building up a large and constantly growing trade with the surrounding country. They have a neat and well arranged store, carefully stocked with up-to-date goods.

Besides his store, Mr. Jennings has investments in some other enterprises, and he has met with encouraging success in whatever he has turned his attention to. Like his partner, he started on his own resources and forged to the front by his indomitable courage.

Mr. Jennings was married on May 10, 1899, to Alda Hunter, of Richmond, Illinois, the daughter of Robert Hunter and wife. The subject is a member of the Masonic order, both the blue lodge and the chapter, also the Knights of Pythias, having been a member of the latter for the past twenty years.

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### JOHN KOHN.

The United States can boast of no better or more law-abiding class of citizens than the great number of Germans who have found homes within her borders and whom this country is always ready to welcome to its shores. There have come to this country from the fatherland and other alien lands men with limited financial resources but imbued with a sturdy independence and a laudable ambition to succeed, and who have taken advantage of the wonderful possibilities afforded here. Gradually, step by step, they have risen to places of prominence in various lines of activity. Of these there can be none mentioned who deserves more favorable attention than the gentleman whose name opens this biographical sketch and who has for many years been an honored and industrious resident of Walworth county where he is well known and highly esteemed for his many commendable characteristics.



John Kohn was born at Rhine-Hessen, near Mainz, in the province of Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, on February 2, 1835, and he is the son of George and Katherine (Hebiy) Kohn, natives of Germany. Their son, John, of this review, grew to maturity and received his education in his native land and remained there until 1855 when he emigrated to the United States and stopped in Chicago, but took up his residence in Proviso, a small town in Cook county, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. After remaining there about a year he went to Chicago and spent six months, then returned to Proviso and that was his home during the next eight years, during which time he followed the carpenter's trade.

In 1863 Mr. Kohn was united in marriage with Marie Weinheimer, daughter of Fred and Katherine (Senft) Weinheimer. She was born at Vallertheim, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and she grew to womanhood there, emigrating to America when about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age. She had a sister and brother-in-law at Proviso, Illinois, and she came there and made her home with them. About 1865 Mr. and Mrs. Kohn moved to Chicago where they spent about ten years, engaged in the milk business, and during their residence there the big fire occurred. Besides the milk business they had rental property, several apartment houses, and after the fire a cheaper class of tenants filled the section of the city in which they were living and as a result property values were so depreciated that Mr. Kohn traded his property for a farm near Ringwood, McHenry county, and soon moved thereto and engaged in farming for three years. In 1880 he moved to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, sold his farm and bought the old Union house on Broad street, south of the railroad. He changed the name of the house to the Eagle hotel, which he successfully conducted for a period of ten years, rendering it one of the most popular hotels in this famous resort region, finally turning it over to the management of his sons and retired from business, moving to his home at the end of Geneva street. He afterwards bought a farm of two hundred acres, the Murphy place in Linn township, Walworth county. He improved the farm, erected substantial new buildings and sold it to John Murphy. He has been very successful in whatever he has turned his attention to and has accumulated a competency, being a man of keen discernment, sound judgment and up-to-date in his methods, at the same time living daily by the Golden Rule.

Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kohn, six of whom died in infancy; those who grew up were: Phillip, who is in business where his father first started in Lake Geneva; he married Hattie Shieke and they have three children. John, who was in partnership with Philip in the hotel busi-

ness, died December 15, 1909, after a very sudden illness, leaving a wife and five children. Lawrence, who is in the firm of Kolm & Jennings, clothiers, of Lake Geneva, married Minnie Dopke and they have three children; her parents were early settlers of the vicinity of Elkhorn and Mrs. Dopke is now living in Lake Geneva. Minnie, Mr. Kolm's fourth child, is at home with her parents. Emma married Michael Quincannon, son of an old family who settled near Lake Geneva many years ago. She now lives in Chicago where Mr. Quincannon is a salesman for a wholesale grocery; they have two children. Tillie Kolm married Ernest G. Host, who is in the meat business in Lake Geneva, and enjoys a large trade; they have three children; his people are old settlers in Walworth county.

Fraternally, Mr. Kolm is a Mason of many years standing. He has a beautiful home and is there spending his declining years in quiet, surrounded by the blessings of life as a result of his former years of thrift. He has never been a public man, preferring to lead a conservative life, being a home loving man.

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#### AUGUST FREDERICK DESING.

The farmer is not the only necessary factor in a community. His presence is, of course, important, but so is that of the miller, the store-keeper and the blacksmith, all having been necessary since the first settlement. At first the old mills were run by water-power and in very slow time, then steam came into use and wheat was converted more quickly into our flour and the great logs faster into lumber; the first merchants kept their little stock of general merchandise in a rude building of logs, now the elegant department store is found almost in every town; the early-day blacksmith, like the brawny-armed Vulcan in Longfellow's poem, stood "under a spreading chestnut tree,"—now we find him in a convenient building, equipped with every improved appliance to make his labor easier and his work more efficient. August Charles Desing, of Elkhorn, knows both the old and modern way of blacksmithing, this having been his life work, and he is today one of the best known blacksmiths and wagon-makers in this section of the state, manufacturing the famous "Center" wagon, which, owing to its superior qualities, has ever found a very ready market.

Mr. Desing was born in Brunn, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, December 16, 1858, and is the son of John and Wilhelmina (Wilk) Desing. He was five years old when the family emigrated to the United States in the fall of 1863. After spending about six months in Youngstown, Ohio, they came on to Walworth county, Wisconsin, locating in Spring Prairie township,

where the father bought a farm, having first worked out for wages until he could buy land of his own. Later he bought a farm in North Geneva at the edge of Lafayette township, the place lying in both townships, and this was the family home for about forty years, they having become well established here through their industry. A complete sketch of John Desing appears on another page of this work.

August C. Desing grew to maturity on the home farm here where he remained until he was eighteen years of age, then began in 1879 as an apprentice in the blacksmith trade, serving three years, then worked a year as journeyman in Chicago. Returning to this county, he bought the shop of a Mr. Livingston at Elkhorn on May 4, 1883, and he has remained here to the present time, having been in business in Elkhorn as long as any others in this line, and his shop, which stands exactly in the center of the county, is widely known and has been extensively patronized for over three decades, many of his best patrons coming from remote sections of the county, for they know they will receive prompt and high grade service. In October, 1886, Mr. Desing's shop was destroyed by fire. He soon rebuilt it on a much larger plan and equipped it with up-to-date apparatus. He had already added wagon-making to his blacksmithing, and named his product the "Center Wagon," by virtue of the fact that it was made in the center of the county. He has continued the business ever since, with ever-increasing prosperity and success. A year or two after the fire he took as a partner C. C. Gaylord, who was with him for a period of eleven years. Since then the subject has continued alone.

Mr. Desing has long taken much interest in public affairs, and has ably served the people as alderman, trustee and supervisor of Elkhorn for a number of years, about eighteen terms, always with eminent satisfaction to all concerned. He was the first alderman elected in Elkhorn and for many years he was an influential member of the city council. When the city adopted the commission plan of operating the light and water plant he was a member of that commission for several years. In 1911 he was appointed a member of the board of education, and is still on the same. Having been one of the older members of the city governing bodies, much responsibility was laid on his shoulders, he having been usually at the head of important committees, and some times much depended upon his action, as in the case of the settlement of the light plant question; but he has ever been a man of sound judgment, wise discretion and foresight, and had the general good of the city and community at heart, consequently has given the people the best service possible, which they have fully appreciated, according him high esteem for the praiseworthy course he has ever pursued.

Mr. Desing was married on July 5, 1883, to Nettie Bauermann, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Martin) Bauermann. She was born and reared in Elkhorn. Her parents were natives of Germany and spent their early lives in the valley of the Rhine, from which they emigrated to the United States and located in Elkhorn, Wisconsin, about 1860. During the progress of the Civil war Mr. Bauermann engaged in the shoemaking business here, when shoemakers made shoes to order from actual measurements, as tailors now make clothes.

Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Desing, one of whom, Nettie, the eldest, died when three and one-half years old; the others are living and named as follows: Lillian, Arthur, Gertrude, George, Rena, Orma, Alene, Hilmer and Marjorie.

Mr. Desing and family belong to the Lutheran church, of which he has been a worthy member ever since he was fourteen years old, and he has been a liberal supporter of the same. He stands high as a citizen and business man and has a wide acquaintance throughout the county.

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#### EDMUND DECATUR DENISON.

The life history of Edmund Decatur Denison, formerly superintendent of the Lake Geneva public schools, is well worth emulation by the youth who hesitates at the parting of the ways. As a teacher he has met with merited success and in his capacity of principal his record presents a series of successes and advancements such as few attain. He pursued his chosen calling with all the interest of an enthusiast, is thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the work and has a proper conception of the dignity of the profession to which his life and energies were so unselfishly devoted. He is now engaged in business.

Mr. Denison was born June 30, 1872, at Hanna, Indiana. He is the son of George S. and Aurilla A. (Blackman) Denison, the father a native of Ohio. The family came originally from England in 1631 and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, the first of the immigrants being William Denison, and from his son George is descended the present Denison family, members of which have been more or less prominent in various walks of life. George Denison returned to England and took part in the wars under Cromwell. He was wounded at the battle of Naseby and was taken to the home of a Mr. Borodell and nursed by his daughter Ann, with whom he fell in love and they were



EDMUND D. DENISON AND SON, GEORGE E.





married. He returned to America and settled in Connecticut. It is a matter of history that he was with one exception the most conspicuous and daring soldier of New London county. He bore the rank of captain and was called the Miles Standish of the settlement. One of his descendants, James Denison, was a direct ancestor of the subject of this sketch. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war and he died of smallpox while in the service.

George S. Denison, father of the subject, was the son of Wheeler B. Denison, and he grew up in Ohio. He married Aurilla A. Blackman, a native of that state and the daughter of Hiram and Clarissa (Darrow) Blackman, who came from Ohio at the time of the Mormon movement to Nauvoo, Illinois, but after reaching that place they left the Mormons and went to LaPorte county, Indiana, and established their home there. George S. Denison came to Indiana with his parents and when the Civil war came on he enlisted in the Union army and served through the same, being chief musician in the Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the early part of the war and later in the Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry. In 1865 he settled at Hanna, Indiana, and was living there when he married. His family consisted of two sons and two daughters, namely: George H., now of Columbus, Indiana; Esther, wife of Thomas Richardson, of Hanna, Indiana; Agnes lives at Hanna with her father; Edmund D., of this sketch.

The subject grew to manhood at Hanna and there attended the public schools, preparing for college at the Academy of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and there he later attended Northwestern University, from which he was graduated in 1899. In the fall of that year he came to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and took a position as instructor in the high school. In January, 1902, he went to Negaunee, Michigan, as principal of the high school. For one term, in 1902 and 1903, he was principal of the Ripon College Academy. From 1903 to 1905 he engaged in the flour and feed business at Lake Geneva in partnership with Warren E. Burton and E. Davidson. In 1905 he entered the high school in Lake Geneva as instructor of Latin and German, which position he held until 1907, at the same time retaining his interest in the flour and feed business. In 1907 he was elected superintendent of schools of Lake Geneva, which position he held until 1911, when he resigned to give his entire attention to business, in which he is making a pronounced success.

To show something of the popularity of Mr. Denison as a teacher here, we quote the following from the press of Lake Geneva, which appeared after the close of the school year in 1911: "The Lake Geneva public schools close

another year of successful work this week. The teachers and the pupils have been faithful in their efforts to make the most of their time and opportunities and the success of the year has been largely due to the spirit of loyalty and the general interest manifest on the part of all concerned. Our schools have been very fortunate in having a corps of earnest, efficient teachers, and the work of our superintendent, Mr. E. D. Denison, has been zealous and painstaking. He has worked to place the school on the higher plane, all the accredited lists, and he has succeeded so that now there are no better schools in the state. The fact that he has decided to sever his connection with our school is one of general regret, lightened only by the fact that his influence for good upon the pupils will continue to bear fruit in the future and their lives may be blessed thereby."

Mr. Denison was married in 1904 to Bonnie Burton, daughter of John E. Burton, of Lake Geneva and one of the prominent citizens of this section of the state. His sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Denison attended the University of Wisconsin and also spent two years at the Chicago Art Institute. She has a pronounced talent as an artist, and her works have well repaid her in a financial way. She is a lady of culture and refinement and a favorite in social circles. To Mr. and Mrs. Denison two children have been born, George Edmund and Alice Delphine.

Mr. Denison is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the commandery at Delavan. He and his wife belong to the Congregational church at Lake Geneva.

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### THOMAS H. WILCOX.

An honored veteran of the Civil war and an esteemed citizen of Walworth county is Thomas H. Wilcox, a man who has established a reputation for industry, honesty, prudence and public spirit such as few of his contemporaries have attained; a man of well defined purpose, he has not failed to carry to successful completion any work or enterprise to which he has addressed himself.

Mr. Wilcox was born in Morristown, New York, March 4, 1845. He is the son of Alonzo C. and Matilda (Stanton) Wilcox, the latter born at Fairfield, New York, and was the daughter of Elijah Stanton and wife, the former born in Preston, Connecticut, in 1754. When fourteen years old he enlisted in the colonial army and served through the Revolutionary war, and for a time he was the body servant of George Washington. He was captured by the British, and was one of the unfortunates who suffered the hor-

rors of the prison-ship, "Jersey," where he contracted the small-pox. Elijah Stanton and his fellow prisoners were reduced to the necessity of feeding upon the vermin picked from their bodies. After the war he settled near Little Falls, Herkimer county, New York. In 1791 he married Lucy Goodell, daughter of Abijah Goodell, of Long Island. She was born in 1760 and her death occurred in 1832. Their home was in Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, where their daughter, Matilda, was born, and there she lived until after her marriage to Alonzo C. Wilcox. Three children were born of their marriage, Esther Ann, now widow of Lewis Weeks, of Elkhorn; Margaret Amanda, wife of George F. Bresee, lived in Lyons until her death, September 20, 1903; Thomas H., the immediate subject of this review.

The Stanton family has been traced back to Thomas Stanton, of Longbridge, Warwick county, England, in 1450, and from him in an unbroken line of descendants to the fifth generation. Thomas Stanton, born in Warwick county, England, in 1616, left London in 1635 in the merchant ship "Bonaventura" for Boston, by way of Virginia. He learned the Indian languages, was a magistrate at Boston very soon after locating there and was long an invaluable aid to the authorities as interpreter to the Indians. He was a safe counselor in difficulties with the red men, and in all land questions. He served through the Pequod Indian war and was specially mentioned for bravery. He was among the very earliest settlers of Hartford, and his name appears in the early public records there over sixty times. He finally moved to Stonington before there was a village by that name, and there he also became active in public affairs and with the Indians. He served several terms in the General Assembly of Connecticut. The death of Elijah Stanton occurred in 1847 at the advanced age of ninety-three years, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1832.

Alonzo C. Wilcox emigrated to Wisconsin in 1844 and bought the west half of the southwest quarter of section 9, Hudson (now Lyons) township, Walworth county, and in 1845 he moved his family here, which remained their home as long as he lived. He finally added a little more land to his original purchase and he devoted his life to farming. His death occurred on October 5, 1891, his being the only death on that farm in sixty-five years, although at times two families lived together there. The death of his wife occurred on November 6, 1887.

Thomas H. Wilcox grew to manhood on the home farm and there worked during his boyhood days. When the Civil war came on, he enlisted on February 20, 1862, in the Ninth Wisconsin Battery, Light Artillery. He was in Colorado and other parts of the West fighting against the Indians most of the

time, serving in New Mexico, Kansas and Missouri, remaining in the service three years. He was never in the guard house or the hospital. He was only seventeen years old when he enlisted, but he made a most faithful and efficient soldier, according to his comrades. After being honorably discharged he returned to the home farm.

Mr. Wilcox was married on July 2, 1879, to Phoebe Travis, daughter of Nathaniel I. and Julia (Griffin) Travis. She was born in Lyons township, this county, November 21, 1851, and lived there on her father's farm until her marriage. Her parents came here from Genesee county, New York. Her mother was born on October 27, 1811, in Dutchess county, New York, and was the daughter of Charles and Martha (Taylor) Griffin. She moved with her parents to Oneida county, New York, in 1823, and to Genesee county, that state, in 1831. Nathaniel I. Travis was born on May 23, 1814, was married on January 26, 1841, and he came to Lyons, Wisconsin, in 1850, buying a farm in the northeast quarter of section 17, Lyons township, Walworth county, very near the Wilcox home. Mrs. Wilcox was one of six children, named as follows: Martha, unmarried, died when twenty-three years old; Hannah died in 1850, when seven years old; Francis, who was in the Civil war with Mr. Wilcox, married Olive Waite, October 6, 1868, and had six children; his death occurred November 1, 1901, when fifty-six years old, his birth having occurred December 31, 1845, in Genesee county, New York; Adelbert, born May 22, 1849, lives in Elkhorn; Phoebe is the wife of Mr. Wilcox; Gilbert T., born February 5, 1855, lives on the home farm.

Francis Travis married Olive M. Waite, who was born September 5, 1849, married October 6, 1868, and died August 9, 1891; they were the parents of these children: Vernon, born January 2, 1870, who lives in Florida and is unmarried, travels a great deal; Milton M., born July 9, 1871, married April 9, 1894; Willitt F., born May 16, 1874, married April 18, 1897; Mabel O., born April 23, 1877, married March 5, 1901; Dwight R., born September 11, 1879, married July 10, 1897; Roy L., born March 9, 1884, died August 5, 1891.

Adelbert Travis married Mary Kinney on September 7, 1870; she was born in August, 1849, and died July 6, 1894; they had these children: Martha J., born November 12, 1874, died December 28, 1875; Ira B., born August 18, 1877, died February 1, 1899; Julia N., born February 6, 1880, married Richard Patton, and she lives in Lake Geneva; Bert H., born September 25, 1887, lives in Elkhorn; Emery S. Travis, born November 26, 1891, also lives in Elkhorn. Adelbert Travis was twice married, espousing Lucia Ranny on September 17, 1895.



Phoebe Travis was married on July 2, 1879, to Thomas H. Wilcox, of this sketch. To this union Alonzo C. Wilcox was born February 10, 1880, and he lives in Lyons, this county.

Gilbert Travis was born February 5, 1855, married on April 30, 1879, to Francelia Jones, who was born May 29, 1851, and they had children as follows: One son, born in 1880, that died in infancy; Harriet J., born August 19, 1883, married, April 30, 1907, to Frank Blanke; a daughter was born July 28, 1887, died August 11, 1887; Merle G., born April 8, 1890; Lois, born October 18, 1894, died April 3, 1895; Leone, an adopted daughter, was born October 4, 1899.

Julia Travis, daughter of Adelbert, married Richard Patton and they have one son, Reginald. Mrs. Harriet Blanke, daughter of Gilbert Travis, has two children, Wallace and Frank.

Milton Travis, son of Francis Travis, has these children: Mazelle M., Thelma E., Clive Norris, Ainslie. Willett's children are, Mildred M., Margaret B., Frank Gilbert and Ruth Winifred. Dwight's children are, Gerald Dwight, Irma Laura, Richard Frank, Bernice Olive and Clarna Lucile (the latter dying on July 5, 1908), Robert Emerson, Geneva Eleanor (also deceased). Mabel, wife of Richard Spiegelhoff, of Lyons, has two children, Ray Donald and Olive Blanche.

The Stanton family as a rule have been long lived. Matilda died at the age of eighty-five; her sister was ninety-two and Elijah Stanton was ninety-six. Mrs. Samantha Nellis, of Naples, New York, another of the mother's sisters, reached the age of one hundred and three years, and very few of the family died under seventy years of age.

Alonzo C. Wilcox, father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was the son of Thomas and Margaret (Crippen) Wilcox. The subject's father was born in Connecticut.

After his marriage Thomas H. Wilcox, of this sketch, farmed the homestead for many years. He bought adjoining land until he had one hundred and thirty-one acres which he placed under high grade improvements. At his father's death he bought out the other heirs, finally selling the place in March, 1911, after a successful career as a general farmer and stock raiser. He had lived on the farm until 1900. In February of that year he moved to the village of Lyons where he bought a cozy home. He has held various local offices, but is not a politician. He was postmaster of Lyons for a period of eight years, giving splendid service in this capacity. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Luther Crane Post, at Burlington. Fra-

ternally, he belongs to Burlington Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and Elkhorn Chapter. Mr. Wilcox has traveled extensively in America, both in the East and West, and has attended many national reunions of the Grand Army of the Republic.

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### SMITH BAKER MORRISON.

Faithful to facts in the analysis of the character of a citizen of the type of Smith Baker Morrison, of Elkhorn, Walworth county, is all that is required to make a biographical sketch interesting to those who have at heart the good name of the community, because it is the honorable reputation of the man of standing and affairs, more than any other consideration, that gives character and stability to the body politic and makes the true glory of a city or state revered at home and respected in other and distant localities. In the broad light which things of good report ever invite, the name and character of Mr. Morrison stand revealed and secure and, though of modest demeanor, with no ambition to distinguish himself in public position or as a leader of men, his career has been signally honorable and it may be studied with profit by the youth entering upon his life work. He is regarded as one of the most expert abstractors this county has ever produced,—in fact, his life record shows that he has always advocated doing right whatever was worth doing at all.

Mr. Morrison was born at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, on April 11, 1858. He is the son of Joseph F. and Mary M. (McPherson) Morrison. The latter was born in Oneida county, New York, and she came to Fort Atkinson, this state, with her parents, John McPherson and wife, when young in years. Her father traded a forty-acre farm in Oneida county, New York, for one thousand acres near Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. His friends in New York thought he was badly worsted in the deal, but when his Wisconsin land had been developed it was very valuable and is today worth a very large sum.

Joseph F. Morrison came west with his parents from Colerain, Massachusetts, when he was a boy, locating at Fort Atkinson in the early days, his father having entered land from the government in that vicinity.

Smith B. Morrison, of this sketch, grew up on the home farm, which, being new land, furnished plenty of work for him, when he became of proper age, and all the rest of the family, for developing a farm from the wild woods of the Badger state was not a task of weaklings. He grew to maturity at Fort Atkinson and there he received his education, graduating from the high school at Fort Atkinson. He began life for himself by teaching school, in which he engaged in various parts of the county from the age of seventeen to

twenty-three, and he was making rapid progress as an able educator when he abandoned the school room and purchased his father's farm, which he operated successfully for twelve years, keeping it well improved and well cultivated. Then he came to Walworth county and resumed teaching, having charge of the school at Darien for a year. He then spent a year in a hardware store in Elkhorn.

Observing a good field for the abstract business in this county, Mr. Morrison purchased a set of books in 1898 at Elkhorn and this he has continued to the present time, having met with great success and building up a very wide patronage. He succeeded Samuel Breese, Jr., in this business. To this he has added insurance and has a large business in this line also. He is known for his painstaking care, accuracy, untiring perseverance and his obliging, genial nature, which renders him popular with the masses.

Mr. Morrison was married on December 18, 1879, to Alice F. Flack, daughter of G. Flack and wife. To this union two daughters have been born, namely: Ethel, wife of Oscar L. Heinze, lives in Milwaukee, and has one daughter, Norma Jean; Mabel is at home with her parents, and is now attending Stout Institute of Domestic Science at Menominee.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrison belong to the Congregational church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order and his wife belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star.

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### HUGH ABRAM BURDICK.

Only those who come into personal contact with Hugh Abram Burdick, of Lake Geneva, scion of one of the worthy old families of Walworth county, and one of the popular and successful attorneys of this section of the Badger state, can understand how thoroughly nature and training, habits of thought and action have enabled him to accomplish his life work and made him a fit representative of the enterprising class of professional people to which he belongs. He is a fine type of the sturdy, conscientious, progressive American of today—a man who unites a high order of ability with courage, patriotism, clean morality and sound common sense, doing thoroughly and well the work that he finds to do and asking praise of no man for the performance of what he conceives to be his simple duty.

Mr. Burdick was born in Linn township, this county, on March 4, 1864, and is the son of Charles Herbert Burdick and Almira Maria (Bailey) Burdick. The father was born at West Edmiston, near the line between Otsego and Madison counties, New York, and when four years of age he came to

Walworth county, Wisconsin, with his parents, Solomon Champlin Burdick and Martha M. (Crandall) Burdick. Solomon C. Burdick was born near Westerly, Rhode Island. His ancestors had emigrated to that state about 1750 from England. Solomon was the son of Joseph Burdick. Joseph and his brothers moved to the state of New York and located in different sections of the same.

The Burdicks came from the East by way of the Great Lakes to Southport (now Kenosha), thence to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, only three years after the village had been platted. They purchased a farm in the northwestern part of section 29, Linn township, and there established a good home which they occupied for many years. Solomon Burdick was a cabinet-maker by trade and he left much of the farming to his sons in order to follow his trade. His death occurred about June 29, 1890, at the age of seventy-nine years, leaving three daughters and three sons, namely: Asbury Russell, Charles Herbert, Byron Henry; Mary, who married first Clark Burdick and afterward Morris Millard; Ordelia, who married James Smith, now lives in Lake Geneva; Elicia Delphine, who first married George Williams, then Jacob Wahl.

Charles H. Burdick grew up on the home farm. He was married on June 4, 1861, to Almira Maria Bailey, daughter of Kiah and Emily (Ward) Bailey. She was born in Hardwick, Vermont, and she accompanied her parents to Walworth county, Wisconsin, about 1844. They located in section 1, Walworth township, near Williams Bay and the Observatory, and there made their permanent home. The Bailey ancestry is traced back to Richard Bailey, who came from England in 1636 and settled in Massachusetts and built the first cloth mill in America.

Charles H. Burdick enlisted on June 8, 1863, in Company F, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, as a recruit. His brother Russell served in this company from April, 1861, to after the close of the war. The former saw considerable active service in raids and campaigns. He was honorably discharged and returned home in 1865, and he made his home for seven years at Walworth, alternating cabinet-making and farming. He came to Lake Geneva in 1874 and assisted his father in a cabinet shop until failing health undermined his strength and he gave it up. He then turned his attention to newspaper work and, in partnership with J. N. Burton, established the *Lake Geneva News*. It was printed at Elgin and for several months they ran it as a daily; in the fall it was changed to a weekly and was printed in Lake Geneva. Mr. Burdick was also local correspondent for a number of large dailies and for a time he was local editor of the *Elkhorn Independent*. He gave up corresponding for the press about 1894 and spent a year in Utah for his health, and subse-

quently engaged in the real estate and insurance business, which he continued successfully up to the time of his death, February 21, 1903. Politically, he was a Republican, and was city clerk for two terms.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Burdick, namely: Wendell Herbert died when thirteen years old; Hugh Abram, of this sketch; Emma Dell Elizabeth married Charles F. Hill, principal of the East Side school in Whitewater and is teaching manual training; Martha Arloine married Joseph J. Bransby, superintendent of manual training in the New Trear school at Kenilworth, near Chicago; Ralph Hazen is an osteopath physician at Tonopah, Nevada; Paul Champlin lives in Ogden, Utah, where he is employed as inspector of the Telluride power plant; Metha died in infancy.

The first ten years of the life of Hugh A. Burdick were spent on the farms of his grandfathers in Linn and Walworth townships. He also spent a year in Utah, but the rest of his life has been spent in Lake Geneva, in which city he attended high school, from which he was graduated. Then he entered the law office of John B. Simmons, and he also did a great deal of studying at home, in fact, he is a student by nature and has continued to apply himself assiduously to books, especially such as apply to his profession. He was admitted to practice law on June 4, 1889, but he did not begin active practice at once, having traveled for about two years in the employ of the Edward Thompson Publishing Company, publishers of law books. He then took up the practice of his profession in the city of Lake Geneva, and here he has since remained, having built up a large and lucrative practice and taking a high rank among the best attorneys of this section of the state. He has kept well abreast of the times in all that pertains to his profession and has a reputation for being an earnest, accurate, painstaking and trustworthy advocate and counselor, and in the trial of cases he is alert, cautious and a strong pleader. In December, 1896, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Utah, during the year which he and his father spent there. Since returning from Utah he has practiced in Lake Geneva continuously.

Politically, Mr. Burdick is a Republican and he has long been an influential factor in local party affairs. He served one term as justice of the peace and his re-election was urged, but he resigned to become district attorney, which office he held for four years. He was alderman for seven years in the city of Lake Geneva; for three years he was a member of the school board, and he is at present a member of the water commission of Lake Geneva. As a public servant he has discharged his duties in a most faithful and able manner, winning the confidence and hearty approval of all concerned, irrespective of party alignment, but of recent years his increased professional duties have



rendered it impossible for him to devote much time to public affairs. In 1909 he was appointed public administrator by Judge Lyon, and he has been quite efficient in collecting back taxes.

Fraternally, Mr. Burdick is a member of the Modern Woodmen.

On June 4, 1896, occurred the marriage of Mr. Burdick and Grace Elizabeth Downing, daughter of John and Nancy Emily (Lewis) Downing. Her mother's ancestry can be traced back through their residence in Indiana and to Carolina. She was born in Rockford, Illinois, where her grandfather Lewis settled in 1838 when the country was new. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Burdick, namely: Glydewell Bailey, Hugh Lewis and Abmina Emily.

Mr. and Mrs. Burdick belong to the Congregational church. They have a pleasant home which is a favorite gathering place for their many friends.

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#### FREDERICK E. WORMOOD.

Holding distinctive prestige among the enterprising citizens of Walworth county is Frederick E. Wormood, the popular and efficient cashier of the Farmers National Bank, of Lake Geneva, whose record, here briefly outlined, is that of a self-made man who, by the exercise of the talents with which nature endowed him, has successfully surmounted an unfavorable environment and risen to the position he now occupies as one of the influential young business men of the locality. He is a creditable representative of one of the old and highly esteemed families of Wisconsin, and possesses many of the admirable qualities and characteristics of the sturdy people of the old Empire state, from which his ancestors came.

Mr. Wormood was born in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, November 10, 1879. He is the son of Norman N. and Anna E. (Smith) Wormood, both natives of Onondaga county, New York, and there they grew up, were educated and married there, each representing excellent old families. The father was of English descent and was the son of Peter Wormood, who was born in the year 1800, and his father's mother was descended from Governor Bradford, of the Pilgrims who came over on the "Mayflower."

Norman N. Wormood and wife came to Lake Geneva in 1876 and established the family home here. The father has been a machinist, working at his trade up to 1907, and he now makes his home near Syracuse, New York. His family consisted of six children, named as follows: William died when

six years old; Frederick E. of this review; Harry G. lives in Joliet, Illinois; F. Arthur lives in New York; Blanche E. resides in Portland, Oregon; Gertrude died in infancy.

Frederick E. Wormood grew to manhood in Lake Geneva and here he received his education in the public schools and the high school. He began life for himself by clerking in the Lake Geneva postoffice, where he remained six years. On August 12, 1901, he accepted a position in the Farmers National Bank as bookkeeper. He did his work well and in March, 1908, he was made assistant cashier, and J. Leo Gavin took the place made vacant by the subject's promotion. When E. D. Richardson, the cashier, resigned in November, 1911, Mr. Wormood, having given the utmost satisfaction as his assistant, was elected to the position of cashier, the duties of which he is still discharging in a manner that reflects much credit upon himself and to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders and patrons of the bank.

Mr. Wormood was married on June 6, 1906, to Mary E. Brady, daughter of Charles Brady and wife, a highly respected Walworth county family. Mrs. Wormood was born a short distance west of Lake Geneva, where her parents still reside, and there she grew to womanhood and was educated in the local schools. Mr. and Mrs. Wormood have one son, Frederick, Jr., whose birth occurred on November 12, 1907.

Fraternally, Mr. Wormood belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife are members of the Catholic church.

Mr. Wormood has worked himself up by persistent, conscientious effort, is systematic in all his methods, and he is well liked for his ability and never failing courtesy.

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#### PHILLIP H. KOHN.

Perhaps no hotel man in Walworth county is more widely known than Phillip H. Kohn, of Lake Geneva, his attractive and comfortable place there being popular with the traveling public, who has ever found Mr. Kohn an obliging, honorable and genteel gentleman, a man who has the interest of his city and community at heart and who never loses an opportunity to advance the general good of the same.

Mr. Kohn was born in Chicago on March 28, 1866. He is the son of John Kohn, long an influential citizen here, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work.

Phillip H. Kohn remained with his parents in Chicago until he was eleven years old, when, in 1877, they moved to Ringwood, locating on a farm where the family remained about three years, removing from there to Lake

Geneva on January 6, 1881. Among their earliest experiences here was the great snow storm when for nearly a week all communication with the outside world was shut off; trains were blockaded in the snow and the citizens traveled over the tops of fences and the snow shoveled off the sidewalks made a ridge so high that teams in the streets were obscured from view. Here the father purchased the Northwestern hotel, and Phillip H. grew up in the business. The hotel and saloon were both owned by the elder Kohn, remaining under his management until 1891, when Phillip H. and his brother, John R., who died in 1909, took charge of the business which they conducted successfully until 1901, in which year the two brothers leased the hotel part to George Wheeler, and retired from the active management of the hotel, but they continued to run the saloon together until the death of John R. Kohn, and then Phillip H. continued the business alone. He has been very successful in a financial way.

Phillip H. Kohn was married in 1891 to Hattie Schiche, daughter of William and Amelia (Jaensch) Schiche. She was born at Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin, Germany. Her father was owner and captain of a boat, and her birth occurred on the boat. Her father died in the old country, after which event Mrs. Kohn and her mother came to America in October, 1887, making a visit to Mrs. Kohn's brother, Charles Schiche, who was already living in Lake Geneva, he having been sick at the time. He died a few weeks later, and here his mother and sister remained with a sister of Mrs. Kohn's mother, Mrs. John Kohn. Here Mrs. Kohn remained and was married to Mr. Kohn in the spring of 1891, and in the fall of that year, her mother died at the hotel.

Mrs. Schiche was a woman of lovely character and was sincerely mourned by her family and all who knew her.

Three children have been born to Phillip H. Kohn and wife, namely: George L., born July 17, 1893; Philip Gordon, born May 9, 1897; and Dorothy, born October 10, 1901.

Mr. Kohn and family belong to the Lutheran church in Lake Geneva. Mr. Kohn was for many years a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and was also active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, subordinate lodge at Lake Geneva, the encampment at Delavan, and the Patriarchs Militant at Janesville.

Mr. Kohn is known as a steady-going man of good habits, kind-hearted and fond of home and family. He gives close attention to his business and enjoys an extensive trade, his place being noted for being well managed and thoroughly orderly and law-abiding. He has the respect and esteem of all who know him.

## JOHN DESING.

Biographies should not be published unless there is something in the life and character of the individual worthy of emulation or imitation by others under the circumstances—certainly not for self-aggrandizement; but sufficient has been drawn from the life history of the gentleman whose name appears above to show that there is something in the inner life of this man worthy of more than incidental mention. He began life practically at the bottom of the ladder, which he has climbed to the top with no help but a brave heart, industrious hands, an intelligent brain, and a faithful life companion, and is a living example of what may be accomplished by the foreign-born citizen in this republic of the “sundown seas” by thrift and perseverance, even under discouraging circumstances; and now, as this worthy old German couple pass down the outmost incline of life’s rugged pathway, over beyond the crest of hill that marks the divide between youth and old age, they rest secure in the respect and esteem of all who know them, because of the high ideals and honest motives which have actuated and controlled their lives.

John Desing, for many years a successful farmer in Lafayette township, Walworth county, now living retired in his cozy cottage in Elkhorn, was born in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, not far from Brandenburg, Germany, in 1830. He is the son of Henry and Sophia (Wodrich) Desing. His boyhood was spent as a farm hand and a working man in the village of Brun. He was married in 1855 to Wilhelmina Wilk, who was born in Brun, Germany, in 1831. She is the daughter of Carl and Sophia (Kardow) Wilk, and there she grew to womanhood and was married.

John Desing and wife went to housekeeping at Brun and there continued to reside for a period of eight years after their marriage, living on the estate of Henry von Oerzen, a member of the nobility and the owner of an extensive estate. Seeing no hope of bettering their condition, they emigrated to America in 1863, and settled at Youngstown, Ohio, but remained there only five months, then came on to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and located in Sugar Creek township, where, in order to get a start, Mr. Desing worked out as a farm hand, his wife also working for wages. They economized and labored persistently and finally rented a farm, and in 1872 were able to buy a farm of one hundred and forty-four acres, forty-four acres of which lay along the line of Lafayette township, in Geneva township, the balance, one hundred acres, being in Lafayette township. Here they established their home, gradually improved the farm and made a success of general farming, laying by a competency for their declining years, continuing to reside there for a period of about twenty-seven years.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John Desing, one of whom died in Germany when ten days old; the three living are, Charles, who is farming in Lafayette township, where he has a farm of his own; he married Lena Koeppen, and they have six children, four daughters and two sons, Arnold, Hulda, Alvina, Alma, Lulu and Merton. August Desing, the next in order of birth, lives in Elkhorn, engaged in business, and a complete sketch of him appears elsewhere; Minnie married William Koeppen and lives in Williams Bay, where Mr. Koeppen maintains a restaurant; they have three children, William, who is now twenty-four years old, and two daughters, Nettie and Erna.

John Desing and wife moved into Elkhorn in April, 1899, retiring from the active duties of life. They are faithful members of the Lutheran church.

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### JOHN AGERN.

Success has come to John Agern, a worthy citizen of Lake Geneva, because he has worked for it along legitimate lines and has dealt honorably with his fellow men all along the line. He is a man who has at heart the interests of his county and state, having never cared to spend his days in other than the Badger state.

Mr. Agern was born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, April 11, 1860. He is the son of Knute and Bertha Agern, both natives of Valdres, Norway, where they grew up and were married, and from there they emigrated to the United States in 1856 and settled at Manitowoc, following farming in that vicinity, and, through their industry and close application, became very comfortably established. Knute Agern met death suddenly by drowning in the year 1862 when his son John, of this sketch, was a baby. There were six children in this family, namely: Oliver, Carrie, Thomas and Bertha were twins, John and Emma.

After the death of the father of these children the mother married Ole Severson and the subject of this sketch lived with his mother and step-father until he was fourteen years old, at which age he left home and worked out at farm work. He found it hard, but the discipline was good and contributed, no doubt, to his later success. When about seventeen years old he went to Minnesota where he worked on a farm for two years, then spent nearly two years as a traveling salesman for the McCormick Harvester Company. In November, 1881, he went to Chicago where he spent the winter, and in 1882 he came to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, with C. C. Boyles and became



foreman of his place along the southeastern shore of Lake Geneva. He remained with Mr. Boyles for a period of twenty-six years, giving the utmost satisfaction, having been specially fitted for such work. In the fall of 1907, Mr. Agern purchased the Barlow farm from Mr. Boyles and he lived there successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising until June, 1911. He had lived on the farm all the time Mr. Boyles owned it. Upon the last mentioned date Mr. Agern sold his farm and purchased three houses and lots in Lake Geneva, two on Wisconsin street and one on Chester street. He lives in the latter, renting those on Wisconsin street which are very desirable dwellings in every respect.

Mr. Agern was married on November 2, 1884, to Emma Ackerman, daughter of George and Elizabeth Ackerman. She was born and reared in Chicago and lived there until her marriage. She received a good education in the schools of that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Agern two children have been born, namely: Bertha Elizabeth and Florence Rosamond. They are both graduates of the Lake Geneva high school and Bertha E. is now teaching in the public schools of Linn township. Florence R. has also taught in the same school. The latter married Matthew Patton, superintendent of the E. E. Jones place, along the lake shore, and they live near Buttons Bay.

Fraternally, Mr. Agern belongs to the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Mystic Workers.

Mr. Agern is a man of fine physique and the possessor of great bodily strength. He is a man of frank, genial and generous nature, and of a home-loving disposition. He is a purely self-made man, having started out in life when but a mere lad with no one to assist him, and by perseverance and grit he has succeeded until today he is very comfortably situated.

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### ROBERT J. LEAN.

The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and fellow citizens. The life of Robert J. Lean, of Geneva township, Walworth county, has been characterized by energy, perseverance and broad charity as well as well defined purpose and is therefore well deserving of mention in these pages.

Mr. Lean was born in Cornwall, England, December 30, 1852. He is the son of William and Ann (Knight) Lean, who brought him to America in August, 1857. They settled first at Palmyra, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where they remained about six years, then spent two or three years in Wau-

kesha county, moving to Walworth county in 1866, locating on a farm in LaGrange township, and here Robert J. grew to manhood and attended the district schools. His father died here on February 28, 1874, leaving a widow and four children, namely: William J., who lives at Lime Springs, Iowa; Thomas E. lives at Whitewater, this county; Frank died in June, 1874; Robert J., of this review.

Thomas E. and Robert J. Lean worked the home farm together until about 1900, the subject remaining on the home place until 1894, in March of which year he bought a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres one mile east of Elkhorn, which was known as the "Cedar Lawn Farm," and here he has continued to reside, developing the same into one of the finest farms in this part of the county. Passersby do not fail to notice the well-kept condition of the place, the broad, attractive lawns, the fences, with turned posts nicely painted, the inviting shade trees and shrubbery, the substantial, commodious barn and outbuildings and the cozy home, finished in hard wood and equipped with modern conveniences, such as hot water heat, etc.

Mr. Lean has made somewhat of a specialty of Shropshire sheep, and formerly he raised Durham cattle, but now keeps Holsteins. He keeps well informed on agricultural and stock-raising topics, has many books treating on both, as well as a carefully selected general library. He has been a good manager and has applied himself closely to his work. He has been a director in the State Bank of Elkhorn ever since it was started, he being one of the organizers, and since January, 1910, he has been vice-president of the same, discharging the duties of the position in an able and satisfactory manner.

Mr. Lean has long manifested a lively interest in local public affairs, being one of the leaders in the Republican party. He has held various offices in Lagrange township and has been chairman in Geneva township, and was president of the Walworth County Agricultural Society in 1892.

On December 10, 1884, Mr. Lean was united in marriage with Lucelia Ann Horton, daughter of Morris and Elizabeth (Frost) Horton, the father born in England July 12, 1826, and her mother was born March 28, 1824. Mr. Horton was an early settler in Whitewater, in which city Mrs. Lean was born and was educated.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lean, namely: Floyd Horton Lean, born November 2, 1885; Ivan Frank Lean, born March 27, 1889; William Harold Lean, born December 14, 1897. The wife and mother was called to her rest on March 7, 1909.

Fraternally, Mr. Lean is a member of the Masons, and the Modern Woodmen, and the Order of the Eastern Star at Elkhorn.













